



*Personal Computer PCjr
Hardware Reference
Library*

Technical Reference

Update to the IBM PCjr Technical Reference

This update contains information that is pertinent to the IBM PC Compact Printer.

Insert the pages contained in this package into your IBM PCjr Technical Reference.

The following pages replace existing pages in your Technical Reference.

- Table of Contents (vii, viii, ix, and x)
- 3-3 and 3-4
- A1 and A2
- B1 and B2
- D-7 and D-8
- Index-1 through Index-24

Add the following pages to your Technical Reference.

- Tab Index xi, xii, xiii, xiv
- 3-133 through 3-150
- B-47



*Personal Computer PCjr
Hardware Reference
Library*

Technical Reference

First Edition Revised (November 1983)

Changes are periodically made to the information herein; these changes will be incorporated in new editions of this publication.

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Preface

The IBM PC*jr* Technical Reference manual describes the hardware design and provides interface information for the IBM PC*jr*. This publication also has information about the basic input/output system (BIOS) and programming support.

The information in this publication is both descriptive and reference oriented, and is intended for hardware and software designers, programmers, engineers, and interested persons who need to understand the design and operation of the IBM PC*jr* computer.

You should be familiar with the use of the IBM PC*jr*, and understand the concepts of computer architecture and programming.

This manual has five sections:

Section 1: “Introduction” is an overview of the basic system and available options.

Section 2: “Base System” describes each functional part of the base system. This section also has specifications for power, timing, and interfaces. Programming considerations are supported by coding tables, command codes, and registers.

Section 3: “System Options” describes each available option using the same format as Section 2: “Base System.”

Section 4: “Compatibility with the IBM Personal Computer Family” describes programming concerns for maintaining compatibility between the IBM PC_{jr} and the other IBM Personal Computers.

Section 5: “System BIOS and Usage” describes the basic input/output system (BIOS) and its use. This section also contains the software interrupt listing, a system memory map, descriptions of vectors with special meanings, and a set of low-storage maps. In addition, keyboard encoding and usage is discussed.

This publication has four appendixes:

Appendix A: “ROM BIOS Listing”

Appendix B: “Logic Diagrams”

Appendix C: “Characters, Keystrokes, and Color”

Appendix D: “Unit Specifications”

Prerequisite Publication:

Guide to Operations part number 1502291

Guide to Operations part number 1502292

Suggested Reading:

IBM PC_{jr} Hands on BASIC part number 1504702

IBM PC_{jr} BASIC Reference Manual part number 6182371

Disk Operating System (DOS) part number 6024061

Hardware Maintenance and Service Manual part number 1502294

Macro Assembler part number 6024002

Related publications are listed in “Bibliography.”

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

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Notes:

Introduction

The system unit, a desk top transformer, and a cordless keyboard make up the hardware for the PC*jr* base system.

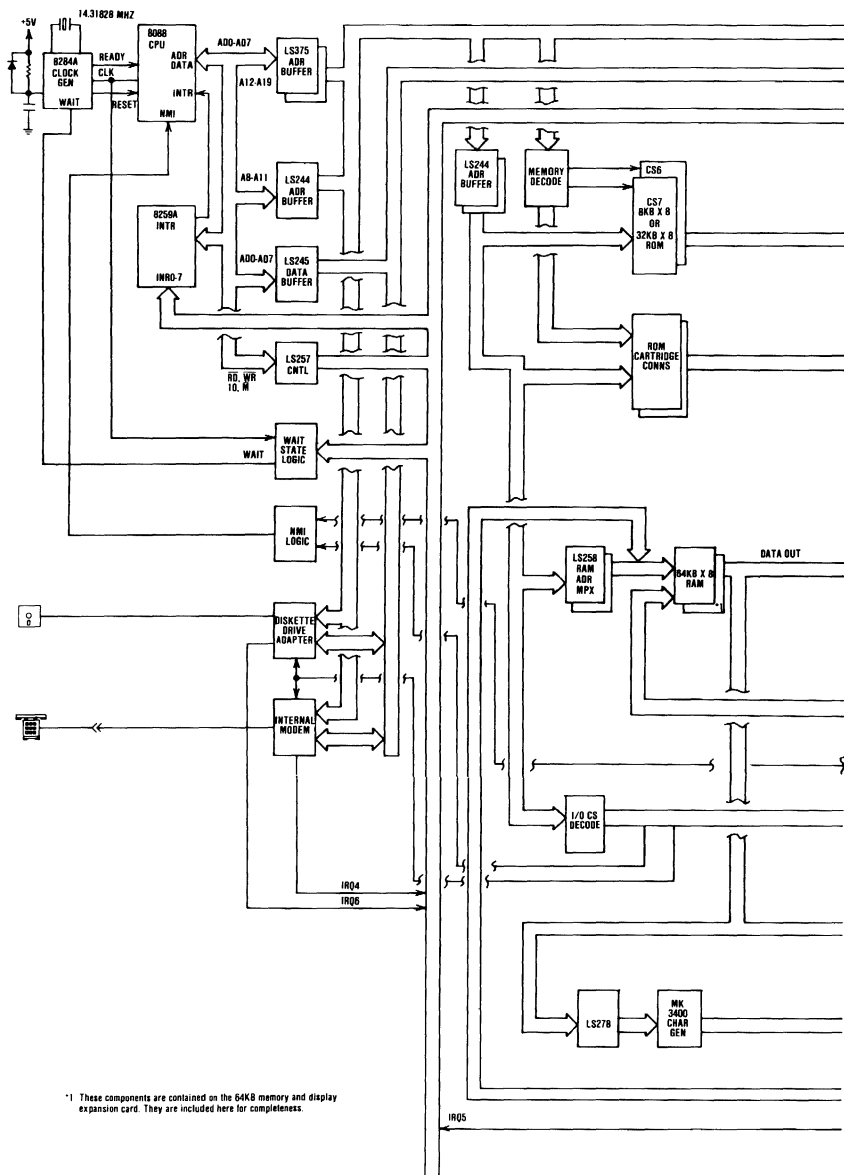
The following options are available for the base system:

- IBM PC*jr* 64KB Memory and Display Expansion
 - The 64KB Memory and Display Expansion enables the user to work with the higher density video modes while increasing the system's memory size by 64K Bytes to a total of 128K Bytes.
- IBM PC*jr* Diskette Drive Adapter
 - The IBM PC*jr* Diskette Drive Adapter permits the attachment of the IBM PC*jr* Diskette Drive to the IBM PC*jr* and resides in a dedicated connector on the IBM PC*jr* system board.
- IBM PC*jr* Diskette Drive
 - The IBM PC*jr* Diskette Drive is double-sided with 40 tracks for each side, is fully self-contained, and consists of a spindle drive system, a read positioning system, and a read/write/erase system.
- IBM PC*jr* Internal Modem
 - The IBM PC*jr* Internal Modem is an adapter that plugs into the PC*jr* system board modem connector and allows communications over standard telephone lines.

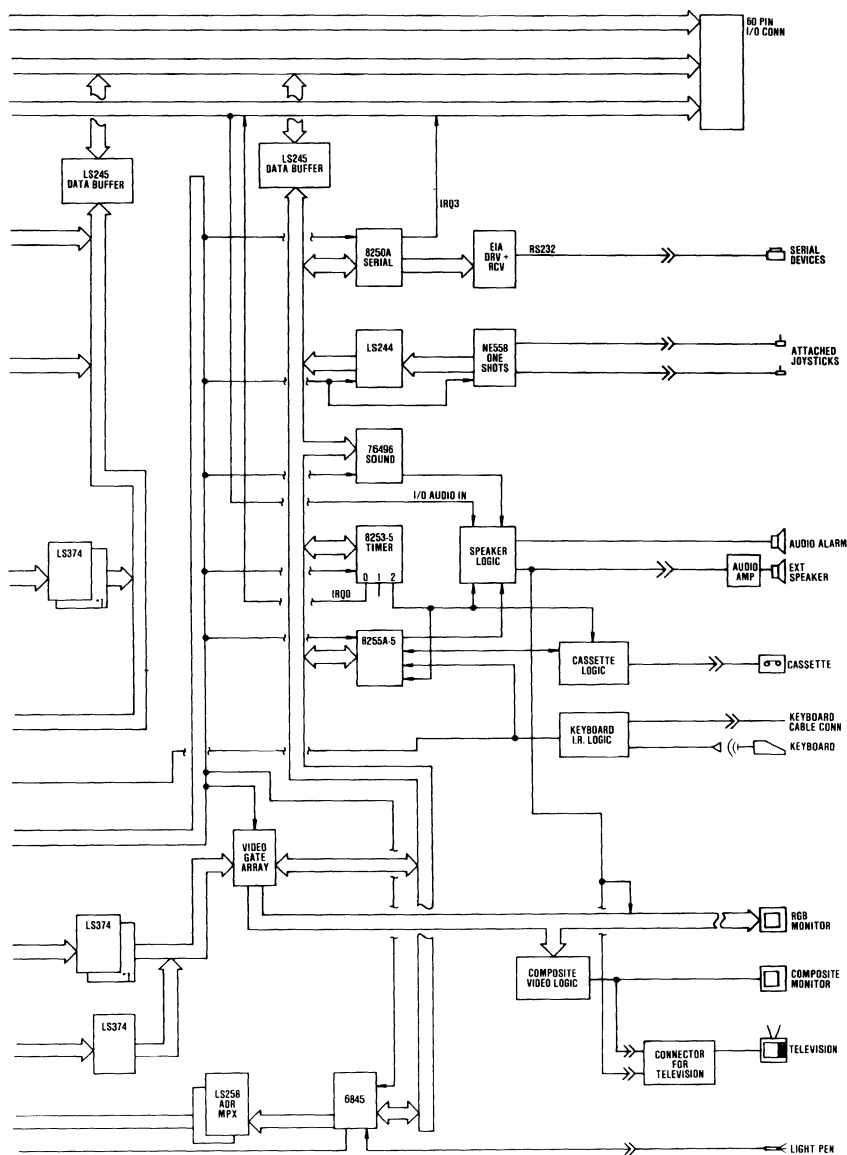
- **IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment**
 - The IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment is provided to attach various I/O devices that accept eight bits of parallel data at standard TTL logic levels. It attaches as a feature to the right side of the system unit.
- **IBM Personal Computer Graphics Printer**
 - IBM Graphics Printer is an 80 cps (characters-per-second), self-powered, stand-alone, tabletop unit.
- **IBM PCjr Joystick**
 - The IBM PCjr Joystick is an input device to provide the user with two-dimensional positioning-control. Two pushbutton switches on the joystick give the user additional input capability.
- **IBM Color Display**
 - The IBM Color Display is a Red/Green/Blue /Intensity (RGBI) Direct-Drive display, that is independently housed and powered.
- **IBM Connector for Television**
 - The IBM Connector for Television allows a TV to be connected to the IBM PCjr system.
- **IBM PCjr Keyboard Cord**
 - The IBM PCjr Keyboard Cord option is used to connect the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard to the system board.

- IBM PC*jr* Adapter Cable for Serial Devices
 - This option is an adapter cable that allows connection of serial devices to the IBM PC*jr* system board.
- IBM PC*jr* Adapter Cable for Cassette
 - This option is an adapter cable that allows a cassette recorder to be connected to the IBM PC*jr*.
- IBM PC*jr* Adapter Cable for Color Display
 - This adapter cable allows the IBM Color Display to be connected to the IBM PC*jr*.

The following is a block diagram of the IBM PC*jr* system.



System Block Diagram (Sheet 1 of 2)



System Block Diagram (Sheet 2 of 2)

Notes:

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Notes:

Introduction

The *PCjr* base-system hardware consists of the system unit, a 62-key cordless-keyboard, and a power transformer.

The *PCjr* system board is the center of the *PCjr* system unit. The system board fits horizontally in the base of the system unit and is approximately 255 mm by 350 mm (10 inches by 13.8 inches). It is double-sided, with an internal-power/ground plane. Low voltage ac power enters the power supply adapter, is converted to dc voltage, and enters the system board through the power supply adapter edge-connector. Other system board connectors provide interfaces for a variety of input/output (I/O) devices and are individually keyed to prevent improper installation. The following is a list of these connectors:

- 64KB Memory and Display Expansion Connector
- Diskette Drive Adapter Connector
- Internal Modem Connector
- Infra-Red (IR) Link Receiver Board Connector
- Program Cartridge Connectors (2)
- I/O Channel Expansion Connector
- Serial Port (RS232) Connector (with optional adapter cable)
- Direct Drive (RGBI) Video Connector
- Composite Video Connector
- IBM Connector for Television Connector (external RF modulator)
- Light Pen Connector
- External Audio Connector
- IBM *PCjr* Keyboard Cord Connector
- Cassette Connector (with optional adapter cable)
- IBM *PCjr* Attachable Joystick Connectors (2)

The system board consists of seven functional subsystems: the processor subsystem and its support elements, the read-only (ROM) subsystem, the read/write (R/W) subsystem, the audio subsystem, the video subsystem, the games subsystem, and the I/O channel. All are described in this section.

The nucleus of the system board is the Intel 8088 microprocessor. This processor is an 8-bit external bus version of Intel's 16-bit 8086 processor, and is software-compatible with the 8086. The 8088 supports 16-bit operations, including multiplication and division, and supports 20 bits of addressing (1 megabyte of storage). It operates in the minimum mode at 4.77 MHz. This frequency, which is derived from a 14.31818-MHz crystal, is divided by 3 for the processor clock, and by 4 to obtain the 3.58-MHz color-burst signal required for color televisions.

For additional information about the 8088, refer to the publications listed in "Bibliography".

The processor is supported by a set of high-function support-devices providing three 16-bit timer-counter channels, and nine prioritized-interrupt levels.

The three programmable timer/counters are provided by an Intel 8253-5 programmable interval-timer and are used by the system in the following manner: Channel 0 is used as a general-purpose timer providing a constant time-base for implementing a time-of-day clock; Channel 1 is used to deserialize the keyboard data and for time-of-day overflow during diskette operations. Channel 2 is used to support the tone generation for the audio speaker and to write data to the cassette.

Of the nine prioritized levels of interrupt, three are bused to the system's I/O channel for use by adapters. Five levels are used on the system board. Level 0, the

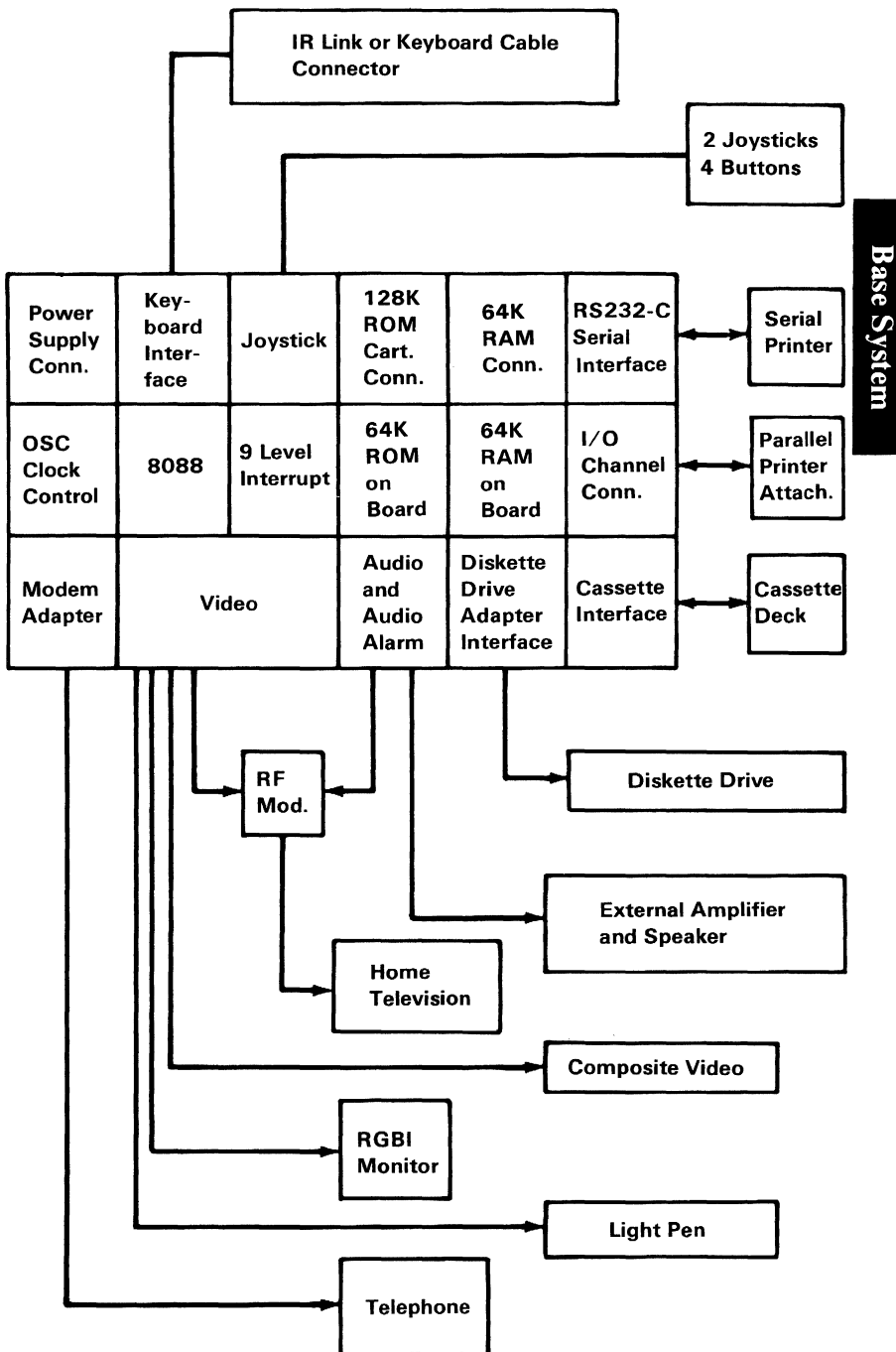
highest priority, is attached to Channel 0 of the timer/counter and provides a periodic interrupt for the time-of-day clock; level 3 is the serial-port-access interrupt; level 4 is the modem-access interrupt; level 5 is the vertical-retrace interrupt for the video; and level six is the diskette drive adapter-access interrupt. The non-maskable interrupt (NMI) of the 8088 is attached to the keyboard-interface circuits and receives an interrupt for each scan code sent by the keyboard.

The system board supports both read-only memory (ROM) and R/W memory (RAM). It has space for 64K bytes by 8 bits of ROM. There are two module sockets that accept a 32K byte by 8 bit ROM module. ROM is aligned at the top of the 8088's address space. This ROM contains the Power-On Self-Test, cassette-BASIC interpreter, cassette-operating system, I/O drivers, dot patterns for 256 characters in graphics mode, a diskette bootstrap-loader and user-selectable diagnostic-routines.

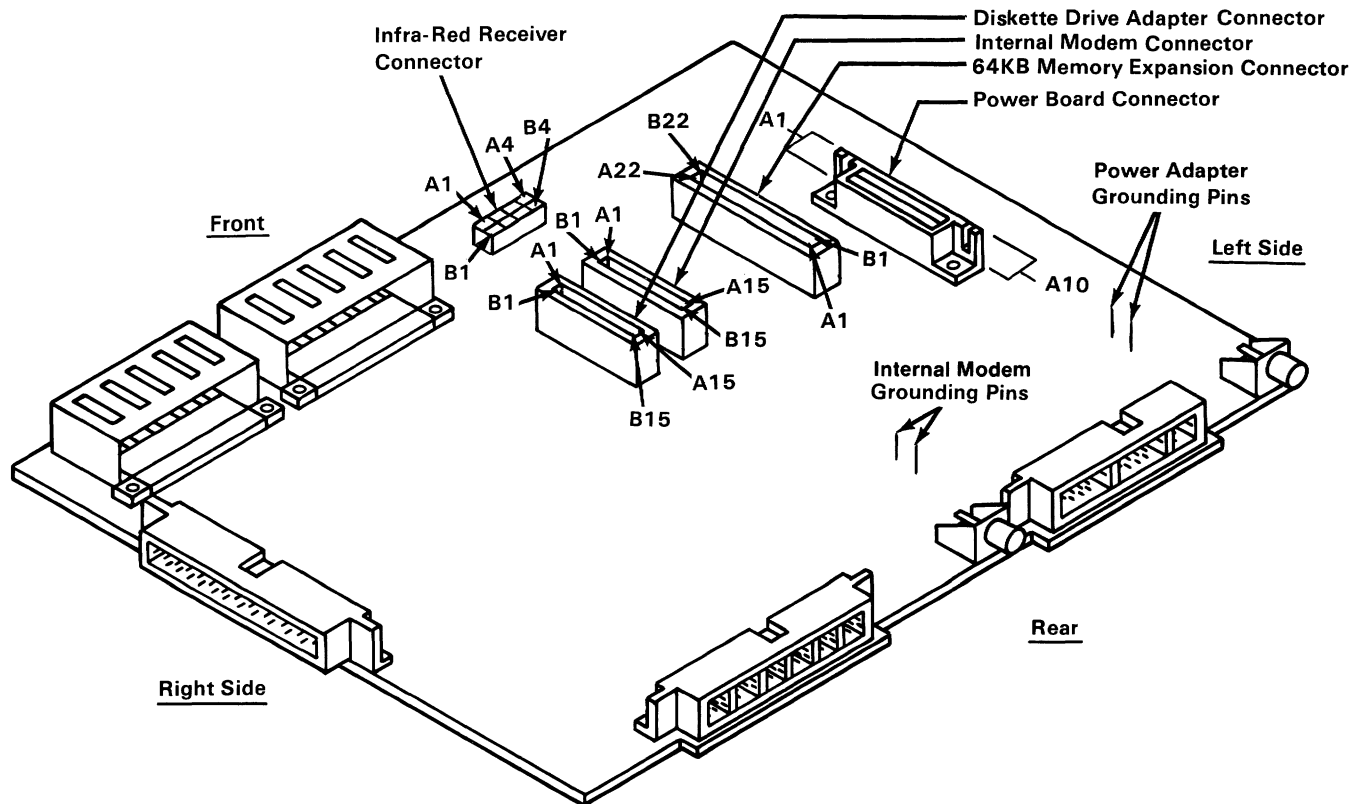
The system board contains the following major functional components:

- 8088 Microprocessor
- 64K ROM
- 128K ROM Cartridge Interface
- 64K Dynamic RAM
- 64KB Memory and Display Expansion Interface
- Serial Port (RS232)
- Audio Alarm (Beeper)
- Sound Subsystem
- Cassette Interface
- Joystick Interface
- Keyboard Interface
- Modem Interface
- Diskette Interface
- Video/Graphics Subsystem
- Light Pen Interface
- I/O Expansion Bus
- 9-Level Interrupt

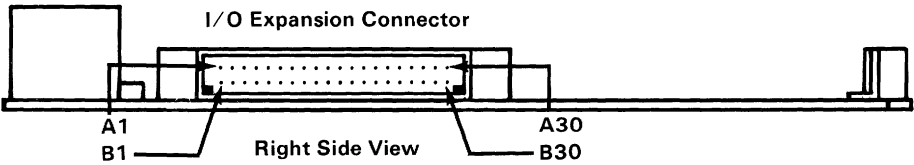
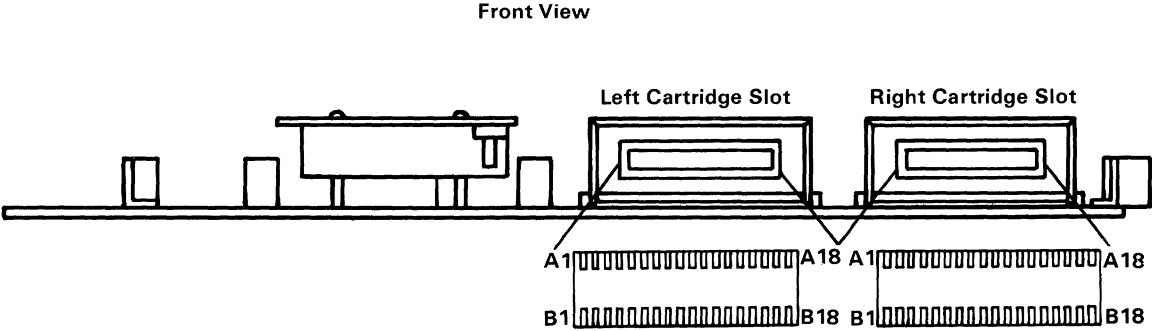
The following is a block diagram of the System Board.



System Board Block Diagram



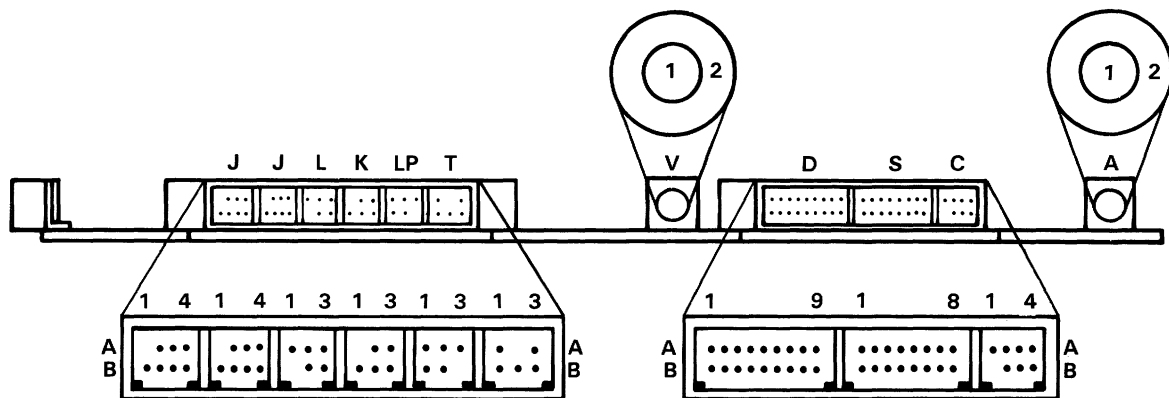
System Board Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 3)



System Board Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 3)

Letter Designation	Connector Use
J	Left Joystick
J	Right Joystick
L	Spare
K	Keyboard
LP	Light Pen
T	Television

Letter Designation	Connector Use
V	Composite Video
D	Direct Drive Video
S	Serial Device
C	Cassette
A	Audio



System Board Connector Specifications (Part 3 of 3)

Processor and Support

The (R) Intel 8088 Microprocessor is used as the system's central processor. Some of its characteristics are:

- 4.77 MHz clock
- 20 bit address bus
- 8-bit memory interface
- 16-bit ALU (arithmetic/logic unit) and registers
- Extensive instruction set
- DMA and interrupt capabilities
- Hardware fixed-point multiply and divide

The system clock is provided by one Intel 8284A clock chip. The 8088 is operated in the minimum mode.

Performance

The 8088 is operated at 4.77 MHz which results in a clock cycle-time of 210 ns.

Normally four clock cycles are required for a bus cycle so that an 840 ns ROM memory cycle time is achieved. RAM write and read cycles will incur an average of two wait states because of sharing with video, leading to an average of six clock cycles. I/O reads and writes also take six clock cycles leading to a bus cycle time of 1.260 μ s.

Notes:

8259A Interrupt Controller

PCjr Hardware Interrupts

Nine hardware levels of interrupts are available for the PCjr system. The highest-priority interrupt is the NMI interrupt in the 8088. The NMI is followed by eight prioritized interrupt-levels (0-7) in the 8259A Programmable Interrupt Controller, with IRQ 0 as the highest and IRQ 7 as the lowest. The interrupt level assignments follow:

Base System

Level		Function
8088	NMI	Keyboard Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 0	Timer Clock Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 1	I/O Channel (Reserved)
8259A	IRQ 2	I/O Channel
8259A	IRQ 3	Asynchronous Port Interrupt (RS-232C)
8259A	IRQ 4	Modem Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 5	Vertical Retrace Interrupt (Display)
8259A	IRQ 6	Diskette Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 7	I/O Channel (Parallel Printer)

Hardware Interrupts

8259A Programming Considerations

The 8259A is set up with the following characteristics:

- Buffered Mode
- 8086 Mode
- Edge Triggered Mode
- Single Mode Master (No Cascading is Allowed)

The 8259A I/O is located at I/O address hex 20 and hex 21. The 8259A is set up to issue interrupt types hex 8 to hex F which use pointers to point to memory address hex 20 to hex 3F.

The following figure is an example setup.

0263	BO 13	MOV AL, 13H	; ICW1 - Reset edge sense circuit set single ; 8259 Chip and ICW4 read
0265	E6 20	OUT INTA00,AL	
0267	BO 08	MOV AL,8	; ICW2 - Set interrupt type 8 (8-F)
0269	E6 21	OUT INTA01,AL	
026B	BO 09	MOV AL,9	; ICW4 - Set buffered mode/master and 8086 mode
026D	E6 21	OUT INTA01,AL	

Example Set Up

64K RAM

The 64K bytes of R/W memory reside on the system board and require no user configuration.

Eight 64K byte by 1, 150 ns, dynamic memory modules are used to provide 64K byte of storage. The RAM has no parity. Sources of these memory modules include the Motorola MCM6665AL15 and the Texas Instruments TMS4164-15 or equivalent.

The system board 64K RAM is mapped at the bottom of the 1 MEG address space. The system board 64K RAM is mapped to the next 64K bytes of address space if the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion option is not installed. If read or written to, this higher block of address space will look just like the low-order 64K-byte block. This means the bottom 128K bytes of address space is always reserved for RAM. If the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion option is installed, it is mapped to the 'ODD' memory space within the 128K byte-reserved space while the system board memory is mapped to the 'EVEN' space. Memory refresh is provided by the 6845 CRT Controller and gate array. The gate array cycles the RAM and resolves contention between the CRT and processor cycles.

See "IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion" in Section 3 for a detailed description.

Notes:

ROM Subsystem

The ROM subsystem is made up of 64K bytes of ROM aligned at the top of the 1 MEG address space. The ROM is built using 32K byte by 8 ROM-modules. The ROM has no parity. The general memory specifications for the ROM are:

Access Time	-	250 ns
Cycle Time	-	375 ns

ROM modules Mk 38000 from Mostek, TMM23256P or equivalent are used. Address A14 is wired to both pin 1 and pin 27.

The following figure is a map of the sections of memory allocated for use by the system:

BIOS/Diagnostic/Cassette Basic Program Area	FFFFF	} Cartridge Chip Selects
Standard Application Cartridge	F0000	
Standard Application Cartridge	E8000	
Reserved For Future Cartridge	E0000	
Reserved For Future Cartridge	D8000	
Reserved For Future Cartridge	D0000	
Reserved for I/O ROM		
Video RAM	C0000	
Reserved Future Video	B8000	
Reserved Future User RAM	A0000	
Expansion RAM	20000	
Base RAM	10000	
	00000	

Memory Map

Input Output Channel

The Input/Out channel (I/O) is an extension of the 8088 microprocessor bus. It is however, demultiplexed, repowered, and enhanced by the addition of interrupts.

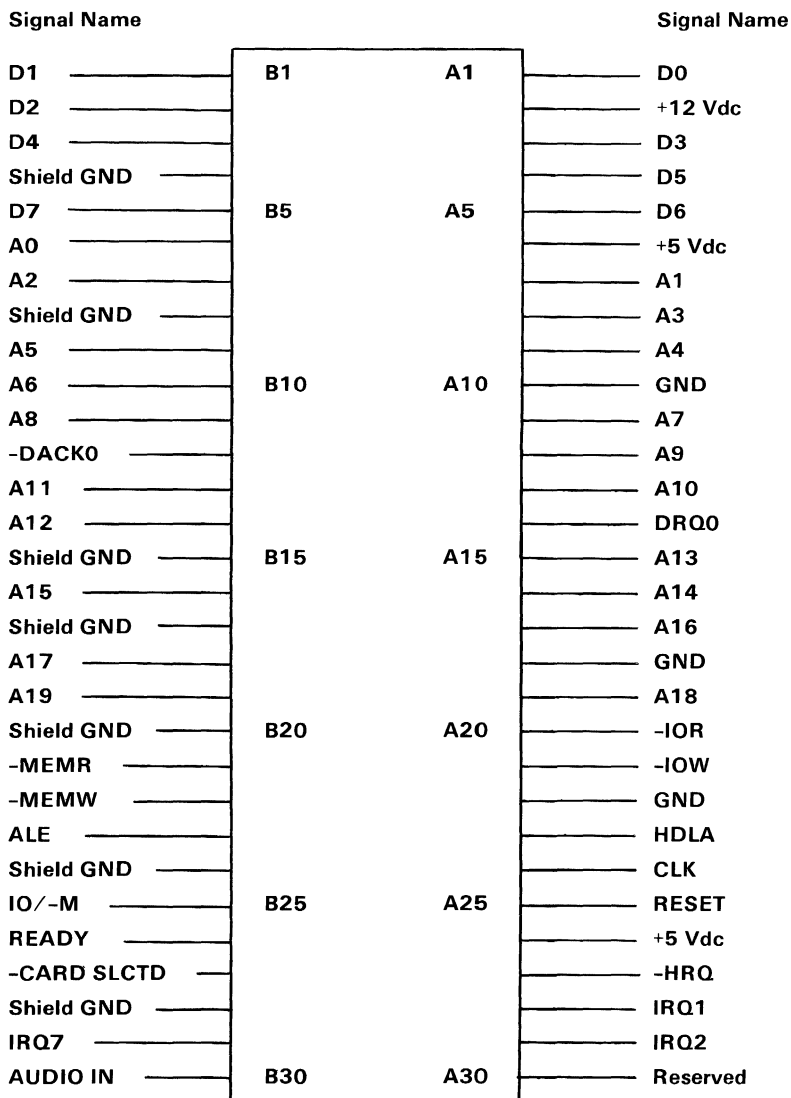
The I/O channel contains an 8-bit bidirectional bus, 20 address lines, 3 levels of interrupt, control lines for memory and I/O read or write, clock and timing lines, and power and ground for the adapters. Voltages of +5 dc and +12 dc are provided for external adapters. Any additional power needs will require a separate power-module.

All I/O Channel functions are bused to the right-hand side of the system unit and are provided by a right-angle, 60-pin connector. Each external adapter connects to the I/O bus and passes the bus along for the next attachment.

A 'ready' line is available on the I/O Channel to allow operation with slow I/O or memory devices. If the channel's 'ready' line is not activated by an addressed device, all processor-generated memory-read and write cycles take four 210-ns clocks or 840-ns/byte. All processor-generated I/O-read or write cycles require six clocks for a cycle time of 1.26- μ s/byte.

The I/O Channel also contains the capability to add bus masters to the channel. These devices could be DMA devices or alternate processors.

The I/O Channel signals have sufficient drive to support five I/O Channel expansion-adapters and the internal modem and diskette drive adapter, assuming one standard TTL load per attachment. For information on power available for external adapters, see "System Power Supply", later in this Section.

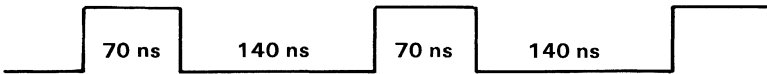


I/O Channel Expansion Connector Specifications

System Board I/O Channel Description

The following is a description of the I/O Channel. All signals are TTL compatible.

Signal	I/O	Description
CLK	O	System Clock: It is a divide-by-three of the 14.31818 MHz oscillator and has a period of 210 ns (4.77 MHz). The clock has a 33% duty cycle.



Duty Cycle

RESET	O	This line is used to reset or initialize system logic upon power-up. This line is synchronized to the falling edge of the clock and is 'active high'. Its duration upon power up is 26.5 μ s.
-------	---	---

A0-A19	I/O	Address Bits 0 to 19: These lines are used to address memory and I/O devices within the system. The 20 address lines allow access of up to 1 megabyte of memory. A0 is the least-significant- bit (LSB) while A19 is the most-significant-bit (MSB). These lines are normally driven by the 8088 microprocessor as
--------	-----	--

outputs, but can become inputs from an external bus-master by issuing an HRQ and receiving an HLDA.

D0-D7	I/O	Data Bits 0-7: These lines provide data-bus bits 0 to 7 for the processor, memory, and I/O devices. D0 is the least-significant-bit (LSB) and D7 is the most-significant-bit (MSB). These lines can be controlled by an external bus-master by issuing an HRQ and receiving an HLDA.
ALE	O	Address Latch Enable: This line is provided to allow the addition of wait states in memory and I/O cycles.
READY	I	This line, normally 'high' ('ready'), is pulled 'low' ('not ready') by a memory or I/O device to lengthen I/O or memory cycles. It allows slower devices to attach to the I/O Channel with a minimum of difficulty. Any slow device requiring this line should drive it 'low' immediately upon detecting a valid address and IO/-M signal. Machine cycles (I/O and memory) are extended by an integral number of CLK cycles (210 ns). Any bus master on the I/O Channel should also honor this 'ready' line. It is pulled 'low' by the system board

on memory read and write cycles and outputting to the sound subsystem.

IRQ1, IRQ2, IRQ7	I	Interrupt Request 1, 2, and 7: These lines are used to signal the processor that an I/O device requires attention. They are prioritized with IRQ1 as the highest priority and IRQ7 as the lowest. An Interrupt Request is generated by raising an IRQ line ('low' to 'high') and holding it 'high' until it is acknowledged by the processor (interrupt-service routine).
-IOR	I/O	I/O Read Command: This command line instructs an I/O device to drive its data onto the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active 'low'.
-IOW	I/O	I/O Write Command: This command line instructs an I/O device to read the data on the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active 'low'.
-MEMR	I/O	Memory Read Command: This command line instructs the

memory to drive its data onto the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active 'low'.

-MEMW	I/O	Memory Write Command: This command line instructs the memory to store the data present on the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active low.
IO/-M	I/O	I/O or Memory Status: This status line is used to distinguish a memory access from an I/O access. This line should be driven by a bus master after it has gained control of the bus. If this line is 'high' it indicates an I/O Address is on the Address Bus; if this line is 'low', it indicates a memory address is on the Address Bus.
-HRQ	I	Hold Request: This line indicates that another bus master is requesting the I/O Channel. To gain bus-master status, a device on the channel must assert -HRQ (active 'low'). The 8088 will respond to a -HRQ by asserting an HLDA. After receiving an HLDA, the new bus master may

control the bus, and must continue to assert the -HRQ until it is ready to relinquish the bus. A -HRQ is not an asynchronous signal and should be synchronized to the system clock. All channel devices with bus-master capabilities must latch data-bit D4 during any 'Out' instruction to A0-A7. The resulting signal should be used to qualify -HRQ as follows: Latched value = 1 --> -HRQ is inhibited. Latched value = 0 --> -HRQ is allowed. For more detail, see the explanation of the A0 port.

DRQ 0	0	This line comes from the floppy disk controller (FDC) and can be used by an external DMA to indicate that a byte should be transferred to the FDC.
-DACK 0	I	This line should come from an external DMA and should indicate that a byte is being transferred from memory to the FDC.
HLDA	O	Hold Acknowledge: This line indicates to a bus master on the channel that -HRQ has been honored and that the 8088 has floated its bus and control lines.

-CARD SLCTD	I	This line should be pulled down by any adapter when it is selected with address and IO/-M. This line will be used for bus expansion. It is pulled up with a resistor and should be pulled down with an open collector device.
AUDIO IN	I	Channel devices may provide sound sources to the system-board sound-subsystem through this line. It is 1 volt peak-to-peak, dc biased at 2.5 volts above ground.

Input/Output

Hex Range	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Device
20-27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	X	A0	PIC 8259
40-47	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	A1	A0	Timer 8253-5
60-67	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	X	A1	A0	PPI 8255-5
A0-A7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	X	X	X	NMI Mask Reg.
C0-C7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	X	X	X	Sound SN76496N
F0-FF	0	0	1	1	1	1	X	A2	A1	A0	Diskette
200-207	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	Joystick
2F8-2FF	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	A2	A1	A0	Serial Port
3D0-3DF	1	1	1	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0	Video Subsystem
3F8-3FF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A2	A1	A0	Modem

I/O Map

X = Don't care (that is, not in decode.)

- Any I/O which is not decoded on the system board may be decoded on the I/O Channel.
- At Power-On time the NMI into the 8088 is masked 'off'. This mask bit can be set by system software as follows:

Write to Port A0 D7=ENA NMI D6=IR TEST ENA
D5=SELC CLK1 INPUT D4=+Disable HRQ

8255 Bit Assignments

PA Output

PA0 Reserved for Keystroke Storage

PA1 Reserved for Keystroke Storage

PA2 Reserved for Keystroke Storage

PA3 Reserved for Keystroke Storage

PA4 Reserved for Keystroke Storage

PA5 Reserved for Keystroke Storage

PA6 Reserved for Keystroke Storage

PA7 Reserved for Keystroke Storage

PB Output

PB0 +Timer2 Gate (Speaker)

PB1 +Speaker Data

PB2 +Alpha (-Graphics)

PB3 +Cassette Motor Off

PB4 +Disable Internal Beeper and Cassette Motor
Relay

PB5 SPKR Switch 0

PB6 SPKR Switch 1

PB7 Reserved

PC Input

PC0 Keyboard Latched

PC1 -Internal MODEM Card Installed

PC2 -Diskette Drive Card Installed

PC3 -64KB Memory and Display Expansion Installed

PC4 Cassette Data In

PC5 Timer Channel 2 Output

PC6 +Keyboard Data

PC7 -Keyboard Cable Connected

8255 Bit Assignment Description

PA0 thru PA7	(Output Lines)	Port A is configured as an output. The output lines are not used by the hardware, but are used to store keystrokes. This is done to maintain compatibility with the Personal Computer, and Personal Computer XT.
PB0	(+Timer 2 Gate)	This line is routed to the gate input of timer 2 on the 8253-5. When this bit is 'low', the counter operation is halted. This bit and PB1 (+Speaker Data) controls the operation of the 8253-5 sound source.
PB1	(+Speaker Data)	This bit ANDS 'off' the output of the 8253-5 timer 2. It can be used to disable the 8253-5 sound source, or modify its output. When this bit is a 1, it enables the output, a 0 forces the output to zero.
PB2	(+Alpha -Graphics)	This bit is used to steer data from the memory into the Video Gate Array. This bit should be a 1 for all alpha modes, and a 0 for all graphics modes.

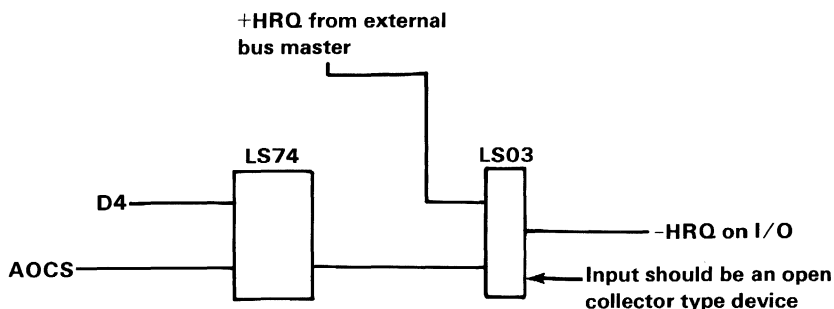
PB3	(+Cassette Motor Off)	When this bit is a 1, the cassette relay is 'open' and the cassette motor is 'off'. When this bit is a 0, and PB4 = 0, the cassette motor is 'on'.															
PB4	(+Disable internal beeper and cassette motor relay)	When this bit is a 1, the internal beeper is 'disabled' and the 8253-5 timer 2 sound source can only be heard if it is steered to the audio output. This bit also disables the cassette motor when it is a 1. To 'enable' the cassette motor, this bit must be a 0. In this case, PB1 should be used to gate 'off' the internal beeper and 8253-5 sound source.															
PB5, PB6	(Speaker switch 0,1)	These bits steer one of 4 sound sources. This is available to the RF modulator or the external audio jack. The sound sources selected are shown below.															
<table> <tr> <th>PB6</th><th>PB5</th><th>Sound Source</th></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>8253-5 Timer 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>Cassette Audio Input</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>0</td><td>I/O Channel Audio In</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>1</td><td>76496</td></tr> </table>			PB6	PB5	Sound Source	0	0	8253-5 Timer 2	0	1	Cassette Audio Input	1	0	I/O Channel Audio In	1	1	76496
PB6	PB5	Sound Source															
0	0	8253-5 Timer 2															
0	1	Cassette Audio Input															
1	0	I/O Channel Audio In															
1	1	76496															
PB7	(Open)	Reserved for future use.															

PC0	(Keyboard latched)	This input comes from a latch which is set to a 1 on the first rising edge of the Keyboard Data stream. The output of this latch also causes the NMI to occur. This latch is cleared by doing a dummy 'Read' operation to port A0. This input is provided so that a program can tell if a keystroke occurred during a time when the NMI was masked 'off' and a keystroke has been missed. The program will then be able to give an error indication of the missed keystroke.
PC1	(-Modem card installed)	When this bit is a 0, it indicates that the Internal Modem card is installed.
PC2	(-Diskette card installed)	When this bit is a zero, it indicates that the Diskette Drive Adapter is installed.
PC3	(-64KB Memory and Display Expansion installed)	When this bit is a 0, it indicates that the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion is installed.

PC4	(Cassette data in)	If the cassette-motor relay is 'closed', and the cassette motor is 'on', this pin will contain data which has been wave shaped from the cassette. If the cassette-motor relay is 'off', this pin will contain the same data as the 8253-5 timer 2 output.
PC5	(Timer channel 2 output)	This input is wired to the timer channel 2 output of the 8253-5.
PC6	(+Keyboard data)	This input contains keyboard data. The keyboard data comes from the cable if attached, or from the IR Receiver if the cable is not attached.
PC7	(-Keyboard cable connected)	If this bit is 'low', it indicates that the keyboard cable is connected.

Port A0 Output Description

D7	(Enable NMI)	When this bit is a 1, the NMI is 'enabled'. When it is a 0, it is 'disabled'.
D6	(IR test ENA)	This bit enables the 8253-5 timer 2 output into an IR diode on the IR Receiver board. This information is then wrapped back to the keyboard input. If the cable is not connected, timer 2 should be set for 40 kHz which is the IR-modulation frequency. This feature is used only for a diagnostic test of the IR Receiver board.
D5	(Selc Clk1 input)	This bit selects one of two input Clks to the 8253-5 timer 1. A 0 selects a 1.1925 MHz Clk input used to assist the program in de-serializing the keyboard data. A 1 selects the timer 0 output to be used as the Clk input to timer 1. This is used to catch timer 0 overflows during diskette drive operations when interrupts are masked 'off'. This is then used to update the time-of-day.
D4	(+Disable HRQ)	This bit is not actually implemented on the system board, but is supported by the programming. This bit is used to disable -HRQs from external bus-masters (DMA, Alternate Processors, etc.) The logic for this bit must exist on each bus-master attachment. A 0 should 'enable' -HRQ, and a 1 should 'disable' -HRQ.



Port A0 Output Description

Port A0 Input Operation

A 'read' to I/O port A0 will clear the keyboard NMI latch. This latch causes an NMI on the first rising edge of the keyboard data if the enable NMI bit (port A0 bit D7) is 'on'. This latch can also be read on the 8255 PC0. The program can determine if a keystroke occurred while the NMI was 'disabled' by reading the status of this latch. This latch must be cleared before another NMI can be received.

The System board provides for selection of keyboard data from either a cable or the IR-receiver board. The IR-receiver board is mounted on the system board and can receive data through an IR link. The source of the keyboard's data is determined by the -Cable Connected signal at the keyboard cable connector. Keyboard serial data is available to the 8088 at bit PC6 of the 8255 PPI.

The system board is responsible for the de-serialization of keyboard data. The start bit in the serial stream causes an NMI to be generated. The 8088 then reads the 8253 timer to determine when to interrogate the

serial stream. After de-serialization the NMI service-routine does a 'Read' from hex A0 to clear the NMI latch.

During certain time-critical operations, such as diskette I/O, the processor will mask 'off' the NMI interrupt. Keyboard inputs during this time cannot be serviced. A keyboard latch is provided so that at the end of such operations the processor will determine whether any keys were pressed and take appropriate actions. The keyboard latch is 'set' by any key being pressed and is 'reset' by 'Reading' the NMI port. (No data is presented to the microprocessor during this 'Read'.) Keyboard latch data is available to the processor at bit PC0 of the 8255 PPI.

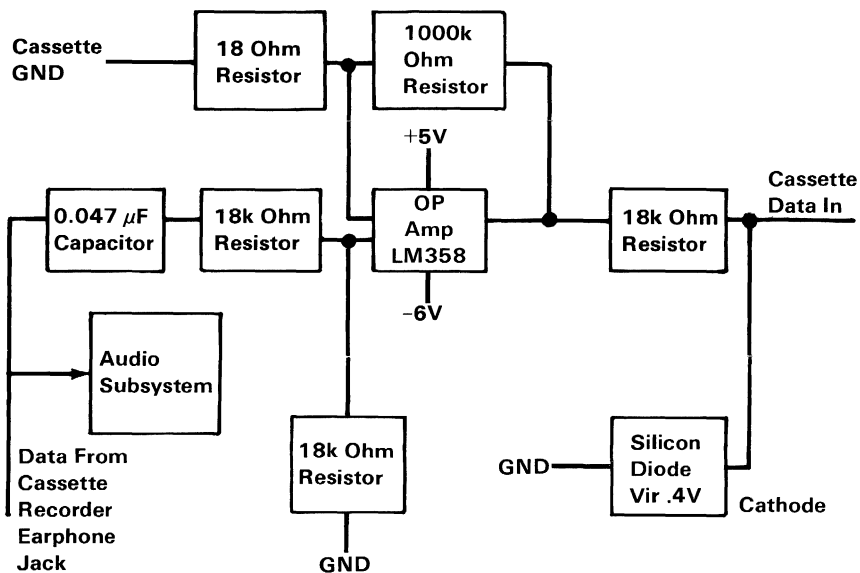
Notes:

Cassette Interface

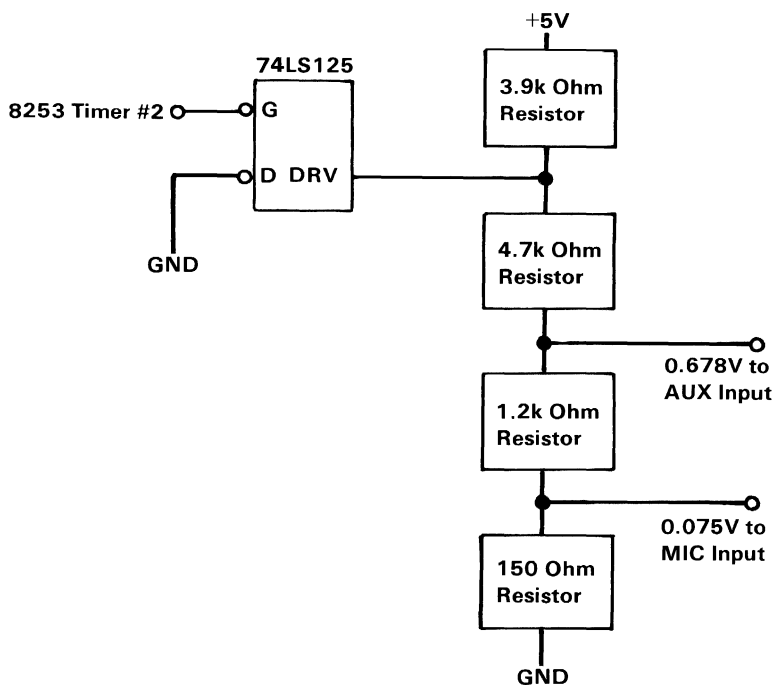
The cassette interface is controlled through software. An output from the 8253 timer controls the data to the cassette recorder through the cassette connector at the rear of the system board. The cassette-input data is read by an input-port bit of the 8255A-5 programmable-peripheral-interface (PPI) (8255A-5 PC4). Software algorithms are used to generate and read cassette-data. The cassette drive- motor is controlled by Bit PB3 of the 8255. Bit PB4, which 'enables' the 7547 relay driver, must be 'low' when the motor is to be turned on. The cassette interface has a wrap feature which connects the output to the input when the motor control is 'off'. See "BIOS Cassette Logic" in Section 5 for information on data storage and retrieval.

A mechanism is provided that will direct the cassette input to the audio subsystem. Please see "Sound Subsection" in Section 2.

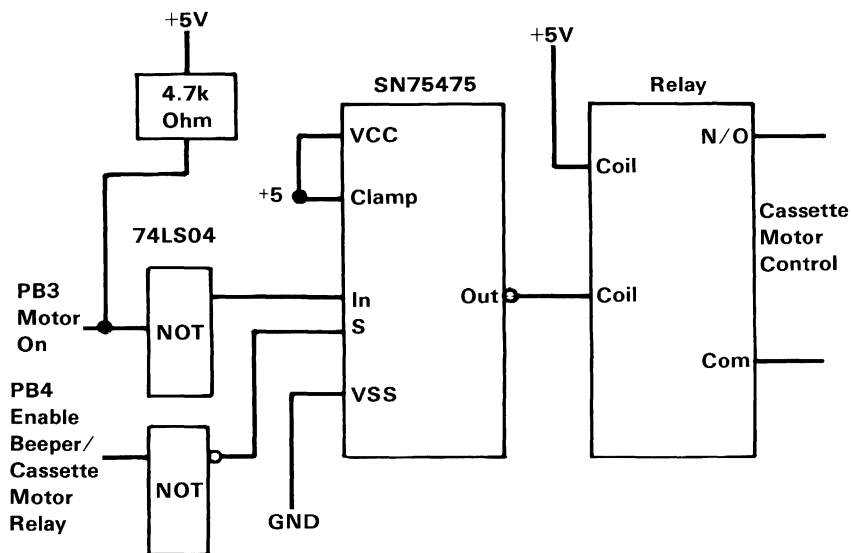
Circuit block diagrams for the cassette-interface read, write, and motor control are illustrated in the following figures.



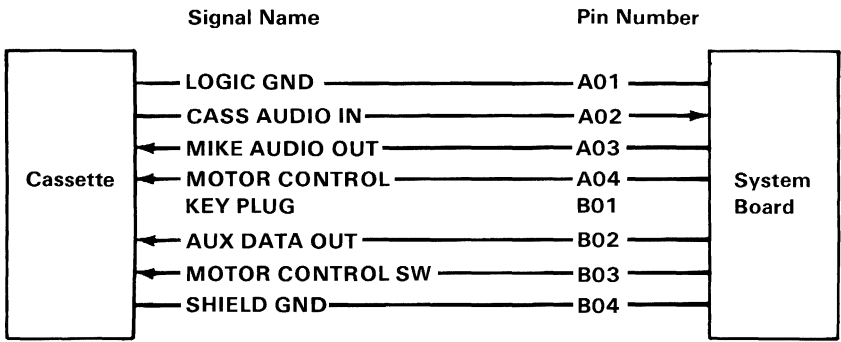
Cassette-Interface Read-Hardware Block Diagram



Cassette-Interface Write-Hardware Block Diagram



Cassette-Motor Control Block Diagram



Cassette Connector Specifications

Notes:

Video Color/Graphics Subsystem

The video subsystem is designed so that the IBM Color Display, composite monitors, and a home television set can be attached. It is capable of operating in black-and-white or color. It provides three video ports: a composite-video, a direct-drive, and a connector for an RF modulator to be used with home televisions. In addition, it contains a light pen interface.

Note: The IBM Personal Computer Monochrome Display cannot be used with the PCjr system.

Note: An IBM Connector for Television option must be obtained to attach a home TV.

The subsystem has two basic modes of operation: alphanumeric (A/N) and all points addressable graphics (APA). Additional modes are available within the A/N and APA modes.

In the A/N mode, the display can be operated in either a 40-column by 25-row mode for a low-resolution display home television, or an 80-column by 25-row mode for high-resolution monitors. In both modes, characters are defined in an 8-wide by 8-high character box and are 7-wide by 7-high, with one line of descender. Both A/N modes can operate in either color or black-and-white.

In the A/N black-and-white mode, the character attributes of reverse video, blinking, highlighting and gray shades are available.

In the A/N color mode, sixteen foreground-colors and sixteen background-colors are available for each character. In addition, blinking on a per-character basis

is available. When blinking is used, only eight background-colors are available. One of 16 colors, or gray shades can be selected for the screen's border in all A/N modes.

In both A/N modes, characters are formed from a ROM character-generator. The character generator contains dot patterns for 256 different characters. The character set contains the following major groupings of characters:

- 16 special characters for game support
- 15 characters for word-processing editing support
- 96 characters for the standard-ASCII-graphics set
- 48 characters for foreign-language support
- 48 characters for business block-graphics (allowing drawing of charts, boxes, and tables using single or double lines)
- 16 selected Greek symbols
- 15 selected scientific-notation characters

In the APA mode, there are three resolutions available: a low-resolution mode (160 PELs [Picture ELelements] by 200 rows), a medium-resolution mode (320 PELs by 200 rows), and a high-resolution mode (640 PELs by 200 rows).

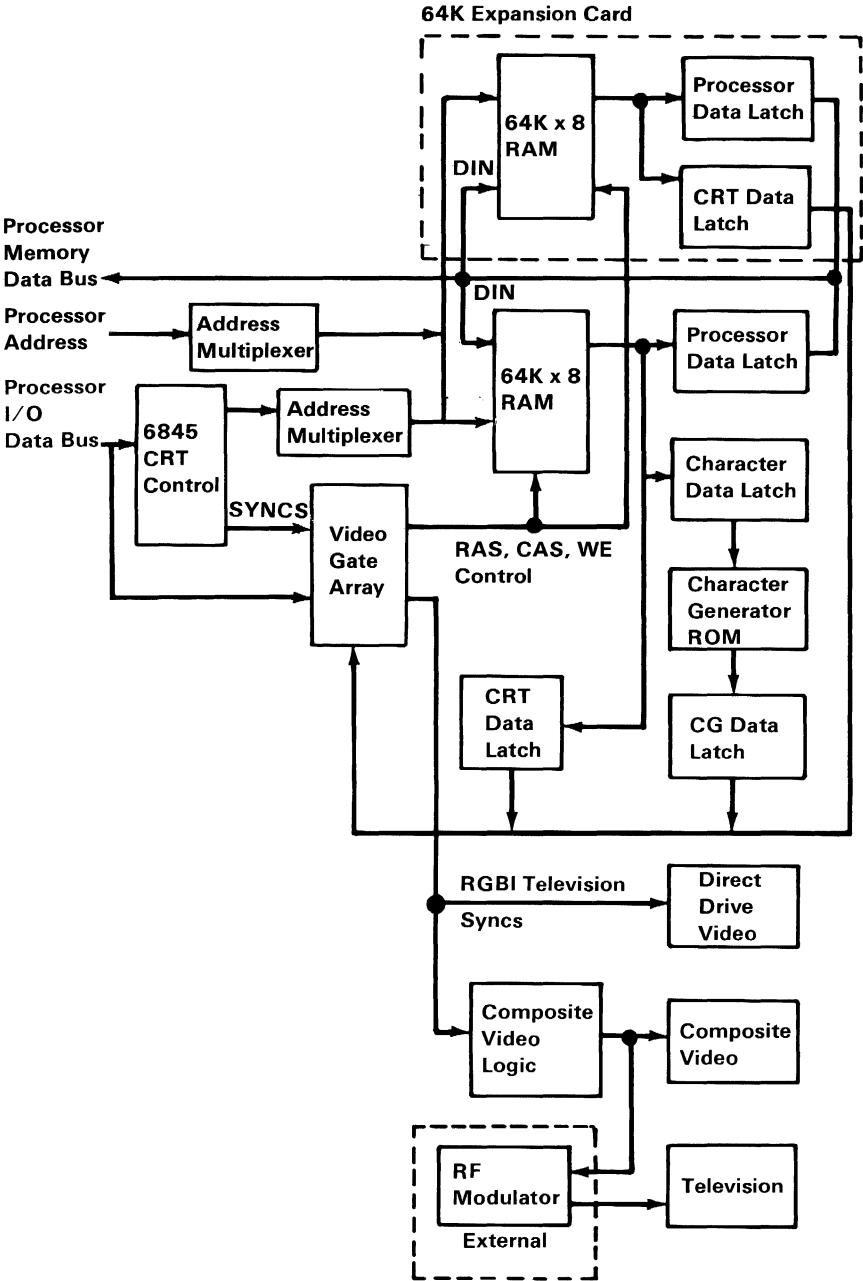
Different color modes exist within each of the APA resolutions. Two, four, or sixteen colors are available in APA color, and two, four, or sixteen gray shades are available in APA black-and-white.

One of sixteen colors, or grey shades can be selected for the screen's border in all APA modes.

The direct drive, composite video and RF Modulator connector are right-angle-mounted connectors extending through the rear of the system unit.

The video color/graphics subsystem is implemented using a Motorola 6845 CRT controller device and a Video Gate Array (VGA) (LSI5220). The video subsystem is highly programmable with respect to raster and character parameters. Thus many additional modes are possible with the proper programming.

The following figure shows a block diagram of the video color/graphics subsystem.



Video Color/Graphic Subsystem Block Diagram

Major Components Definitions

Motorola 6845 CRT Controller

This device provides the necessary interface to drive a raster-scan CRT. Additional information about this component is provided in publications listed in “Bibliography”.

Storage Organization

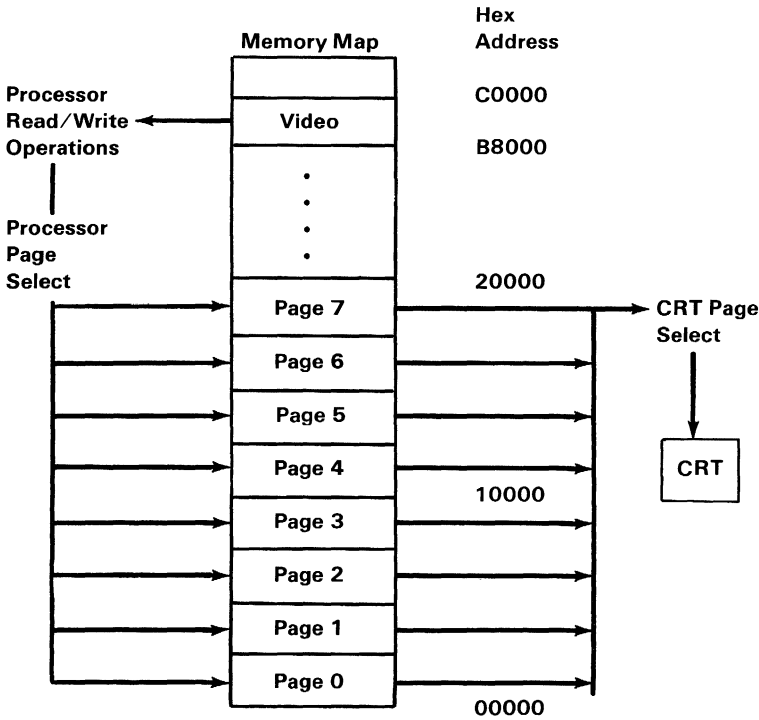
The base video-color/graphics-subsystem accesses 64K bytes of read/write memory (RAM). A 64KB Memory and Display Expansion can be added to increase the amount of system RAM to 128K bytes. This memory-storage area serves two functions; as the video-display buffer and as the system processor is (8088) main-RAM.

The RAM is located at address hex 0000 and is either 64K bytes or 128K bytes with the memory expansion option. The 8088 can access the memory by reading from and writing to address locations hex 00000 to 1FFFF or by reading from or writing to the 16K-byte region starting at address hex B8000. The page affected by a read or write operation is determined by the processor's page register. The processor can access the RAM at any time in all modes with no adverse effect to the video information. The page that the video information is taken from is determined by the CRT page register.

The processor and CRT page registers are write only registers and can be changed at any time. These registers allow the processor to work in one page while the display is displaying another page. The processor can switch pages at the vertical-retrace time. This will aid animation on the video color/graphics subsystem.

Also, since all 128K bytes of read/write memory are available for display purposes, the application can use as little or as much memory as needed for the display.

The following figure is a map of the video color/graphics subsystem.



Video Color/Graphics Subsystem Memory Map

Bandwidth

The video bandwidth is either 3.5, 7 or 14 MHz depending on the mode of operation. The processor bandwidth is the same for all modes. The processor is allowed one cycle every 1.1 microseconds. An average of two wait states will be inserted in a processor RAM read cycle, because the average latency time for the processor to get a cycle is 560 ns and the cycle time is 350 ns. There is no performance penalty for redirecting processor reads and writes through the B8000 - BFFFF address area.

Character Generator

The ROM character-generator consists of 2K bytes of storage which cannot be read from, or written to under software control. It is implemented with a MCM68A316E or equivalent. Its specifications are 350 ns access, 350 ns cycle static operation. The device is pin compatible with 2716 and 2732 EPROMS.

Video Gate Array

A CMOS gate array is used to generate storage-timing (RAS, CAS, WE), direct-drive, composite-color and status signals. See "Video Gate Array" later in this section.

Palette

The video color/graphics subsystem contains a 16-word by 4-bit palette in the Video Gate Array which takes PEL (Picture ELe ment) information from the read/write memory and uses it to select the color to display. This palette is used in all A/N and APA modes. Any input to the palette can be individually masked 'off' if a mode does not support the full complement of 16 colors. This masking allows the user to select a unique palette of colors whenever any mode does not support all 16 colors.

In two-color modes, the palette is defined by using one bit (PA0), with the following logic:

Palette Address Bit	Function
PA0	
0	Palette Register 0
1	Palette Register 1

Palette Logic (1 of 3)

In four-color modes, the palette is defined by using two bits (PA1 and PA0), with the following logic:

Palette Address Bits		Function
PA1	PA0	
0	0	Palette Register 0
0	1	Palette Register 1
1	0	Palette Register 2
1	1	Palette Register 3

Palette Logic (2 of 3)

In sixteen-color modes, the palette is defined by using four bits (PA3, PA2, PA1, and PA0), with the following logic:

Palette Address Bits				Function
PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0	
0	0	0	0	Palette Register 0
0	0	0	1	Palette Register 1
0	0	1	0	Palette Register 2
0	0	1	1	Palette Register 3
0	1	0	0	Palette Register 4
0	1	0	1	Palette Register 5
0	1	1	0	Palette Register 6
0	1	1	1	Palette Register 7
1	0	0	0	Palette Register 8
1	0	0	1	Palette Register 9
1	0	1	0	Palette Register 10
1	0	1	1	Palette Register 11
1	1	0	0	Palette Register 12
1	1	0	1	Palette Register 13
1	1	1	0	Palette Register 14
1	1	1	1	Palette Register 15

Palette Logic (3 of 3)

The sixteen colors available to all A/N and APA modes are selected through combinations of the I (Intensity), R (Red), G (Green), and B (Blue) bits. These colors are listed in the following figure:

I	R	G	B	Color
0	0	0	0	Black
0	0	0	1	Blue
0	0	1	0	Green
0	0	1	1	Cyan
0	1	0	0	Red
0	1	0	1	Magenta
0	1	1	0	Brown
0	1	1	1	Light Gray
1	0	0	0	Dark Gray
1	0	0	1	Light Blue
1	0	1	0	Light Green
1	0	1	1	Light Cyan
1	1	0	0	Pink
1	1	0	1	Light Magenta
1	1	1	0	Yellow
1	1	1	1	White
<p>Note: The “I” bit provides extra luminance (brightness) to each available shade. This results in the light colors listed above, except for monitors that do not recognize the “I” bit.</p>				

Summary of Available Colors

Alphanumeric Modes

Every display-character position in the alphanumeric mode is defined by two bytes in the system read/write memory, using the following format:

Display Character Code Byte								Attribute Byte							
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Display Format

The functions of the attribute byte are defined by the following figure:

Attribute Function	Attribute Byte Definition							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Fore- Ground Blink	PA2	PA1	PA0	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
		Background			Foreground			
Normal	B	0	0	0	I	1	1	1
Reverse	B	1	1	1	I	0	0	0
Video								
Nondisplay (Off)	B	0	0	0	I	0	0	0
Nondisplay (On)	B	1	1	1	I	1	1	1
I = Highlighted Foreground (Character) B = Blinking Foreground (Character)								

Attribute Functions

Graphics Mode

The Video Color/Graphics Subsystem can be programmed for a wide variety of modes within the graphics mode. Five graphics-modes are supported by the system's ROM BIOS. They are low-resolution 16-color graphics, medium-resolution 4-color graphics, medium-resolution 16-color graphics, high-resolution 2-color graphics, and high-resolution 4-color graphics. The table in the following figure summarizes the five modes:

Graphics Mode	Horiz. (PELs)	Vert. (Rows)	Number of Colors Available (Includes Background Color)
Low-Resolution 16-Color	160	200	16 (Includes b-and-w)
Medium-Resolution 4-Color	320	200	4 Colors of 16 Available
Medium-Resolution 16-Color	320	200	16 (Includes b-and-w)
High-Resolution 2-Color	640	200	2 Colors of 16 Available
High-Resolution 4-Color	640	200	4 Colors of 16 Available
Note: The screen's border color in all modes can be set to any 1 of the 16 possible colors. This border color is independent of the screen's work area colors. In Black and White each color maps to a distinct gray shade.			

Graphics Modes

Low-Resolution 16-Color Graphics

The low-resolution mode supports home-television sets, low-resolution displays, and high-resolution displays. It has the following characteristics:

- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 160 PELs
- Specifies 1 of 16 colors for each PEL by the I, R, G, and B bits
- Requires 16K bytes of read/write memory
- Formats 2 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
First Display PEL				Second Display PEL			

Low-Resolution 16-Color Graphics

Medium-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

The medium-resolution mode supports home-television sets, low-resolution displays, and high-resolution displays. It has the following characteristics:

- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 320 PELs
- Selects one of four colors for each PEL
- Requires 16K bytes of read/write memory
- Supports 4 of 16 possible colors
- Formats 4 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PA1	PA0	PA1	PA0	PA1	PA0	PA1	PA0
First Display PEL		Second Display PEL		Third Display PEL		Fourth Display PEL	

Medium-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

Medium-Resolution 16-Color Graphics

The medium-resolution 16-color graphics mode supports home television sets, low-resolution displays, and high-resolution displays. It has the following characteristics:

- Requires system configuration of 128K bytes of read/write memory
- Requires 32K bytes of read/write memory
- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 320 PELs.
- Specifies 1 of 16 colors for each PEL
- Formats 2 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
First Display PEL				Second Display PEL			

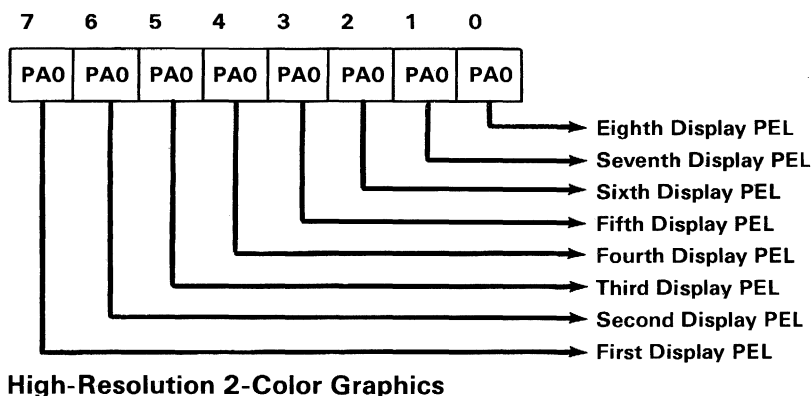
Medium-Resolution 16-Color Graphics

High-Resolution 2-Color Graphics

The high-resolution 2-color mode supports high-resolution monitors only. This mode has the following characteristics:

- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 640 PELs
- Supports 2 of 16 possible colors.

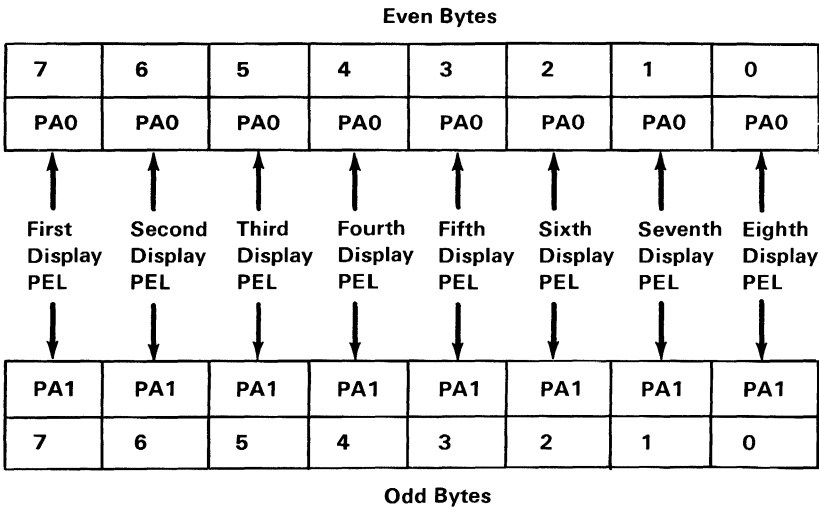
- Requires 16K bytes of read/write memory.
- Formats 8 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner:



High-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

The high-resolution mode is used only with high-resolution monitors. This mode has the following characteristics:

- Requires system configuration of 128K Bytes read/write memory
- Requires 32K bytes of read/write memory
- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 640 PELs
- Selects one of four colors for each PEL
- Supports 4 out of 16 colors
- Formats 8 PELs per two bytes (consisting of one even-byte and one odd-byte) in the following manner:

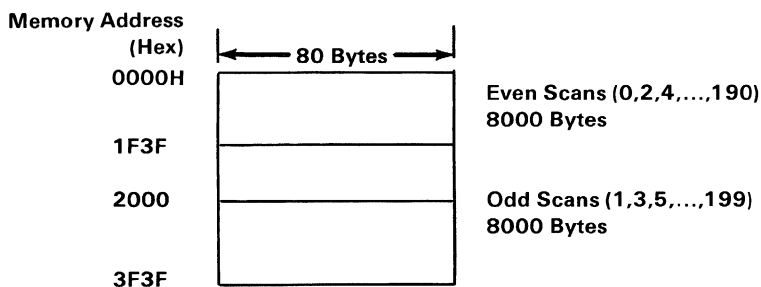


High-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

Graphics Storage Organization

For the low-resolution 16-color graphics, the medium-resolution 4-color graphics, and the high-resolution 2-color graphics, storage is organized into two banks of 8000 bytes each.

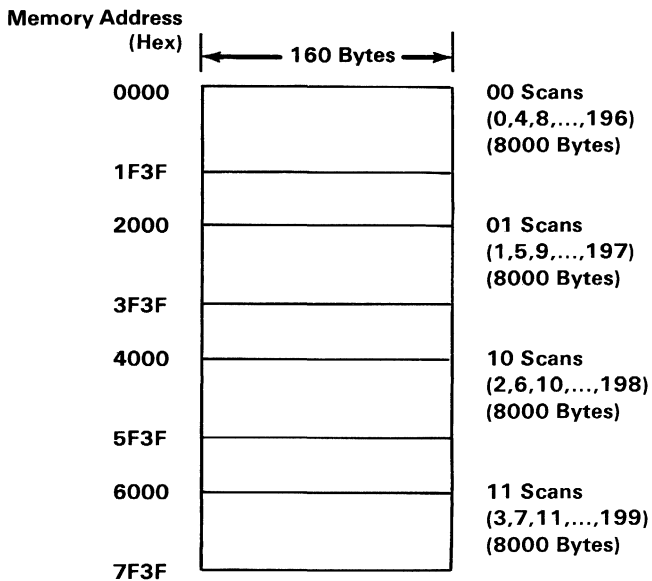
The following figure shows the organization of the graphics storage.



Graphics Storage Organization (Part 1 of 2)

Address 0000 contains PEL information for the upper-left corner of the display area.

For the medium-resolution 16-color graphics, and the high-resolution 4-color graphics modes, the graphics storage is organized into four banks of 8000 bytes each.



Graphics Storage Organization (Part 2 of 2)

Address 0000 contains PEL information for the upper-left corner of the display.

Video Gate Array

The Video Gate Array is located at I/O address hex 3DA, and is programmed by first writing a register address to port hex 3DA and then writing the data to port hex 3DA.

Any I/O 'write' -operations to hex address 3DA continuously toggle an internal address/data flip-flop. This internal flip-flop can be set to the address state by issuing an I/O 'read' instruction to port hex 3DA. An I/O 'read' instruction also 'reads' the status of the Video Gate Array. A description of each of the registers in the Video Gate Array follows.

Hex Address	Register
00	Mode Control 1
01	Palette Mask
02	Border Color
03	Mode Control 2
04	Reset
10-1F	Palette Registers

Video Gate Array Register Addresses

Mode Control 1 Register

This is a 5-bit 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address is 0 within the Video Gate Array. A description of this register's bit functions follows.

Bit 0	+HIBW/-LOBW
Bit 1	+Graphics/-Alpha
Bit 2	+B/W
Bit 3	+Video Enable
Bit 4	+16 Color Graphics

Mode Control 1 Register

- Bit 0** This bit is 'high' (1) for all high-bandwidth modes. These modes are all modes which require the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion for a system total of 128K bytes of read/write memory. The high bandwidth modes are the 80 by 25 alphanumeric mode, the 640 by 200 4-color graphics mode, and the 320 by 200 16-color graphics mode. This bit is 'low' (0) for all low-bandwidth modes.
- Bit 1** This bit is 'high' (1) for all graphics modes and is 'low' (0) for all alphanumeric modes.
- Bit 2** When this bit is 'high' (1), the composite-video color-burst and chrominance are disabled, leaving only the composite intensity-levels for gray shades. When this bit is 'low' (0), the composite-video color is 'enabled'. This

bit should be set 'high' for high-resolution black-and-white display applications.

Note: This bit has no effect on direct-drive colors.

- Bit 3** When this bit is 'high' (1), the video signal is 'enabled'. The video signal should be 'disabled' when changing modes. When the video signal is 'disabled', the screen is forced to the border color.
- Bit 4** This bit must be 'high' (1) for all 16-color graphics-modes. These modes are the 160 by 200 16-color graphics-mode and the 320 by 200 16-color graphics-mode.

Palette Mask Register

This is a 4-bit write-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address in the Video Gate Array is hex 01. A description of this register's bit functions follows.

Bit 0	–Palette Mask 0
Bit 1	–Palette Mask 1
Bit 2	–Palette Mask 2
Bit 3	–Palette Mask 3

Palette Mask Register

When bits 0-3 are 0, they force the appropriate palette address to be 0 regardless of the incoming color

information. This can be used to make some information in memory a 'don't care' condition until it is requested.

In the 2-color and 4-color modes, the palette addresses should be 'masked' because only 1 or 2 color-lines contain valid information. For 4-color modes, the palette mask register should contain a hex 03 and, for 2-color modes, it should contain a hex 01.

Border Color Register

This is a 4-bit 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address in the Video Gate Array is hex 02. The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit Number	Function
0	+ B (Blue) Border Color Select
1	+ G (Green) Border Color Select
2	+ R (Red) Border Color Select
3	+ I (Intensity) Border Color Select

Border Color Register

A combination of bits 0-3 selects the screen-border color as one of 16 colors, as listed in the "Summary of Available Colors" table in this section.

Mode Control 2 Register

This is a 4-bit, 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address inside the Video Gate Array is hex

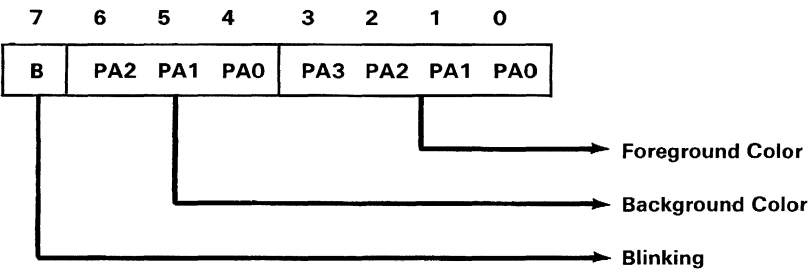
03. The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit Number	Function
0	– Reserved = 0
1	+ Enable Blink
2	– Reserved = 0
3	+ 2-Color Graphics

Mode Control 2 Register

Bit 0 This bit is reserved, but should always be programmed as a 0.

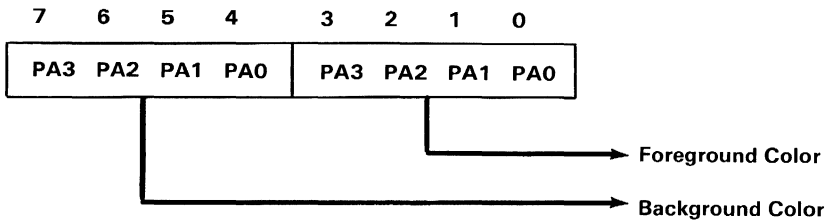
Bit 1 When this bit is 'high' (1) in the alphanumeric mode, the attribute byte has the following definition:



Where PA0 to PA3 are palette addresses.

Attribute Byte Definition (Part 1 of 2)

If the enable-blink bit is 'off' in the alphanumeric mode, the attribute byte takes on the following definition:



Attribute Byte Definition (Part 2 of 2)

If the enable-blink bit is on in a graphics mode, the high-order address of the palette (PA3) is replaced with the character-blink rate. This causes displayed colors to switch between two sets of colors.

If the colors in the lower half of the palette are the same as in the upper half of the palette, no color changes will occur. If the colors in the upper half of the palette are different from the lower half of the palette, the colors will alternately change between the 2 palette colors at the blink rate.

Only eight colors are available in the 16-color modes when using this feature. Bit 3 of the palette mask has no effect on this mode.

Bit 2 This bit is reserved, but should always be programmed as a 0.

Bit 3 This bit should be 'high' (1) when in the 640 by 200 2-color graphics-mode. It should be 'low' (0) for all other modes.

Reset Register

This is a 2-bit 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address inside the Video Gate Array is hex 04. The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit 0	+Asynchronous Reset
Bit 1	+Synchronous Reset

Reset Register

Bit 0 When 'high' (1), this bit will issue an 'asynchronous reset' to the Video Gate Array. This will cause all memory cycles to stop and all output signals to be tri-stated. The 'asynchronous reset' should only be issued once at the system power-on time. This bit should be 'high' (1), the Video Gate Array and the 6845 programmed, and then it should be 'low' (0).

The system read/write memory (RAM) will not work until this power-on sequence is finished. After this power-on sequence, subsequent 'resets' should be 'synchronous resets'.

Note: Issuing an 'asynchronous reset' can cause the contents of RAM to be destroyed.

Bit 1 When 'high' (1), this bit will issue a 'synchronous reset' to the Video Gate Array. This will cause all memory cycles to stop and all output signals to stop. Bit 1 should be 'low' (0) before changing modes.

Before issuing a 'synchronous reset', the program should read 256 locations in RAM as every other location in 512 locations. The program should then issue the 'synchronous reset' and change the mode. This changes the Video Gate Array mode-control registers and the 6845 registers.

Next, the 'synchronous reset' should be removed and the 256 RAM locations should be 'read' again as above. This procedure will ensure system RAM data-integrity during mode changes. 'Synchronous resets' need only be issued when changing between high-bandwidth, and low- bandwidth modes. (Bit 0 in mode control 1 register)

Note: No accesses to RAM can be made while the video gate array is in a 'reset' state. 'Resets' must be done from code in ROM or EPROM's.

Palette Registers

There are sixteen 4-bit-wide palette-registers. These registers are 'write'-only, they cannot be 'read'. Their addresses in the Video Gate Array are from hex 10 to 1F.

Palette address hex 10 is accessed whenever the color code from memory is a hex 0, address hex 11 is accessed whenever the color code from memory is a hex 1, and so forth. A description of the color codes is in "Summary of Available Colors" in this section.

Note: The palette address can be 'masked' by using the palette mask register.

The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit Number	Function
0	+ Blue
1	+ Green
2	+ Red
3	+ Intensity

Palette Register Format

When loading the palette, the video is 'disabled' and the color viewed on the screen is the data contained in the register being addressed by the processor.

When the program has completed loading the palette, it must change the hex address to some address less than hex 10 for video to be 'enabled' again.

If a programmer does not wish a user to see the adverse effects of loading the palette, the palette should be loaded during the vertical-retrace time. The program must modify the palette and change the video gate array address to less than hex 10 within the vertical-retrace time. A vertical-retrace interrupt and a status bit are provided to facilitate this procedure.

Status Register

This is a 5-bit 'read'-only register, it cannot be 'written'. The internal address of the video gate array is a 'don't care' condition for the status-register read-operation. A description of the register's bit functions follows:

Bit 0	+Display Enable
Bit 1	+Light Pen Trigger Set
Bit 2	-Light Pen Switch Made
Bit 3	+Vertical Retrace
Bit 4	+Video Dots

Status Register

- Bit 0** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates video is being displayed.
- Bit 1** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates that a positive- going edge from the light pen input has set the light pen trigger. This trigger is 'low' (0) upon a system power-on, and may also be cleared by performing an I/O 'Out' command to address hex 3DB. No specific data is required, this action is address-activated.
- Bit 2** This bit indicates the status of the light pen switch. The switch is not latched or debounced. When this bit is 'low' (0), the light pen switch is 'on'.
- Bit 3** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates the vertical retrace is 'active'.

Bit 4 When 'high' (1), this bit indicates that video-dot information is available. The two low-order bits of the address register determine the video-dot information presented through the following logic:

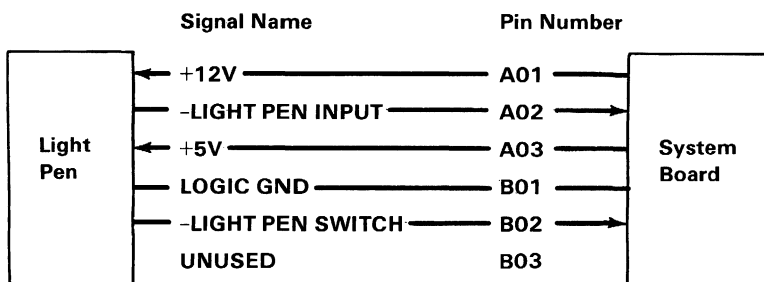
Address Register Bit 1	Address Register Bit 0	Video Dot Information Selected
0	0	Blue
0	1	Green
1	0	Red
1	1	Intensity

Address Register

This bit is provided for testing purposes. It verifies that video is occurring properly, and that the palette registers and all other 'write'-only registers are operating correctly.

Light Pen

A light pen can be used on the PCjr by connecting it to the six-pin connector for light pens on the back of the system board.



Connector Specifications

Note: The light pen interface is set for RGBI (Red, Green, Blue, Intensity). Due to timing differences between different displays (Different phosphors take longer to turn on, and different circuits take longer to accomplish their task.) the row, column value returned from the CRT can vary. This difference must be compensated for through software.

Programming Considerations

Programming the 6845 CRT Controller

The 6845 has 19 accessible, internal registers, which are used to define and control a raster-scanned CRT display. One of these registers, the Index Register, is actually used as a pointer to the other 18 registers. It is a 'write'-only register, which is loaded from the processor by executing an 'Out' instruction to I/O address hex 3D4. The five least-significant-bits of the I/O bus are loaded into the Index Register.

In order to load any of the other 18 registers, the Index Register is first loaded with the necessary pointer; then the Data Register is loaded with the information to be

placed in the selected register. The Data Register is loaded from the processor by executing an 'Out' instruction to I/O address hex 3D5.

The following table defines the values that must be loaded into the 6845-CRT-Controller registers to control the different modes of operation supported by the attachment:

Hex Addr.	Register		Units	I/O	Alphanumeric		Low/High Band Width Graphics
	#	Type			40x25	80x25	
0	R0	Horizontal Total	Char.	Write Only	38	71	38/71
1	R1	Horizontal Display	Char.	Write Only	28	50	28/50
2	R2	Horizontal Sync Position	Char.	Write Only	2C	5A	2B/56
3	R3	Horizontal Sync Width	Char.	Write Only	06	0C	06/0C
4	R4	Vertical Total	Char. Row	Write Only	1F	1F	7F/3F
5	R5	Vertical Total Adjustment	Scan Line	Write Only	06	06	06/06

Note: All register values are given in hexadecimal.

6845 Register Table (Part 1 of 3)

Hex Addr.	Register		Units	I/O	Alphanumeric		Low/High Band Width Graphics
	#	Type			40x25	80x25	
6	R6	Vertical Displayed	Char. Row	Write Only	19	19	64/32
7	R7	Vertical Sync Position	Char. Row	Write Only	1C	1C	70/38
8	R8	Interlace Mode	—	Write Only	02	02	02/02
9	R9	Maximum Scan Line Address	Scan Line	Write Only	07	07	01/03
A	R10	Cursor Start	Scan Line	Write Only	06	06	26/26
B	R11	Cursor End	Scan Line	Write Only	07	07	07/07
Note: All register values are given in hexademical.							

6845 Register Table (Part 2 of 3)

Hex Addr.	Register		Units	I/O	Alphanumeric		Low/High Band Width Graphics
	#	Type			40x25	80x25	
C	R12	Start Addr. (H)	—	Write Only	00	00	00/00
D	R13	Start Addr. (L)	—	Write Only	00	00	00/00
E	R14	Cursor Addr. (H)	—	Read/ Write	00	00	00/00
F	R15	Cursor Addr. (L)	—	Read/ Write	00	00	00/00
10	R16	Light Pen (H)	—	Read Only	NA	NA	NA/NA
11	R17	Light Pen (L)	—	Read Only	NA	NA	NA/NA

Note: All register values are given in hexadecimal.

6845 Register Table (Part 3 of 3)

CRT/Processor Page Register

This register is an 8-bit 'write'-only register, that cannot be read. Its address is hex 3DF. The following is a description of the Register functions.

Bit Number	Description
0	CRT Page 0
1	CRT Page 1
2	CRT Page 2
3	Processor Page 1
4	Processor Page 2
5	Processor Page 3
6	Video Address Mode 0
7	Video Address Mode 1

CRT/Processor Page Register (Part 1 of 2)

CRT Page 0-2

These bits select which 16K byte memory-page between 00000 to hex 1FFFF is being displayed. If there is no expansion RAM in the system, the high- order bit is a 'don't care', and only 4 pages are supported. For graphics modes which require 32K bytes the low-order bit is a 'don't care'.

Processor Page 0-2

These bits select the 16K byte memory-page region where memory cycles to B8000 are redirected. If there is no expansion RAM installed in the system, the high-order bit is a 'don't care' and only 4 pages are supported.

Video Adr Mode 0-1

These bits control whether the row scan addresses are used as part of the memory address. These should be programmed as follows:

Video Address Mode		Resulting Modes
1 (Bit 7)	0 (Bit 6)	
0	0	All Alpha Modes
0	1	Low-Resolution-Graphics Modes
1	1	High-Resolution-Graphics Modes
1	0	Unused, Reserved

CRT/Processor Page Register (Part 2 of 2)

The following I/O devices are defined on the video color/graphics subsystem:

Hex Address	A9 A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0	Function of Register
3DA	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0	Gate Array Address and Status Register
3DB	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	Clear Light Pen Latch
3DC	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0	Preset Light Pen Latch
3D0,3D4	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 x x 0	6845 Index Register
3D1,3D5	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 x x 1	6845 Data Register
3DF	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	CRT, Processor Page Register
x = "don't care" condition		

Video I/O Devices

Mode Selection Summary

Four registers of the Video Gate Array allow the user to access all the alphanumeric and graphics modes supported by the system ROM BIOS. The following table summarizes the modes and their register settings:

Mode	Video Gate Array Reg.			
	00	01	02	03
40 by 25 Alphanumeric Black-and-White	0C	0F	00	02
40 by 25 Alphanumeric Color	08	0F	00	02
80 by 25 Alphanumeric Black-and-White	0D	0F	00	02
80 by 25 Alphanumeric Color	09	0F	00	02
160 by 200 16-Color Graphics	1A	0F	00	00
320 by 200 4-Color Graphics	0A	03	00	00
320 by 200 4-Shade Black-and-White	0E	03	00	00
320 by 200 16-Color Graphics	1B	0F	00	00
640 by 200 2-Color Graphics	0E	01	00	08
640 by 200 4-Color Graphics	0B	03	00	00
Note: All values are given in hexadecimal.				

Mode Summary

Sequence of Events for Changing Modes

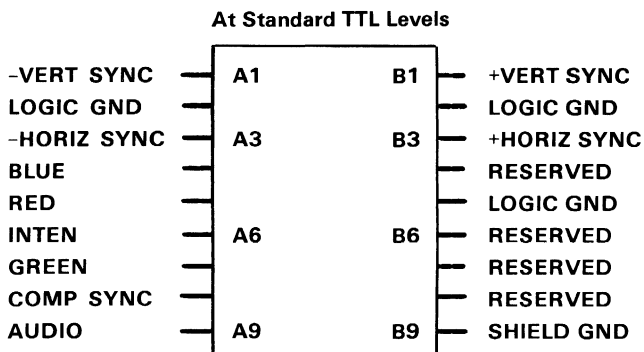
1. Determine the mode of operation.
2. Reset the 'video enable' bit in the Video Gate Array to disable video.
3. Program the 6845 CRT Controller to select the mode.
Read 256 bytes of memory
Reset gate array
4. Program the Video Gate Array registers.

- Remove gate-array reset
- Read 256 bytes of memory
- 5. Re-enable video.

Note: The gate array needs to be reset only when changing the high-bandwidth/low-bandwidth register.

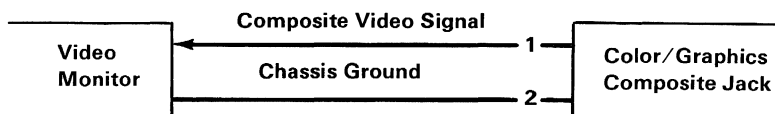
Interrupt Information

The Video Gate Array uses interrupt level 5 of the Intel 8259 to provide the vertical retrace interrupt to the system.



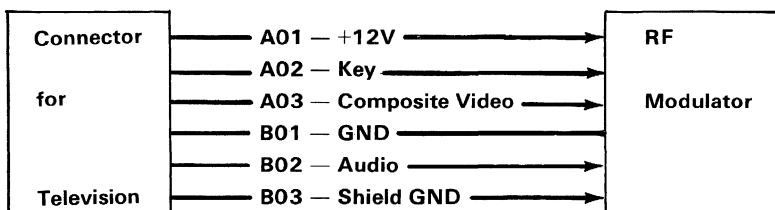
Connector Specifications

The direct-drive signals are standard TTL levels except the audio output which is a 1V peak-to-peak signal biased at 0V which can drive a 10K ohm or greater input-impedence.



Connector Specifications

The composite-video signal is 1V peak to peak biased at .7V with a 75 ohm load.



Television Connector Specifications

The Connector for Television connector has the composite-video signal at 1V peak to peak biased at .7V with a 75 ohm load. The connector also has the audio output which is 1V peak-to-peak signal biased at 0V which can drive a 10K ohm or greater input impedance.

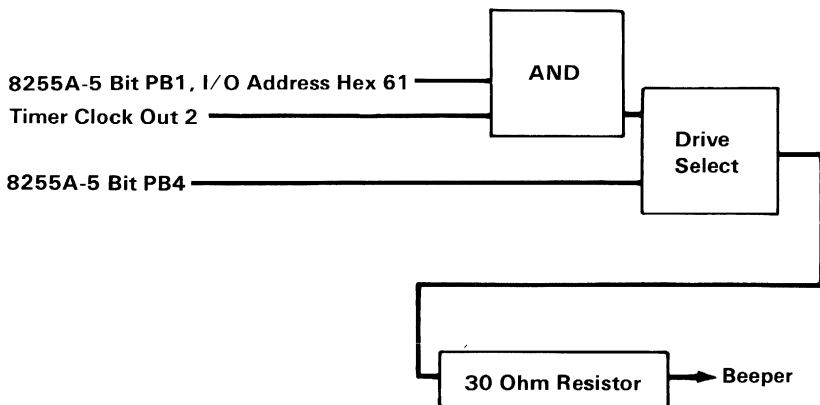
Notes:

Beeper

The system beeper is a small, piezoelectric- speaker, which can be driven from one or both of two sources. The two sources are:

- The 8255A-5 PPI output-bit PB1
- A timer clock out of an 8253-5 timer which has a 1.19 MHz-clock input. The timer gate is also controlled by an 8255-5 output bit PB0.

Note: The TI76496 Sound Generator cannot be directed through the beeper.

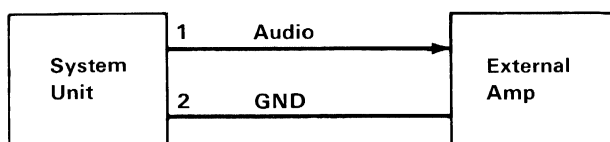


Beeper Block Diagram

Notes:

Sound Subsystem

The nucleus of the sound subsystem is an analog multiplexer (mpx) which allows 1 of 4 different sound sources to be selected, amplified, and sent to the audio outputs. The mpx and amplifier are configured so the amplifier's gain is unique to and consistent with each sound source. This provides a consistent level of output with any of the sound sources. The output of the amplifier is supplied to the IBM Connector for Television interface and external-amplifier interface. If an external speaker is used, an external amplifier must be used to drive it. The amplifier is configured as a single-pole low pass filter with a 3 dB cut-off frequency of 4.8 kHz. This filter is used to "round" off the corners of the square-wave signals. BIOS Power-on will initialize the sound subsystem to use the 8253 programmable-timer mode.



Connector Specifications

The audio output is a 1V peak-to-peak signal biased at 0V. It can drive a 10k ohm or greater input-impedence.

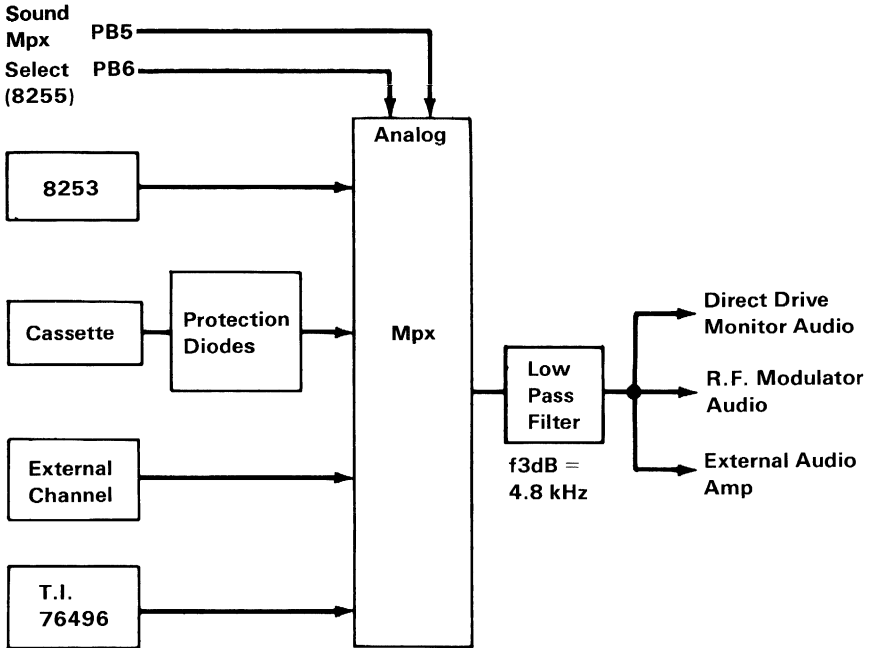
Source	Port	Bits
	PB6	PB5
Complex Sound Generator (TI 76496)	1	1
Programmable Timer (8253)	0	0
Cassette Audio	0	1
I/O Channel Audio	1	0
Port bits PB5 and PB6, of the 8255, control which source is selected.		

Sound Sources

Complex Sound Generator

The Complex Sound Generator chip (SN76496N) has 3 programmable frequencies which may be mixed to form chords and a white noise generator which may also be mixed for special effects. Each of the 3 channels as well as the white noise generator can be independently attenuated. The processor controls the sound chip by writing to port hex C0.

The Sound Generator is described in greater detail later in this section. More information can be obtained by referring to Texas Instruments' data sheets and application notes.



Sound Block Diagram

Audio Tone Generator

Features

- 3 Programmable Tone-Generators
- Programmable White Noise
- Programmable Attenuation
- Simultaneous Sounds
- TTL Compatible
- 3.579 MHz Clock Input
- Audio Mixer

Processor to Sound-Generator Interface

The system microprocessor communicates with the SN76496N through the 8 data lines and 3 control lines

(WE, CE and READY). Each tone generator requires 10 bits of information to select the frequency and 4 bits of information to select the attenuation. A frequency update requires a double-byte transfer, while an attenuator update requires a single-byte transfer.

If no other control registers on the chip are accessed, a tone generator may be rapidly updated by initially sending both types of frequency and register data, followed by just the second byte of data for succeeding values. The register address is latched on the chip, so the data will continue going into the same register. This allows the 6 most-significant bits to be quickly modified for frequency sweeps.

Control Registers

The sound generator has 8 internal registers which are used to control the 3 tone generators and the noise source. During all data transfers to the sound generator, the first byte contains a 3-bit field which determines the destination control register. The register address codes are as follows:

Register Address Field			Destination Control Register
MSB R0	R1	LSB R2	
0	0	0	Tone 1 Frequency
0	0	1	Tone 1 Attenuation
0	1	0	Tone 2 Frequency
0	1	1	Tone 2 Attenuation
1	0	0	Tone 3 Frequency
1	0	1	Tone 3 Attenuation
1	1	0	Noise Control
1	1	1	Noise Attenuation

Register Address Field

1	Reg. Addr.			Low Data			
	R0	R1	R2	F6	F7	F8	F9
Bit	First Byte						Bit
0							7
MSB							LSB

0	X	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
Bit	Second Byte						Bit
0							7
MSB							LSB

Frequency (Double or Single Byte Transfer)

Frequency Generation

Each tone generator consists of a frequency-synthesis section and an attenuation section. The frequency-synthesis section requires 10 bits of information (hex F0-F9) to define half the period of the desired frequency (n). Hex F0 is the most-significant bit and hex F9 is the least-significant bit. This information is

loaded into a 10-stage tone-counter, which is decremented at an N/16 rate where N is the input-clock frequency. When the tone counter decrements to 0, a borrow signal is produced. This borrow signal toggles the frequency flip-flop and also reloads the tone counter. Thus, the period of the desired frequency is twice the value of the period register.

The frequency can be calculated by the following:

$$f = \frac{N}{32n}$$

where N = ref clock in Hz (3.579 MHz)

n = 10-bit binary-number

Attenuator

1	Reg. Addr.			Data			
	R0	R1	R2	A0	A1	A2	A3
Bit 0	Second			Bit 7			
MSB	Byte			LSB			

Update Attenuation (Single Byte Transfer)

The output of the frequency flip-flop feeds into a four-stage attenuator. The attenuator values, along with their bit position in the data word, are shown in the following figure. Multiple-attenuation control-bits may be 'true' simultaneously. Thus, the maximum theoretical attenuation is 28 dB typically.

Bit Position				
MSB A0	A1	A2	LSB A3	Weight
0	0	0	1	2dB
0	0	1	0	4dB
0	1	0	0	8dB
1	0	0	0	16db
1	1	1	1	OFF

Attenuator Values

Noise Generator

1	Reg. Addr.			X	FB	SHIFT	
	R0	R1	R2			NF0	NF1
	1	1	0				
MSB							LSB

Update Noise Source (Single Byte Transfer)

The noise generator consists of a noise source and an attenuator. The noise source is a shift register with an exclusive-OR feedback-network. The feedback network has provisions to protect the shift register from being locked in the zero state.

FB	Configuration
0	Periodic Noise
1	White Noise

Noise Feedback Control

Whenever the noise-control register is changed, the shift register is cleared. The shift register will shift at one of four rates as determined by the two NF bits. The fixed shift-rates are derived from the input clock.

Bits		
NF0	NF1	Shift Rate
0	0	N/512
0	1	N/1024
1	0	N/2048
1	1	Tone Generator #3 Output

Noise Generator Frequency Control

The output of the noise source is connected to a programmable attenuator.

Audio Mixer/Output Buffer

The mixer is a conventional operational-amplifier summing-circuit. It will sum the three tone-generator

outputs, and the noise-generator output. The output buffer will generate up to 10 mA.

Data Transfer

The sound generator requires approximately 32 clock cycles to load the data into the register. The open collector READY output is used to synchronize the microprocessor to this transfer and is pulled to the false state (low voltage) immediately following the leading edge of CE. It is released to go to the true state (external pull-up) when the data transfer is completed.

This will insert approximately 42 wait states (8.9 μ s) for each data transfer.

Warning: Do not attempt to issue an I/O read operation to the TI76496 port (COH). Such an operation will cause the system to hang indefinitely.

Note: If DMA is added to the system on the I/O channel, I/O WRITES to the 76496 will increase the latency time.

Notes:

Infra-Red Link

The infra-red link provides cordless communications between the keyboard and the system unit. Two infra-red-emitting diodes, mounted in the keyboard, transmit coded information to the system unit. The keyboard transmitter is fully discussed in “Cordless Keyboard” in this section. The infra-red receiver, which is located in the system unit, has an infra-red-sensitive device that demodulates the signal transmitted from the keyboard and sends it to the system.

Infra-Red Receiver

The receiver card measures 57.15 mm wide by 63 mm (2.25 in. by 2.50 in.) long. The infra-red receiver is mounted on the system board, component-side down, with two snap-in-type standoffs. Signal output and power input is through an 8-pin connector, located at the rear of the infra-red receiver. The infra-red-sensitive device is located on the front of the board and receives its input through an opening in the front of the system unit's cover. There is also an infra-red transmitter mounted on the receiver board for diagnostic purposes.

Functional Description

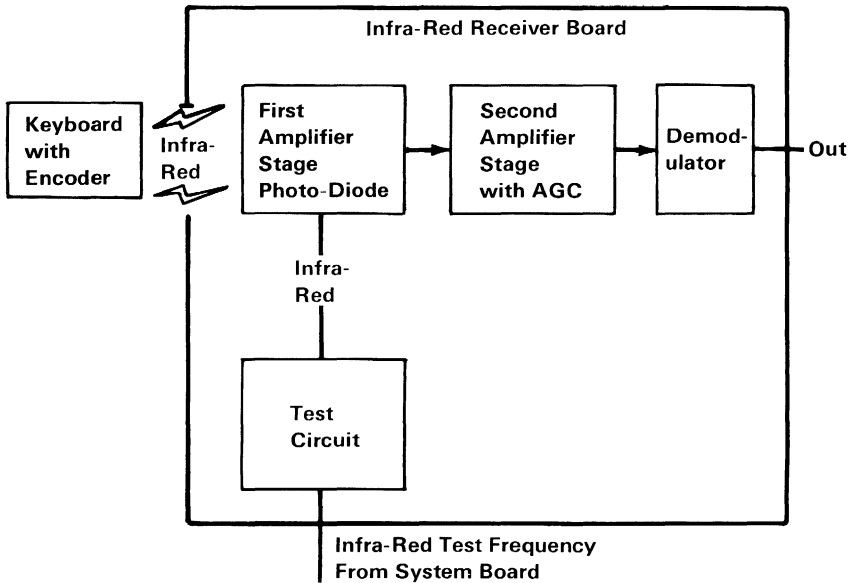
The following figure is the Infra-Red Receiver Block Diagram. During keyboard operation, the emitted light is modulated, transmitted, and received in the following sequence:

1. A key is pushed.

2. The data stream is sent using the infra-red-emitting diodes.
3. The receiver amplifies and processes the signal.
4. The demodulated signal is sent to the system board.

The signal received consists of an infra-red-light transmission modulated at 40 kHz.

An input is available (I/R Test Frequency) to the system for receiver-circuit-operational verification.



Infra-Red Receiver Block Diagram

Application Notes

The Infra-Red Receiver Board can serve as a general-purpose infra-red-receiver, however, the

demodulator timings are tailored to the needs of the system.

Programming Considerations

The serially-encoded word is software de-serialized by the 8088 processor on the system unit. The leading edge of the start bit will generate a non-maskable interrupt (NMI). Once the processor enters the NMI routine to handle the deserialization, the keyboard-data line is sampled and the processor waits to sample the trailing edge of the start bit. When the trailing edge of the start bit is sampled, the processor will wait for 310 μs and sample the first half of the first data bit. This delay causes the processor to sample in the nominal center of the first half of the first data bit. The processor then samples the keyboard data every half-bit cell-time. The sampling interval is 220 μs . The processor samples each half-bit-sample 5 times and will determine the logical level of the sample by majority rule. This enables the processor to discriminate against transient glitches and to filter out noise. The 8088 processor utilizes one 8255 PPI bit (PORT C BIT 6) and shares one 8253 timer channel (CHANNEL 1) to do the software de-serialization of the keyboard data. See the “Cordless Keyboard” in this section for more information on the data-transmission protocol.

Detectable Error Conditions

Errors	Cause
Phase Errors	The 1st half of the bit-cell sample is not equal to the inverse of the 2nd half of the bit-cell sample.
Parity Errors	The received encoded word did not maintain odd parity.

Note: Errors will be signaled by the processor with a short tone from the audio alarm or external speaker.

Operational Parameters

The operational distance from infra-red devices to the system should not exceed 6.1 meters (20 feet) (line-of-sight). Operational efficiency can be impaired by outside sources. These sources are, excessively-bright lights, and high-voltage lines, which include some TV sets. High-energy sources will generally cause an audible alarm within the system unit. These sources may downgrade the operational distance from the keyboard to the system. A keyboard cable is recommended if the above interference conditions are not controllable.

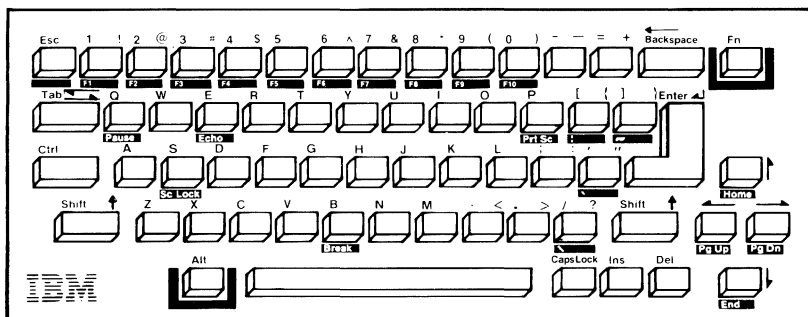
Pin	Signal	Input/Output
A01	+12 Volts	Input
A02	Ground	Input
A03	Ground-Shield	Input
A04	I.R. TEST FREQ.	Input
B01	GROUND	Input
B02	+5 Volts	Input
B03	-I.R. KBD DATA	Output
B04	GROUND	Input

Infra-Red Connector Specifications

IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard

The keyboard is a low-profile, 62-key, detached keyboard with full-travel keys. The keys are arranged in a standard typewriter layout with the addition of a function key and cursor-control keys. The keybuttons are unmarked; however, an overlay is used to provide the keys' functional descriptions.

The following figure shows the layout of the cordless keyboard.



The keyboard is battery powered and communicates to the system unit with an infra-red (IR) link. The infra-red link makes the remote keyboard a truly portable hand-held device. An optional-cord connection to the system unit is available. Power is sent to the keyboard and serially-encoded data received by the system unit through the optional cord. When connected, the cord's keyboard-connector removes the battery power and the -CABLE CONNECT signal disables the infra-red-receiver circuit. The disabling of the circuit also allows other infrared devices to be used

without interfering with the system. The data which is received through the IR link or by the cord, have the same format.

The keyboard interface is designed to maximize system-software flexibility in defining keyboard operations such as shift states of keys, and typematic operation. This is accomplished by having the keyboard return scan codes rather than American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) codes. The scan codes are compatible with Personal Computer and Personal Computer XT scan codes at the BIOS interface level. All of the keys are typematic and generate both a make and a break scan-code. For example, key 1 produces scan code hex 01 on make and code hex 81 on break. Break codes are formed by adding hex 80 to the make codes. The keyboard I/O driver can define keyboard keys as shift keys or typematic, as required by the application.

The microprocessor in the keyboard performs keyboard scanning, phantom-key detection, key debounce, buffering of up to 16 key-scan-codes, and transfer of serially-encoded data to the system unit. The keyboard microprocessor is normally in a standby power-down mode until a key is pressed. This causes the microprocessor to scan the keyboard. The microprocessor then transmits the scan code, and re-enters the power-down mode if its buffer is empty and no keys are pressed.

The keyboard electronics is designed with low-power CMOS integrated-circuitry for battery power operation. Four AA-size batteries are required. Because the keyboard is normally in the standby power-down mode, which uses very little power, no on/off switch is needed.

Unlike other keyboards in the IBM Personal Computer family, the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard has phantom-key detection. Phantom-key detection occurs when invalid combinations of three or more keys are pressed simultaneously, causing a hex 55 scan-code to be sent to the keyboard's processor. The phantom-key scan-code instructs the keyboard's processor to ignore all of the keys that were pressed at that time. BIOS ignores the resulting scan-code that is sent to it.

The keyboard-cord connector provides a battery-disconnect function and also disables the infra-red-transmission circuitry when the mating plug for the modular jack is connected.

Note: See “Keyboard Encoding and Usage” in Section 5, for scan codes and further information.

Transmitter

Serially encoded words are transmitted to the system unit using the Infra-Red Link or the cable link. Encoded words are sent to the system unit with odd parity. Both the Infra-Red Link and the cable link use biphase serial-encoding and each is a simplex link.

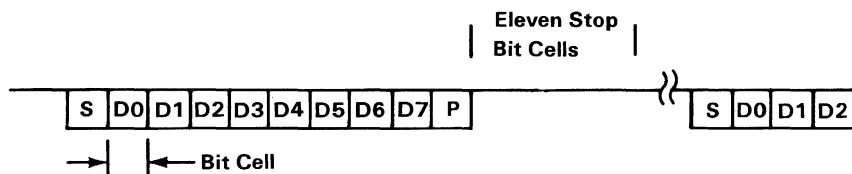
The 80C48 microprocessor does the biphase serial encoding with a bit cell of 440 μ s. A biphase logically-encoded 1 is transmitted as logical 1 for the first half of the bit cell time and as a logical 0 for the second half of the bit cell. A biphase logically-encoded 0 is transmitted as a logical 0 for the first half of the bit cell time and as a logical 1 for the second half of the bit cell.

Each logical 1 transmission for the Infra-Red Link consists of a 40 kHz carrier burst at a 50% duty cycle.

First Bit	Start Bit
Second Bit	Data Bit 0 (Least Significant Bit)
Third Bit	Data Bit 1
Fourth Bit	Data Bit 2
Fifth Bit	Data Bit 3
Sixth Bit	Data Bit 4
Seventh Bit	Data Bit 5
Eight Bit	Data Bit 6
Ninth Bit	Data Bit 7 (Most Significant Bit)
Tenth Bit	Parity Bit
Eleventh Bit	Stop Bit

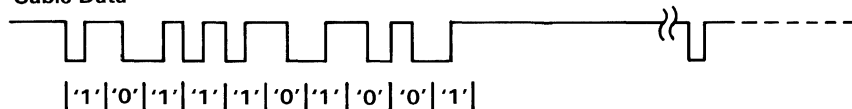
Data Stream Sequence

Eleven stop bits are inserted after every scan-code transmission. This is to allow some processor bandwidth between keystrokes to honor other types of interrupts, such as serial and time-of-day.



Example: DATA = "2EH" PARITY = '1'

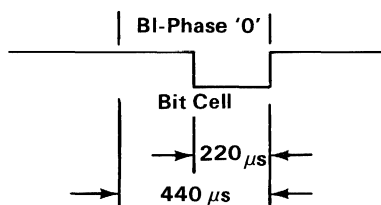
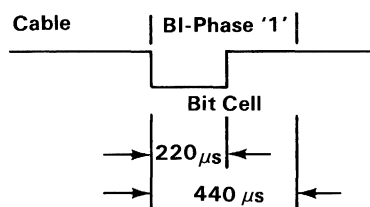
Cable Data



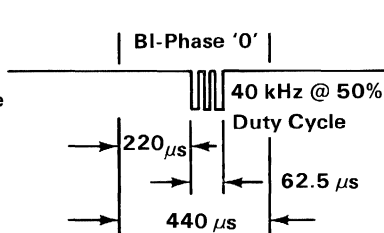
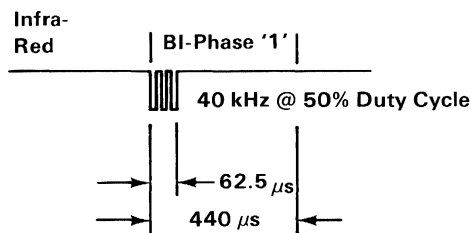
Infra-Red Data



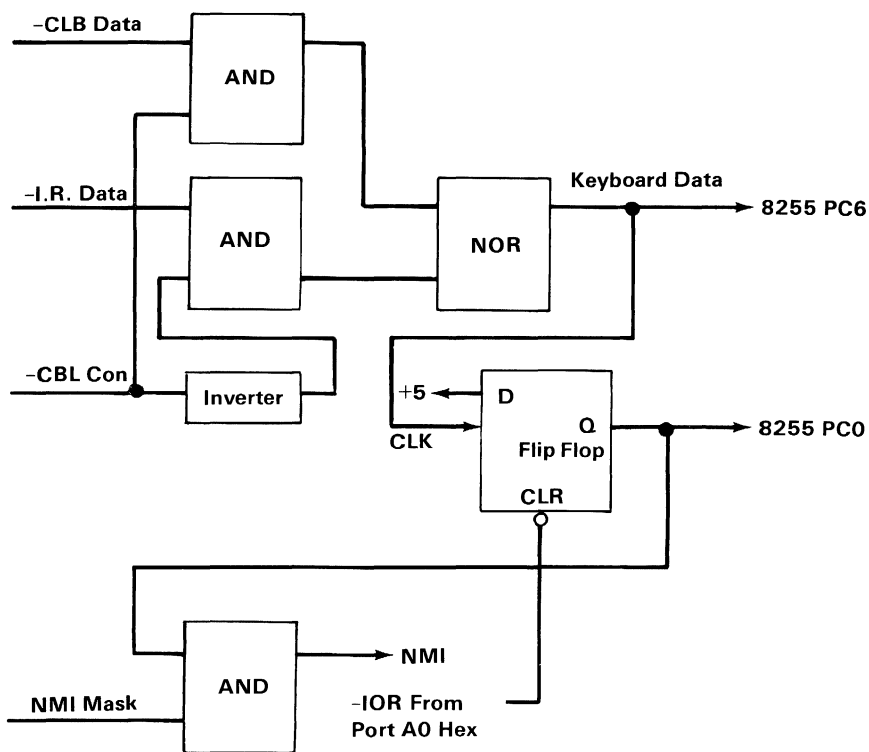
Cable



Infra-Red



Keyboard Transmission Timing



Keyboard Interface Logic

Program Cartridge and Interface

The Program Cartridge allows the addition of ROM to the system without removing the cover by plugging it , into either of two slots in the front of the machine.

The 48 by 72 mm (2 by 3 inch) cartridge can hold one or two 32K byte by 8 ROMS (64K bytes total) of program storage. Smaller ROMS such as the 8K byte by 8 modules can be used in the cartridge. When a smaller module is used, the higher address lines are not used. To allow two smaller modules to be mapped to adjacent memory segments, each module's contents is addressed to multiple adjacent-memory segments, within the addressable range of the module's socket (32k).

Program Cartridge Slots

The Program Cartridge is designed to plug into either of two identical slots in the front of the machine. Each slot has 15 address signals, 8 data signals, 6 chip selects, 2 control signals, and power. Cartridge selection is accomplished by the chip selects, each of which addresses one of the high 32K memory-blocks. Each cartridge uses up to two of the six chip selects. Selection is determined on the basis of the intended use of the cartridge. This is done at the factory.

Two of the chip selects are used by the internal system-ROM. These two signals can be used to allow the internal ROM to be replaced by a Program Cartridge. This allows the machine to assume a different personality from the standard machine. To use this option of mapping the internal-ROM space to a cartridge, the Base-ROM-in-Cartridge function must be inserted. This function is a factory-installed

signal-jumper manufactured into particular program-cartridges that are intended to replace the system ROM.

Note: When the cartridge is inserted or removed with the system turned on, the system will 'reset' and go through a warm power-up. Any data in the system RAM will be lost.

Cartridge Storage Allocations

A. The following conventions will be followed for “Initial Program Loadable” program cartridges:

Location	Contents
0	055H
1	0AAH
2	Length
3,4,5	Jump to Initialize Code
6	0
Last 2 Addresses	CRC Bytes

Storage Conventions

- Locations 0 and 1 contain the word hex 55AA. This is used as a test for the presence of the cartridge during the configuration- determination portion of the power-on routines.
- Location 2 contains a length indicator representing the entire address space taken by the ROM on the cartridge. The algorithm for determining the

contents of this byte is (length/512). The contents of this byte is used by the CRC (cyclic-redundancy-check) routine to determine how much ROM to check.

- Location 3 contains the beginning of an initialization routine that is reached by a 'Long' call during the power-on sequence. For cartridges that are 'IPL-able' (BASIC or assembler program) this routine should set the INT hex 18 vector to point to their entry points. Other types of cartridges (BASIC or whatever) should merely 'return' to the caller. Setting the INT hex 18 vector will enable transfer of control to the cartridge program by the IPL routine.
- This location 6 should be 00.
- CRC bytes: The last two locations of the address space used by the cartridge must be blank. CRC characters will be placed in these bytes when the cartridge is built. See the routine at label "CRC Check", in the BIOS listing for the CRC algorithm.

B. The following conventions will be followed for cartridges that wish to be recognized by DOS 2.1 as containing code associated with DOS command words:

Location	Contents
0	055H
1	0AAH
2	Length
3-5	Jump to Initialize
6	Command Name Length (Offset Y-Offset Z)
Z	First Character in Command Name
Y	Last Character in Command Name
W	Word Pointing to Routine that is Jumped to if "Name" is Typed
X	Next Command Name Length or "00" if No More Command Names
Last 2 Addresses	CRC Bytes

DOS Conventions

- Locations 0 and 1 contain the word hex 55AA. This is used as a test for the presence of the cartridge during the configuration- determination portion of the power-on routines.
- Location 2 contains a length indicator representing the entire address space taken by the ROM on the cartridge. The algorithm for determining the contents of this byte is (length/512). The contents of this byte is used by the CRC routine to determine how much ROM to check.
- Location 3 contains a 'jump' to the initialization code for this ROM. (May just be a 'Far Return')
- Starting at location 6 may be a sequence of command name pointers consisting of 1: Count of length name, 2: Name in ASCII, and 3: Word

containing offset within this segment to the code that is entered when this name is called. There can be as many names as desired, providing that a hex 00 is placed in the count field following the last name pointer. If a cartridge has a routine called 'TEST' at location hex 0FB5 (offset from start of segment that the cartridge is in) that needs to be executed when 'test' is entered as a DOS command the entry at location 6 would be hex 04,54,45,53,54,B5,0F.

- **CRC bytes:** The last two locations of the address space used by the cartridge must be blank. CRC characters will be placed in these bytes when the cartridge is built. See the routine at label “CRC Check”, in the BIOS listing for the CRC algorithm.

C. The following conventions will be followed for cartridges that wish to be recognized by “Cartridge BASIC” as containing interpretable-BASIC Code:

- The cartridge-chip selects must address hex D0000 since the BASIC cartridge addresses hex E0000. When “Cartridge BASIC” is activated, it will check for a second cartridge program at hex D0000. If the second cartridge is present and formatted properly, then the BASIC code is loaded into RAM and run.
- The format for this interpretable-BASIC code must be as follows:

Location	Contents
0	055H
1	0AAH
2	Length
3	0CBH
4	0AAH
5	055H
6	0
7	0FFH if unprotected Basic program or 0FEH if protected Basic program
8	Start of interpretable Basic code
n	0FFH Padding to next 2048 byte boundary
Last 2 Addresses	CRC Bytes

Cartridge Format

1. Locations 0 and 1 contain the word hex 55AA.
This is used as a test for the presence of the cartridge during the configuration-determination portion of the power-on routines.
2. Location 2 contains a length indicator representing the entire address space taken by the ROM on the cartridge. The algorithm for determining the contents of this byte is (length/512). The contents of this byte is used by the CRC routine to determine how much ROM to check.
3. Location 3 must be hex 0CB for a 'far return' instruction.

4. Locations 4 and 5 contain the word hex AA55. This is used as a test for the presence of the second cartridge by “Cartridge Basic”.
5. Location 6 must be a 0 to follow the DOS conventions.
6. Location 7 can be either hex FF to indicate an unprotected BASIC program, or hex FE to indicate a protected program.
7. Location 8 must be the start of the BASIC program. It must be interpretable Basic and not compiled. Also, at the end of the program PAD to the next 2048 byte boundary with hex 0FF.
8. CRC bytes: The last two locations of the address space used by the cartridge must be blank. CRC characters will be placed in these bytes when the cartridge is built. See the routine at label “CRC Check”, in the BIOS listing for the CRC algorithm.

ROM Module

The ROM modules used are 250 ns devices. Typical modules are the Mostek MK37000 and MK38000, the TMM 23256, the SY23128, and other compatible devices.

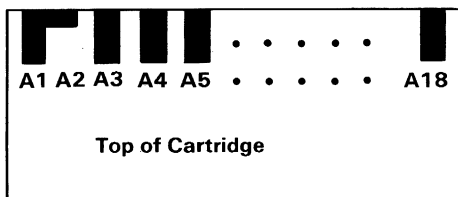
ROM Chip Select	Hex Address Space	Typical Use
CS0	X	Not Used
CS1	X	Not Used
CS2	D0000-D7FFF	Optional Cartridge ROM #2
CS3	D8000-DFFFF	Optional Cartridge ROM #1
CS4	E0000-E7FFF	Standard Cartridge ROM #2
CS5	E8000-EFFFF	Standard Cartridge ROM #1
CS6	F0000-F7FFF	System Board ROM #2
CS7	F8000-FFFFF	System Board ROM #1

ROM Chip Select Table

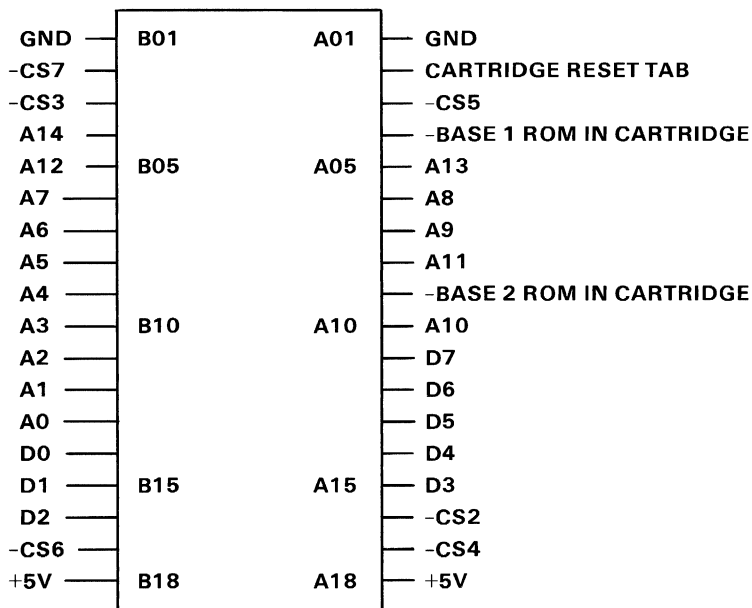
Signal	I/O	Description
A0 - A14	0	Processor Address lines A0 - A14
D0 - D7	I	Processor Data lines

-CS2 THRU -CS7	0	These chip-select lines are used to select ROM modules at different addresses. The addresses for each chip-select are shown in the ROM-chip select-table. -CS6 and -CS7 are used on the system board for BIOS, Power-On-Self-Test (POST) and cassette-basic ROMs. In order to use these chip selects on a cartridge, -BASE 1 ROM IN CARTRIDGE or -BASE 2 ROM IN CARTRIDGE must be pulled 'low'
-BASE 1 ROM IN CARTRIDGE	I	This line when pulled 'low' instructs the system board to de-gate the ROM module from hex F8000 - FFFFF on the system board. This ROM module can then be replaced by a ROM module on the cartridge by using -CS7.
-BASE 2 ROM IN CARTRIDGE	I	This line when pulled 'low' instructs the system board to de-gate the ROM module from hex F0000 - F7FFF on the system board. This ROM module can then be replaced by a ROM module on the cartridge by using -CS6.

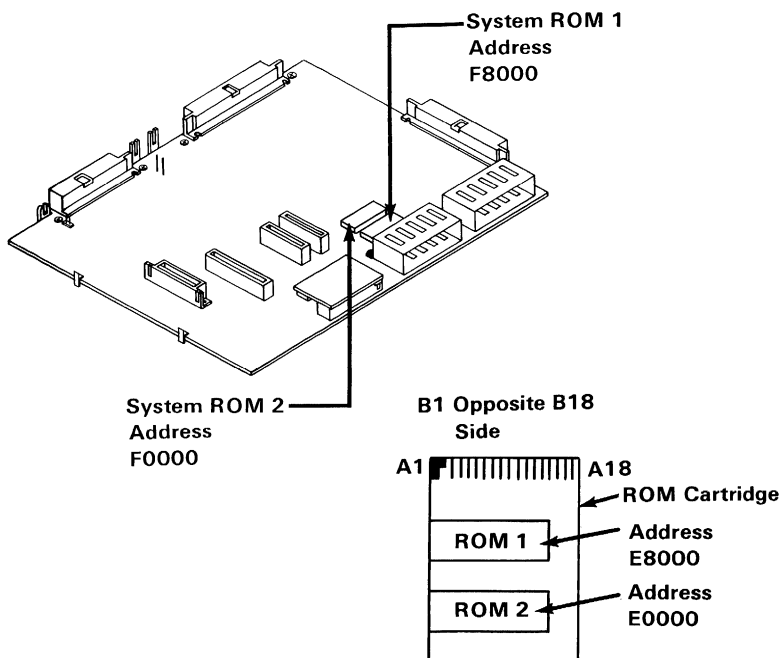
Cartridge Reset Tab	I	This input when 'low' causes a 'reset' to the system. The system will remain 'reset' until this line is brought back 'high'. This tab is usually wired with an L shaped land pattern to the GND at A02 which provides a momentary 'reset' when a cartridge is inserted or removed.
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Momentary Reset Land



Connector Specification



Cartridge ROM Locations

Games Interface

Interface Description

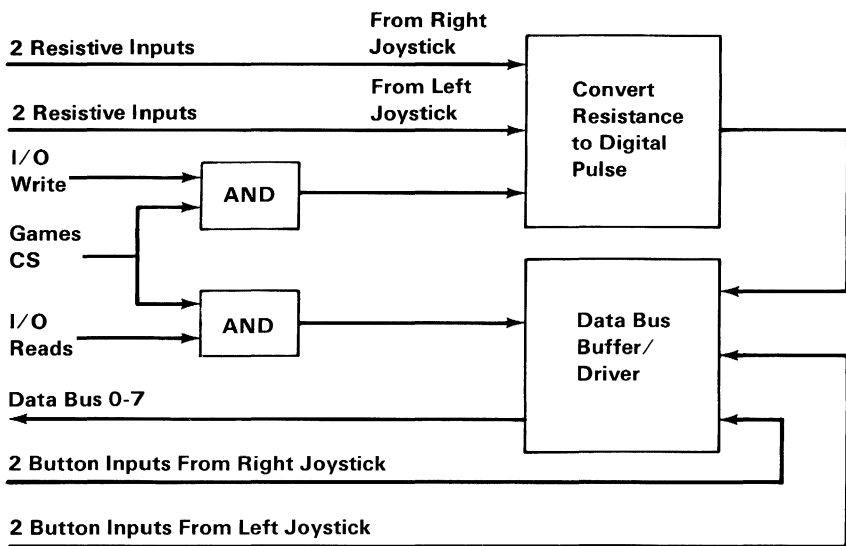
The Game Interface has two connectors located at the rear of the System unit for four paddles (two per connector) or two joysticks. Each connector has four input lines: two digital inputs and two resistive inputs. All the inputs are 'read' with one 'IN' from address hex 201. The interface, plus system software, converts the present resistive value to a relative paddle or joystick-position. On receipt of an output signal, four timing circuits are started. By determining the time required for the circuit to time out (a function of the resistance), the paddle or joystick position can be determined.

The four digital inputs each have a 1K ohm resistor to pull the voltage up to +5V. With no drive on these inputs, a 1 is read. For a 0 reading, the inputs must be pulled to ground.

The four resistive inputs are converted to a digital pulse with a duration proportional to the resistive load, according to the following equation:

$$\text{Time} = 24.2 \mu\text{s} + 0.011 (r) \mu\text{s}$$

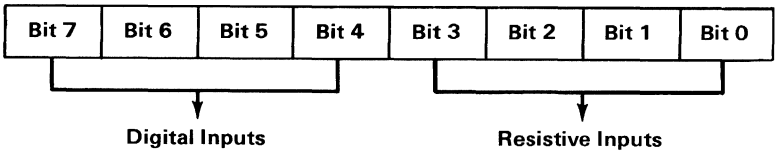
Where r is the resistance in ohms



Games Interface Block Diagram

Any program application must first begin the conversion by an 'OUT' to address hex 201. An 'IN' from address hex 201 will show the digital pulse go 'high' and remain 'high' for the duration according to the resistance value. All four bits (Bit 3 through Bit 0) function in the same manner. Each bits digital pulse goes high simultaneously and resets independently according to the input resistance value.

Input from Address Hex 201



Input From Address Hex 201

Joysticks typically have one or two buttons and two variable resistances each. The variable resistances are mechanically linked to have a range from 0 to 100k ohms. One variable resistance indicates the X coordinate and the other variable resistance indicates the Y coordinate. The joysticks are attached to give the following input data:

Joystick B		Joystick A		Joystick B		Joystick A	
Button #2	Button #1	Button #2	Button #1	Coord. Y	Coord. X	Coord. Y	Coord. X
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0

Joystick Input Data

The game paddles have one button each and one variable resistance each. The variable resistance is mechanically linked to have a range from 0 to 100k ohms. The paddles are attached to give the following input data.

Buttons				Coordinates			
Paddle D	Paddle C	Paddle B	Paddle A	Paddle D	Paddle C	Paddle B	Paddle A
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0

Paddle Input Data

Pushbuttons

The pushbutton inputs are 'read' by an 'IN' from address hex 201. These values are seen on data bits 7 through 4. These buttons default to an 'open' state and are 'read' as 1. When a button is pressed, it is 'read' as 0.

Note: Software should be aware that these buttons are not debounced in hardware.

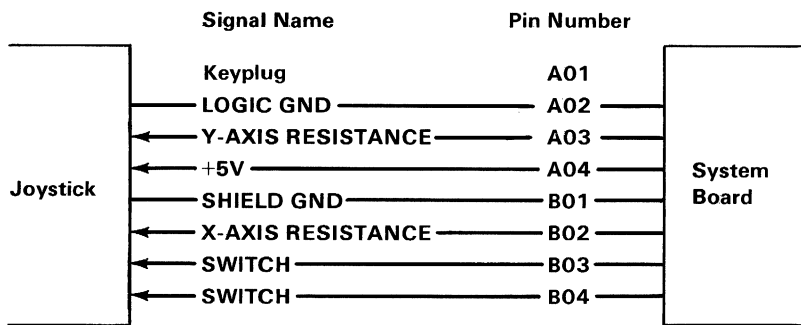
Joystick Positions

The joystick position is indicated by a potentiometer for each coordinate. Each potentiometer has a range from 0 to 100k ohms that varies the time constant for each of the four one-shots. As this time constant is set at different values, the output of the one-shot will be of varying durations.

All four one-shots are fired simultaneously by an 'OUT' to address hex 201. All four one-shot outputs

will go 'true' after the fire pulse and will remain 'high' for varying times depending on where each potentiometer is set.

These four one-shot outputs are 'read' by an 'IN' from address hex 201 and are seen on data bits 3 through 0.



Connector Specification

Notes:

Serial Port (RS232)

The PCjr serial port is fully programmable and supports asynchronous communications only. It will add and remove start bits, stop bits, and parity bits. A programmable baud-rate generator allows operation from 50 baud to 4800 baud. Five, six, seven or eight bit characters with 1, 1-1/2, or 2 stop bits are supported. A fully-prioritized interrupt-system controls transmit, receive, line status and data-set interrupts. Diagnostic capabilities provide loopback functions of transmit/receive and input/output signals.

The nucleus of the adapter is a 8250A LSI chip or functional equivalent. Features in addition to those previously listed are:

- Full double-buffering eliminates the need for precise synchronization
- Independent receiver clock input
- Modem control functions: clear to send (CTS), request to send (RTS), data set ready (DSR), data terminal ready (DTR)
- Even, odd, or no-parity-bit generation and detection
- False start bit detection
- Complete status reporting capabilities
- Line-break generation and detection
- Break, parity, overrun, and framing error simulation
- Full prioritized interrupt system controls

All communications protocol is a function of the system ROM and must be loaded before the adapter is operational. All pacing of the interface and control-signal status must be handled by the system software. It should be noted that Asynchronous (Async) receive operations cannot overlap diskette operation since all but the Diskette Interrupt are masked 'off' during diskette operations. If Async receive

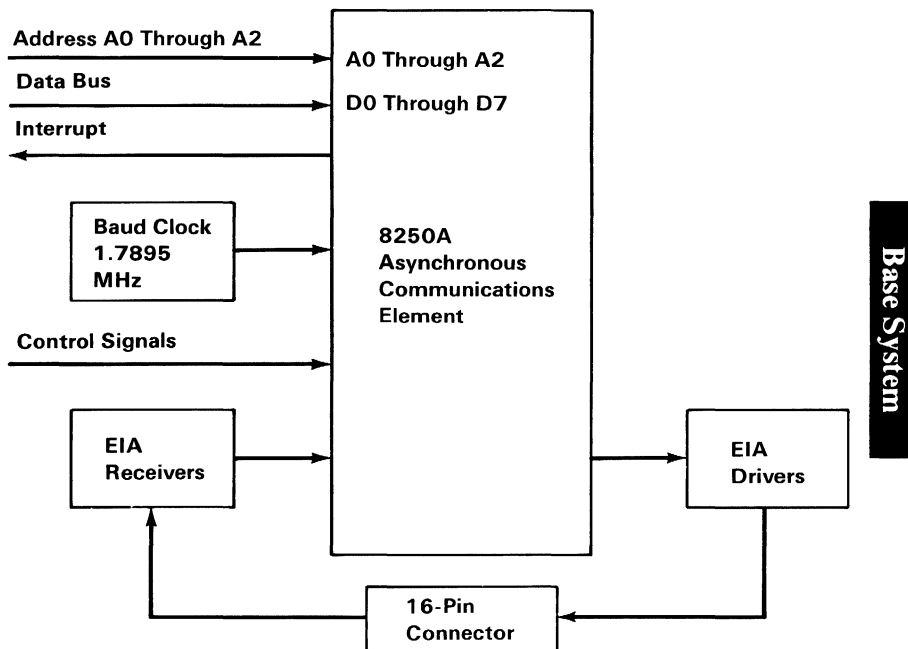
operations are going to be overlapped with keyboard receive operations, the Async Receiver rate cannot exceed 1200 baud. This is due to the processor deserialization of the keyboard. See *IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard* in this section for more information.

Programming Note: Due to the read/write cycle-time of the 8250A, it is recommended that back-to-back I/O operations to the 8250A be avoided. A good Programming Technique would be to insert a short 'jump' between every consecutive 8250 I/O instruction. This action will flush the queue and provide 15 clock periods between I/O operations.

Note: This note only applies to programmers using the 8250A directly. It is **STRONGLY** suggested that the user not communicate directly with the physical hardware, but use the system BIOS instead.

Note: It is important to note that when the IBM *PCjr* has the Internal Modem installed it is logically COM1 and the RS232 serial port is logically COM2 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC. Without the Internal Modem installed the RS232 serial port is logically addressed as COM1 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC even though its address is still hex 2F8 using Interrupt level 3.

The following figure is a Serial Port Block Diagram:



Serial Port Block Diagram

Modes of Operation

The different modes of operation are selected by programming the 8250A asynchronous communications element. This is done by selecting the I/O address (hex 2F8 to 2FF) and 'writing' data out to the card. Address bits A0, A1, and A2 select the different registers that define the modes of operation. Also, the divisor-latch access-bit (bit 7) of the line-control register is used to select certain registers.

I/O Decode (in Hex)	Register Selected	DLAB State
2F8	TX Buffer	DLAB=0 (Write)
2F8	RX Buffer	DLAB=0 (Read)
2F8	Divisor Latch LSB	DLAB=1
2F9	Divisor Latch MSB	DLAB=1
2F9	Interrupt Enable Register	DLAB=0
2FA	Interrupt Identification Registers	(Don't Care)
2FB	Line Control Register	(Don't Care)
2FC	Modem Control Register	(Don't Care)
2FD	Line Status Register	(Don't Care)
2FE	Modem Status Register	(Don't Care)
2FF	Scratch Register	(Don't Care)

I/O Decodes

Address Range hex 2F8 - 2FF

Note: The state of the divisor-latch access-bit (DLAB), which is the most-significant bit of the line-control register, affects the selection of certain 8250A registers. The DLAB must be set 'high' by the system software to access the baud-rate-generator divisor latches.

Interrupts

One interrupt line is provided to the system. This interrupt is IRQ3 and is 'positive active'. To allow the serial port to send interrupts to the system, bit 3 of the modem control register must be set to 1 'high'. At this point, any of the following interrupt types 'enabled' by bits in the interrupt-enable register will cause an interrupt: Receiver-line status, Received Data available, Transmitter-Holding-Register empty, or Modem Status.

Interface Description

The communications adapter provides an EIA RS-232C electrically-compatible interface. One 2 by 8-pin Berg connector is provided to attach to various peripheral devices.

The voltage interface is a serial interface. It supports data and control signals as follows:

Pin A04	Transmit Data
Pin A08	Receive Data
Pin A03	Request to Send
Pin A07	Clear to Send
Pin A06	Data Set Ready
Pin B02-B08	Signal Ground
Pin A05	Carrier Detect
Pin A02	Data Terminal Ready
Pin B01	Shield Ground

The adapter converts these signals to/from TTL levels to EIA voltage levels. These signals are sampled or generated by the communications-control chip. These

signals can then be sensed by the system software to determine the state of the interface or peripheral device.

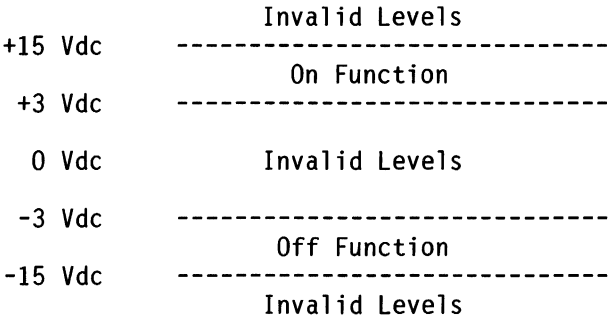
Note: The above nomenclature describes the communications adapter as a DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) device. Suitable adapters must be used to attach other devices such as serial printers.

Note: Ring Indicate is not supported on the PCjr.

Voltage Interchange Information

Interchange Voltage	Binary State	Signal Condition	Interface Control Function
Positive Voltage = Negative Voltage =	Binary (0) Binary (1)	= Spacing = Marking	= On = Off

Voltage Interchange Information



The signal will be considered in the 'marking' condition when the voltage on the interchange circuit, measured at the interface point, is more negative than

-3 Vdc with respect to signal ground. The signal will be considered in the 'spacing' condition when the voltage is more positive than +3 Vdc with respect to signal ground. The region between +3 Vdc and -3 Vdc is defined as the transition region, and considered an invalid level. The voltage which is more negative than -15 Vdc or more positive than +15 Vdc will also be considered an invalid level.

During the transmission of data, the 'marking' condition will be used to denote the binary state 1, and the 'spacing' condition will be used to denote the binary state 0.

For interface control circuits, the function is 'on' when the voltage is more positive than +3 Vdc with respect to signal ground and is 'off' when the voltage is more negative than -3 Vdc with respect to signal ground.

For detailed information regarding the INS8250A Communications Controller, refer to "Bibliography".

Output Signals

Output 1 (OUT 1), Pin 34: Output 1 of the 8250A is not supported in PCjr hardware.

Output 2 (OUT 2), Pin 31: Output 2 of the 8250A is not supported in PCjr hardware.

Accessible Registers

The INS8250A has a number of accessible registers. The system programmer may access or control any of

the INS8250A registers through the processor. These registers are used to control INS8250A operations and to transmit and receive data. For further information regarding accessible registers, refer to “Bibliography”.

INS8250A Programmable Baud Rate Generator

The INS8250A contains a programmable baud rate generator that is capable of taking the clock input (1.7895 MHz) and dividing it by any divisor from 1 to (65535). The output frequency of the Baud Rate Generator is $16 \times \text{the baud rate} [\text{divisor number} = (\text{frequency input}) / (\text{baud rate} \times 16)]$. Two 8-bit latches store the divisor in a 16-bit binary- format. These divisor latches must be loaded during initialization in order to ensure desired operation of the baud rate generator. Upon loading either of the divisor latches, a 16-bit baud-counter is immediately loaded. This prevents long counts on initial load.

The following figure illustrates the use of the baud rate generator with a frequency of 1.7895 MHz. For baud rates of 4800 and below, the error obtained is minimal.

Note: The maximum operating frequency of the baud generator is 3.1 MHz. In no case should the data rate be greater than 4800 baud.

Desired Baud Rate	Divisor Used to Generate 16x Clock (Decimal) (Hex)		Percent Error Per Bit Difference Between Desired and Actual
50	2237	8BD	.006
75	1491	5D3	.017
110	1017	1A1	.023
134.5	832	167	.054
150	746	12C	.050
300	373	175	.050
600	186	BA	.218
1200	93	5D	.218
1800	62	3E	.218
2000	56	38	.140
2400	47	2F	.855
3600	31	1F	.218
4800	23	17	1.291

Baud Rate at 1.7895 MHz

Note: These divisions are different than that used in the IBM Personal Computer. For portability, all initialization should be done through the system BIOS.

Note: Receive rates should not exceed 1200 baud if the receive operation is overlapped with keyboard keystrokes.

The following Assembly language sample program initializes the 8250. The baud rate is set to 1200 baud. It's data word is defined: 8 bits long with 1 stop bit odd parity.

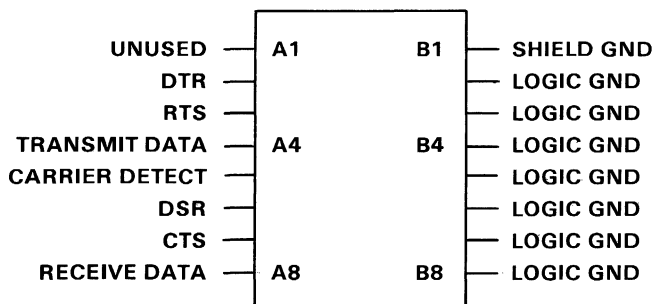
```

BEGIN      PROC      NEAR
            MOV       AL,80H      ; SET DLAB = 1
            MOV       DX,2FBH     ; To Line Control Register
            OUT       DX,AL
            JMP       $+2         ; I/O DELAY
            MOV       DX,2F8H     ; Point to LSB of Divisor Latch
            MOV       AL,5DH      ; This is LSB of Divisor
            OUT       DX,AL
            JMP       $+2         ; I/O DELAY
            MOV       DX,2F9H     ; Point to MSB of Divisor Latch
            MOV       AL,0        ; This is MSB of Divisor
            OUT       DX,AL
            JMP       $+2         ; I/O DELAY
            MOV       DX,2FBH     ; Line Control Register
            MOV       AL,0BH      ; 8 Bits/Word, 1 Stop Bit,
                                   Odd Parity, DLAB = 0
            OUT       DX,AL
            JMP       $+2         ; I/O DELAY
            MOV       DX,2F8H
            IN        AL,DX       ; In Case Writing to Port LCR Caused
                                   ; Data Ready to go high
            ENDP

BEGIN

```

Assembly Language Sample Program



Connector Specifications

System Power Supply

The system power supply is a 33 Watt, three voltage-level, two-stage supply. The first stage is an external power transformer that provides a single-fuse protected, extra low, ac-voltage output. The power cord is 3.08 meters (10.16 feet) long. The second stage is an internal, printed-circuit board, which is vertically mounted into the system board. The second stage converts the transformer's ac-output into three dc-output levels.

The amount of power available on the I/O connector for a machine that is fully configured with internal features is 400 mA of +5 Vdc, 0 mA of +12 Vdc and 0 mA of -6 Vdc.

Power is supplied to the system board through a printed-circuit-board edge-connector. The diskette drive is powered through a separate four-pin connector mounted on the front edge of the Power Board. The power for the diskette drive fan is provided by a three-pin Berg-type connector mounted directly below the diskette-drive connector. Power is removed from the system board and diskette drive by a switch mounted on the rear of the Power Board. Both the switch and the transformer connector are accessible from the rear of the system.

Operating Characteristics

Power Supply Input Requirements

Voltage (Vac)			Frequency	Current (Amps)
Nominal	Minimum	Maximum	± 5 Hz	Maximum
120	104	127	60 Hz	.65 at 104 Vac

Voltage ac

D.C Outputs

Vdc Voltage	Current (Amps)		Regulation Tolerance
Nominal	Minimum	Maximum	$\pm\%$
+5	*1.5	3.6	5
+12	.04	1.2	5
-6	0.0	.025	16

Voltage dc

* There must be a minimum of a 1.5 Amp load on the +5 Vdc output for the -6 Vdc to be present.

Over-Voltage/Over-Current Protection

Input (Transformer)

The following table describes the transformer input protection:

Voltage (Nominal)	Type Protection	Rating (Amps)
120 Vac	Non-resettable Fuse Thermal/Over-Current	5A Slo Blow

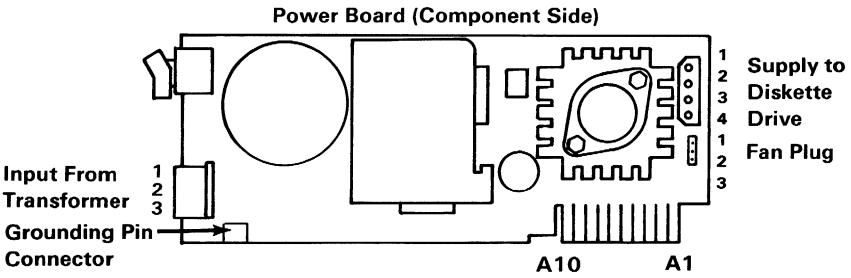
Input Protection

Output (Power Board)

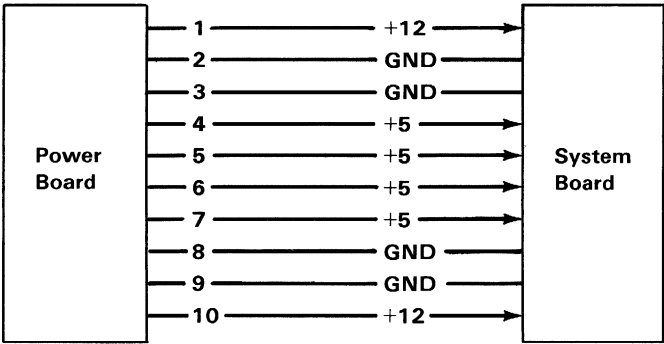
The following table describes the Power Board's output protection:

Output Voltages	Protection Condition	
	Over-Voltage	Over-Current
+5 Vdc	*6.3 ± .7 Vdc	**3.9 ± .25 Amps
12 Vdc	*14.4 ± 1.4 Vdc	2.2 ± .9 Amps
* Over-Voltage protection is provided by fuse F1. **Resettable by removing the fault condition and removing power for at least 5 seconds and then applying power.		

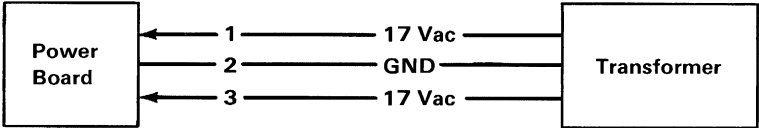
Output Protection



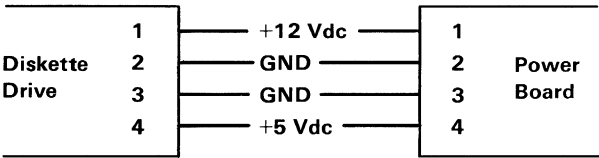
Connector Specifications



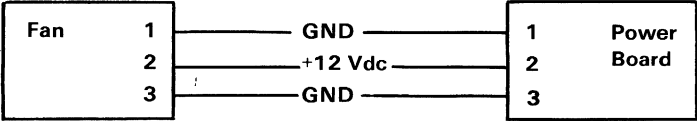
Connector Specifications



Connector Specifications



Connector Specifications



Fan Connector Specifications

Notes:

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Notes:

IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion

The 64KB Memory and Display Expansion option enables the user to work with the higher density video modes while increasing the system's memory size by 64K bytes to a total of 128K bytes. The memory expansion option plugs into the 44-pin memory expansion connector on the system board. Only one memory expansion is supported.

The Memory Expansion Option does not require the user to reconfigure the system to recognize the additional memory.

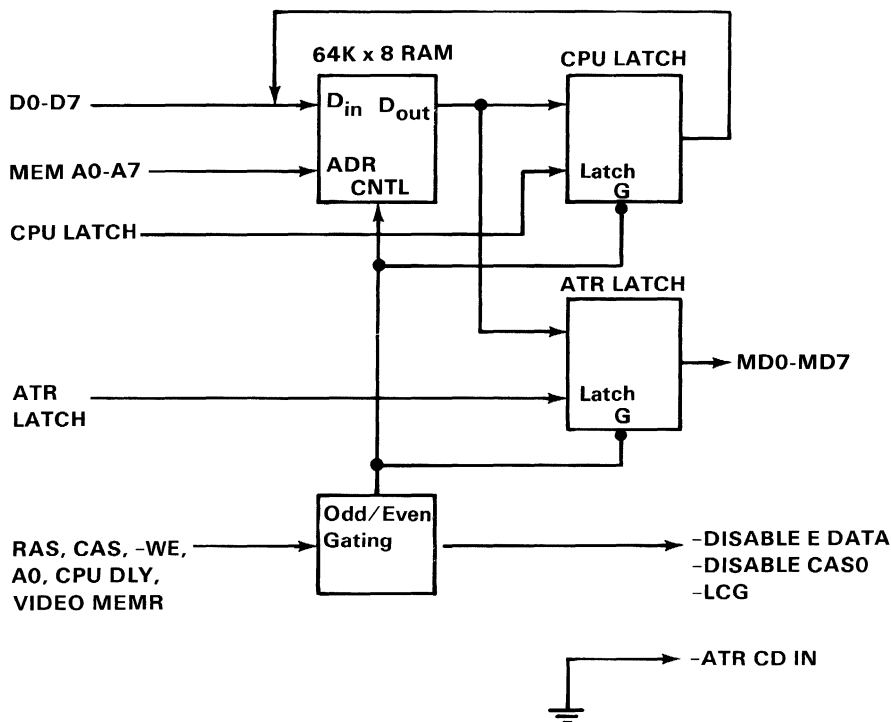
Eight 64K-by-1, 150 ns, dynamic memory modules provide 64K bytes of storage. The memory modules are Motorola's MCM6665AL15, and Texas Instrument's TMS4164-15, or equivalent.

When inserted, the memory expansion option uses the ODD memory space, while the system memory is decoded as the EVEN memory. Thus, when used as video memory, the memory expansion option has the video attributes while the on-board system memory has the video characters. This arrangement provides a higher bandwidth of video characters.

In addition to the eight memory modules, the expansion card has logic to do the EVEN/ODD address decoding, video data multiplexing, and a CARD PRESENT wrap.

Dynamic-refresh timing and address generation are done on the system board and used by the memory expansion option.

The following is a block diagram of the IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.



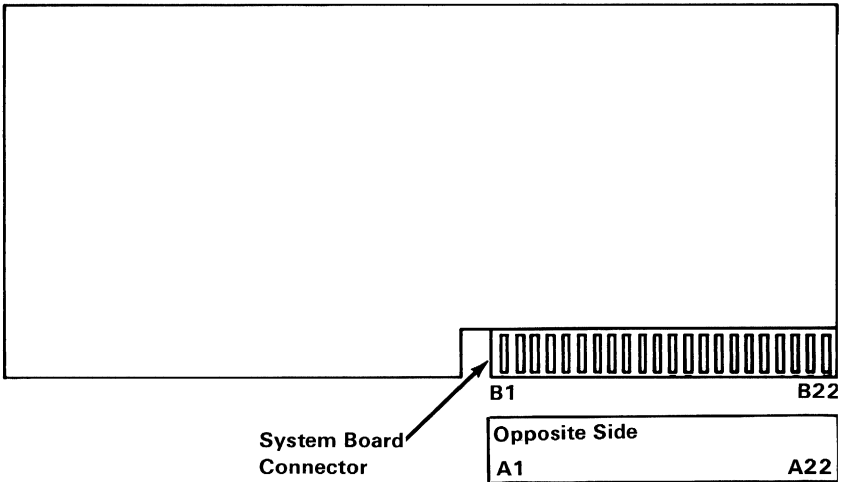
Memory Expansion Block Diagram

Signal	I/O	Description
+RAS	I	+Row Address Strobe. This line is inverted and then becomes the -RAS for the RAM modules.
+A0	I	Microprocessor Address 0. This is used to determine whether the microprocessor access is from the system board RAM (Low) or from the expansion RAM (High).
-DISABLE EDATA	O	When the expansion RAM card is in and the microprocessor is reading an ODD byte of data the expansion card tri-states the latch for EVEN data on the system board using this line.
ATR LATCH	I	This signal indicates that the expansion RAM card should 'latch' up data from the expansion RAM into the attribute latch.
MD0 thru MD7	O	These data lines contain CRT information from the attribute latch and go to the Video Gate Array.
D0 thru D7	I/O	These data lines are from the microprocessor and are bidirectional.
MEM A0 thru A7	I	These are the multiplexed address lines for the dynamic-RAM modules. These lines are multiplexed between row address and column

		address, and also between microprocessor and CRT addresses.
VIDEO MEMR	I	When this signal is 'high' it indicates a MEMR is accessing the system board or expansion RAM is being accessed. This line along with A0 determines if the expansion RAM microprocessor latch should 'gate' its data onto the D0 thru D7 Bus.
CPU DLY	I	This line when 'high' indicates that a microprocessor RAM cycle is occurring. It is used to gate 'off' the expansion RAM CAS or used with A0 to generate the -DISABLE CAS 0 signal.
-DISABLE CAS 0	O	This line is used to disable the system board CAS0 when a system microprocessor 'write' is occurring to the expansion RAM. This line keeps the 'write' from occurring to the system board RAM.
+CAS	I	Column Address Strobe. This line instructs the expansion RAM to 'latch' up the address on the MEM A0 thru A7 address lines.

-LCG	O	This line is used to instruct the system board that attributes or ODD graphics data should be 'read' from the expansion RAM card for use by the Video Gate Array.
GATE	I	This line is 'wrapped' and becomes the -LCG output.
-WE	I	This line instructs the memory that the cycle is a microprocessor 'write' cycle.
CPU LATCH	I	This line instructs the expansion RAM card to 'latch' the data from the expansion RAM into the microprocessor latch.
-ATR CD IN	O	This line is a wrap of the ground line on the expansion RAM card. It pulls 'down' an 8255 input so that the microprocessor can tell if this card is installed or not.

The following is the connector specifications for the IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.



64KB Memory and Display Expansion

Connector Pin	Signal Name	Signal Name	Connector Pin
A01	+RAS	VIDEO MEMR	B01
A02	A0	CPU DLY	B02
A03	-DISABLE	-DISABLE	B03
	EDATA	CAS 0	
A04	ATR LATCH	+CAS	B04
A05	MD4	-LCG	B05
A06	MD5	GATE	B06
A07	MD6	Ground	B07
A08	MD7	Ground	B08
A09	MD0	Ground	B09
A10	MD1	-WE	B10
A11	MD2	CPU LATCH	B11
A12	MD3	-ATR CD IN	B12
A13	GND	GND	B13
A14	VCC	VCC	B14
A15	D7	D6	B15
A16	D5	D4	B16
A17	D3	D2	B17
A18	D1	D0	B18
A19	MEM A6	MEM A7	B19
A20	MEM A4	MEM A5	B20
A21	MEM A2	MEM A3	B21
A22	MEM A0	MEM A1	B22

Connector Specifications

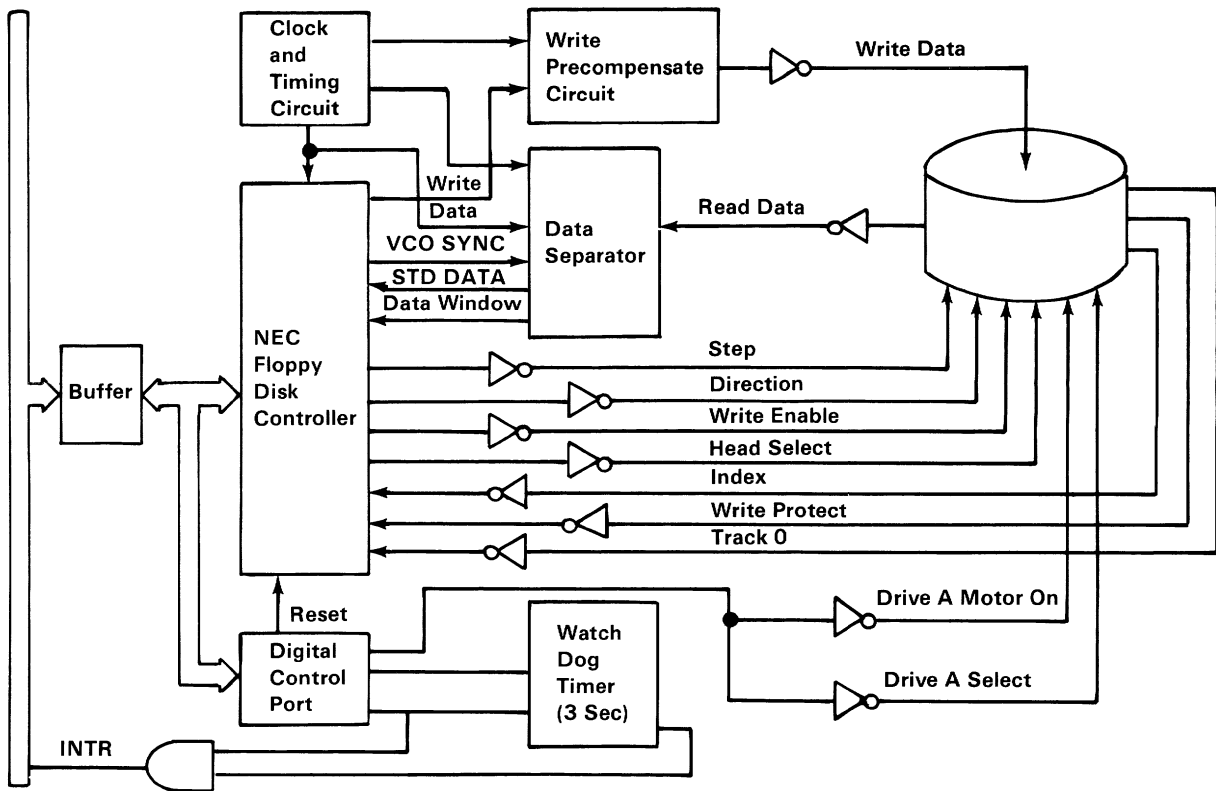
Notes:

IBM PCjr Diskette Drive Adapter

The diskette drive adapter resides in a dedicated connector on the IBM PCjr system board. It is attached to the single diskette drive through a flat, internal, 60-conductor, signal cable.

The general purpose adapter is designed for a double-density , Modified Frequency Modulation (MFM)-coded, diskette drive and uses write precompensation with an analog phase-lock loop for clock and data recovery. The adapter uses the NEC μ PD765 or compatible controller, so the μ PD765 characteristics of the diskette drive can be programmed. In addition, the attachment supports the diskette drive's write-protect feature. The adapter is buffered on the I/O bus and uses the system ROM BIOS for transferring record data. An interrupt level is also used to indicate an error status condition that requires processor attention.

A block diagram of the diskette drive adapter follows.



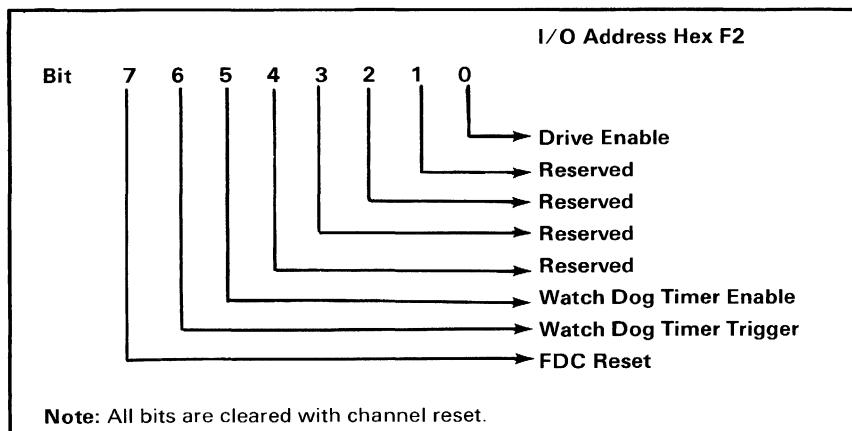
Diskette Drive Adapter Block Diagram

Functional Description

From a programming point of view, the diskette drive adapter consists of a 4-bit digital output register (DOR) in parallel with a NEC μ PD765 or equivalent floppy disk controller (FDC).

Digital Output Register

The digital output register (DOR) is an output-only register used to control the drive motor and selection. All bits are cleared by the I/O interface reset line. The bits have the following functions:



Digital Output Register

Bit 0 This bit controls the motor and enable lines to the drive. When 'high' (1), this bit will turn 'on' the drive motor and 'enable' the drive. When 'low' (0), this bit will turn 'off' the drive motor and 'disable' the drive.

Bits 1-4 These bits are reserved.

- Bit 5** When 'high' (1), this bit 'enables' the WatchDog Timer function and interrupt. When 'low' (0), this bit 'disables' the WatchDog Timer and interrupt.
- Bit 6** This bit controls the start of a watchdog timer cycle. Two output commands are required to operate the trigger. A 1 and then a 0 must be written in succession to 'strobe' the trigger.
- Bit 7** This bit is the hardware 'reset' for the floppy diskette controller chip. When 'low' (0), this bit holds the FDC in its 'reset' state. When 'high' (1), this bit releases the 'reset' state on the FDC.

WatchDog Timer

The WatchDog Timer (WDT) is a one to three-second timer connected to interrupt request line 6 (IRQ6) of the 8259. This timer breaks the program out of data transfer loops in the event of a hardware malfunction. The WatchDog Timer starts its cycle when 'triggered.'

Floppy Disk Controller (FDC)

The floppy disk controller (FDC) contains two registers that can be accessed by the system microprocessor: a status register and a data register. The 8-bit main-status register contains the status information of the FDC and can be accessed at any time. The 8-bit data register consists of several registers in a stack with only one register presented to the data bus at a time. The data register stores data, commands, parameters, and provides floppy disk drive (FDD) status information. Data bytes are read from or written to the data register in order to program or obtain results after

a particular command. The main status register can only be read and is used to facilitate the transfer of data between the system microprocessor and FDC.

FDC Register	I/O Address
Data Register	hex F5
Main Status Register	hex F4

Programming Summary

The FDC is set up with the following Parameters during system power up:

Parameter	Power-up Condition
Sector Size	hex 02 for 512 Byte Sectors
Sector Count	9
Head Unload	hex 0F - Has no effect on system operation.
Head Step Rate	hex D - This gives a step rate of 6 milliseconds.
Head Load Time	hex 1 Minimum head load time.
Format Gap	hex 50
Write Gap	hex 2A
Non-DMA Mode	hex 1
Fill byte for Format	hex F6

FDC Power-up Parameters Settings

The IBM PC*jr* Diskette Drive Adapter and BIOS use and support the following FDC commands:

- Specify
- Recalibrate
- Seek
- Sense interrupt status
- Sense Drive status
- Read data
- Write data
- Format a track

Note: Please refer to the Diskette section of the BIOS listing for details of how these commands are used.

The following FDC hardware functions are not implemented or supported by the IBM PC*jr* Diskette Drive Adapter.

- DMA data transfer
- FDC interrupt
- Drive polling and overlapped seek
- FM data incoding
- Unit select status bits

2 Heads (1 per side) 40 Cylinders (Tracks)/Side 9 Sectors/Track 512 Bytes/Sector Modified Frequency Modulation (MFM)
--

Diskette Format

Constant	Value
Head Load	Not Applicable
Head Settle	21 Milliseconds
Motor Start	500 Milliseconds

Drive Constants

Comments

1. Head loads when diskette is clamped.
2. Following access, wait Head Settle time before RD/WR.
3. Drive motor should be 'off' when not in use. Wait Motor Start time before RD/WR.
4. All system interrupts except IRQ6 must be 'disabled' during diskette data transfer in order to prevent data under-run or over-run conditions from occurring.

System I/O Channel Interface

All signals are TTL-compatible:

Most-Positive Up-Level	+ 5.5 Vdc
Least-Positive Up-Level	+ 2.7 Vdc
Most-Positive Down-Level	+ 0.5 Vdc
Least-Positive Down-Level	- 0.5 Vdc

The following lines are used by this adapter:

+D0 thru 7 (Bidirectional, Load: 1 74LS,
Driver: 74LS 3-state)

+A0 thru 3	<p>These eight lines form a bus through which all commands, status, and data are transferred. Bit 0 is the low-order bit.</p> <p>(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)</p>
-IOW	<p>These four lines form an address bus by which a register is selected to receive or supply the byte transferred through lines D0-7. Bit 0 is the low-order bit.</p> <p>(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)</p>
-IOR	<p>The content of lines D0-7 is stored in the register addressed by lines A0-3 at the trailing edge of this signal.</p> <p>(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)</p>
-RESET	<p>The content of the register addressed by lines A0-3 is 'gated' onto lines D0-7 when this line is 'active.'</p> <p>(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)</p>
+IRQ6	<p>A down level 'aborts' any operation in process and 'clears' the digital output register (DOR).</p> <p>(Adapter Output, Driver: 74LS 3-state)</p>
-DISKETTE CARD INSTALLED	<p>This line is made 'active' when the WatchDog timer times out.</p> <p>(Adapter Output, Driver: Gnd.)</p>
	<p>This line is pulled 'up' on the System Board and is wired to input port bit PC2 on port hex 62 of the</p>

-Diskette CS	<p>8255. This line is used by the program to determine if the diskette drive adapter is installed.</p> <p>(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)</p>
A9	<p>This line is shared with the modem CS line and is 'low' whenever the microprocessor is doing IOR or IOW to either the diskette adapter or the modem. This line should be conditioned with A9 being 'low' to generate a DISKETTE CS.</p> <p>(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)</p>
DRQ 0	<p>This line is the microprocessor address line 9. When this line is 'low' and -DISKETTE CS is 'low', IOR and IOW are used by the diskette adapter.</p> <p>(adapter Output, Driver: NEC μpd 765)</p>
DACK 0	<p>This output would indicate to a DMA device on the external I/O Channel that the diskette controller wants to 'receive' or 'transmit' a byte of data to or from memory.</p> <p>(Adapter input, Load: NEC μpd 765)</p> <p>This line should come from an external DMA and should indicate that a byte is being transferred from/to the Floppy Disk Controller to/from memory.</p>

Drive Interface

All signals are TTL-compatible:

Most Positive Up Level	+ 5.5 Vdc
Least Positive Up Level	+ 2.4 Vdc
Most Positive Down Level	+ 0.4 Vdc
Least Positive Down Level	- 0.5 Vdc

All adapter outputs are driven by active collector gates. The drive should not provide termination networks to Vcc (except Drive Select which has a 2,000 ohm resistor to Vcc).

Each attachment input is terminated with a 2,000 ohm resistor to Vcc.

Adapter Outputs

-Drive Select (Driver: MC3487)

This line is used to 'degate' all drivers to the adapter and receivers from the adapter (except Motor Enable) when the line is not 'active.'

-Motor Enable (Driver: 74LS04)

The drive must control its spindle motor to 'start' when the line becomes 'active' and 'stop' when the line becomes 'inactive.'

-Step (Driver: MC3487)

The selected drive must move the read/write head one cylinder in or

out as instructed by the Direction line for each pulse present on this line.

-Direction

(Driver: MC3487)

For each recognized pulse of the step line the read/write head should move one cylinder toward the spindle if this line is active, and away from the spindle if not-active.

-Write Data

(Driver: 74LS04)

For each 'inactive' to 'active' transition of this line while Write Enable is 'active', the selected drive must cause a flux change to be stored on the diskette.

-Write Enable

(Driver: MC3487)

The drive must 'disable' write current in the head unless this line is 'active.'

**-HEAD
SELECT 1**

(Driver: MC3487)

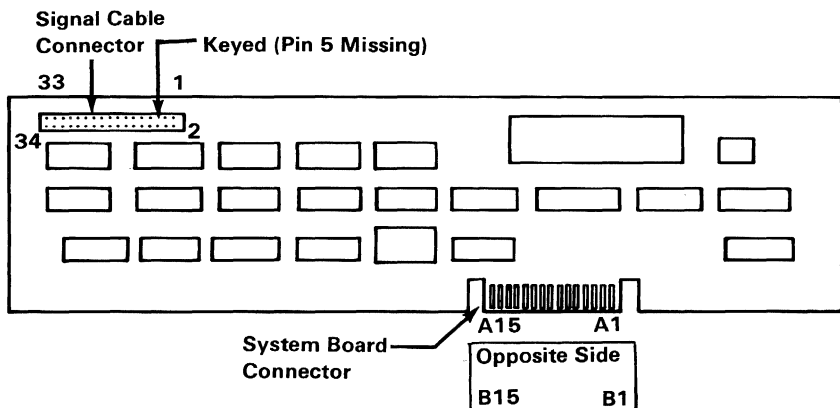
This interface signal defines which side of a two-sided diskette is used for data recording or retrieval. A 'high' level on this line selects the R/W head on the side 1 surface of the diskette. When switching from side 0 to side 1 and conversely, a 100 μ s delay is required before any 'read' or 'write' operation can be initiated.

Adapter Inputs

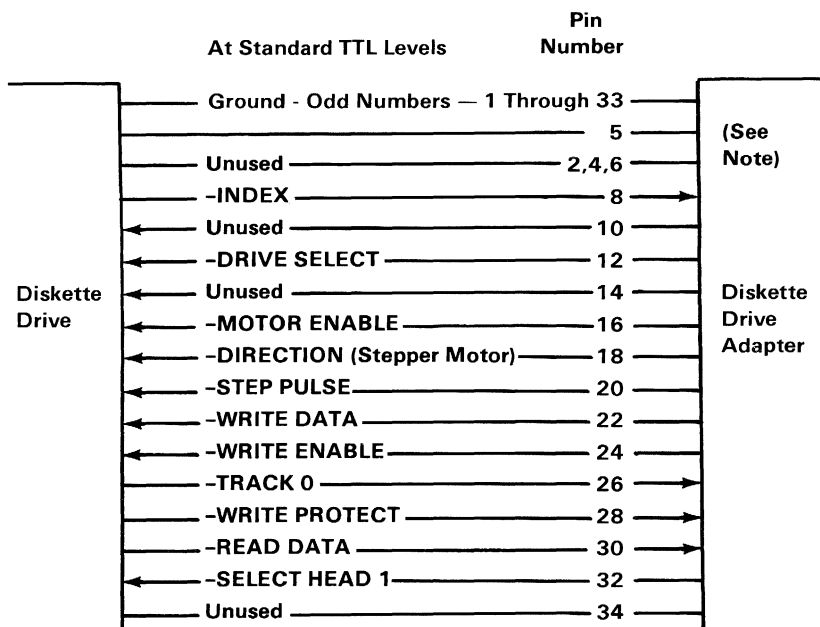
-Index	The selected drive must supply one pulse per diskette revolution on this line.
-Write Protect	The selected drive must make this line 'active' if a write-protected diskette is mounted in the drive.
-Track 0	The selected drive must make this line 'active' if the read/write head is over track 0.
-Read Data	The selected drive must supply a pulse on this line for each flux change encountered on the diskette.

Voltage and Current Requirements

The diskette drive adapter requires a voltage supply of +5 Vdc \pm 5% and draws a nominal current of 525 mA and a maximum current of 700 mA.

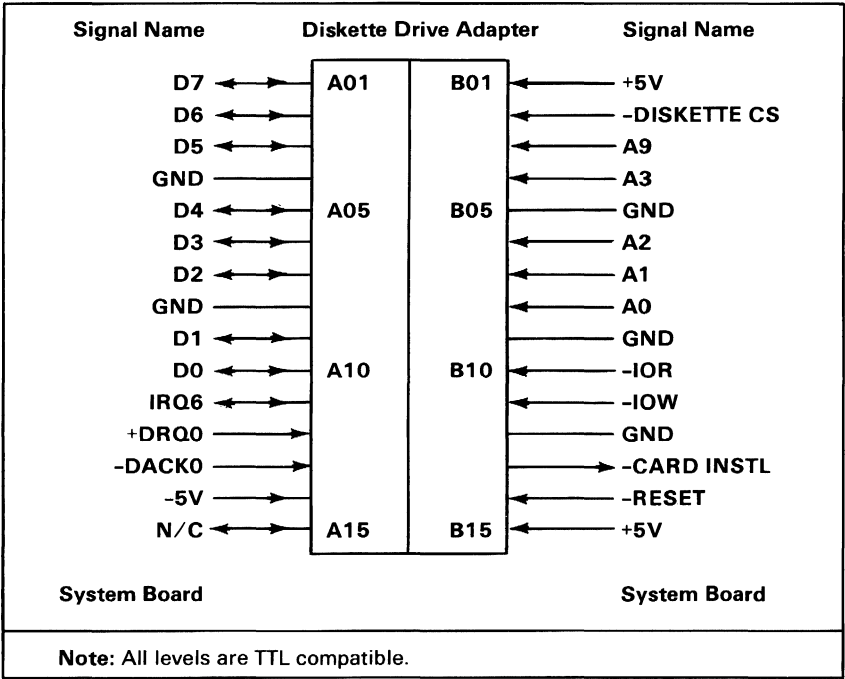


Diskette Drive Adapter



Note: Pin 5 is missing to match the key plug on the signal cable.

Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)



Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)

IBM PCjr Diskette Drive

The system unit has space and power for one diskette drive. The drive is double-sided with 40 tracks for each side, is fully self-contained, and consists of a spindle-drive system, a read-positioning system, and a read/write/erase system.

Functional Description

The diskette drive uses modified frequency modulation (MFM) to read and write digital-data, with a track-to-track access time of 6 milliseconds.

To load a diskette, the operator rotates the load lever at the front of the diskette drive clockwise and inserts the diskette into the slot. Plastic guides in the slot ensure the diskette is in the correct position. Closing the load lever centers the diskette and clamps it to the drive hub. This same action also loads the Read/Write heads against the surfaces of the diskette. The load lever is mechanically interlocked to prevent closing of the lever if a diskette is not installed.

The head-positioning system moves the magnetic head to come in contact with the desired track of the diskette. Operator intervention is not required during normal operation. If the diskette is write-protected, a write-protect sensor 'disables' the drive's circuitry, and an appropriate signal is sent to the interface.

Data is read from the diskette by the data-recovery circuitry, which consists of a low-level read-amplifier, differentiator, zero-crossing detector, and digitizing circuits. All data decoding is done by the adapter card.

The IBM PCjr Diskette Drive is equipped with a media cooling fan, which gets its power from the power supply board.

The diskette drive also has the following sensor systems:

- The track 00 sensor, senses when the head/carriage assembly is at track 00.
- The index sensor, which consists of an LED light source and phototransistor. This sensor is positioned so that when an index hole is detected, a digital signal is generated.
- The write-protect sensor 'disables' the diskette drive's electronics whenever it senses a write-protect tab on the diskette.

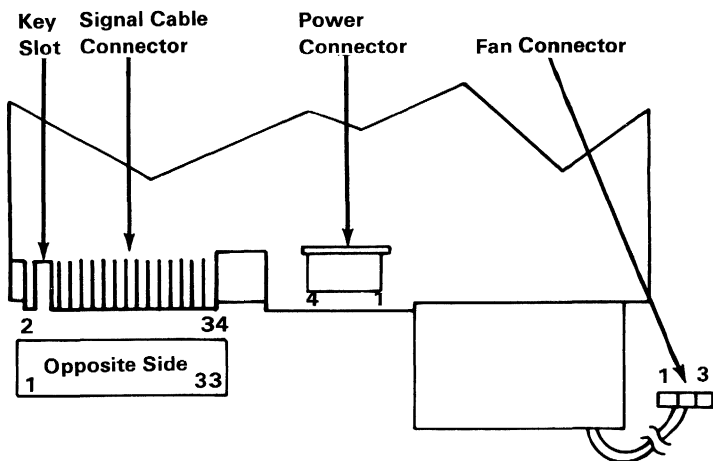
The drive requires power within the following specifications:

Specification	+5 Vdc Input	+12 Vdc Input
Nominal Supply	+5 Vdc	+12 Vdc
Ripple (0 to 50 kHz)	100 mV	100 mV
Tolerance (Including Ripple)	±5%	±5%
Standby Current (Nominal)	600 mA	400 mA
Standby Current (Worst Case)	700 mA	500 mA
Operating Current (Nominal)	600 mA	900 mA
Operating Current (Worst Case)	700 mA	2400 mA

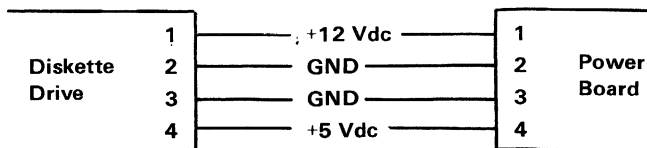
Diskette Drive Power Specifications

For interface information refer to “Diskette Drive Adapter” in this section.

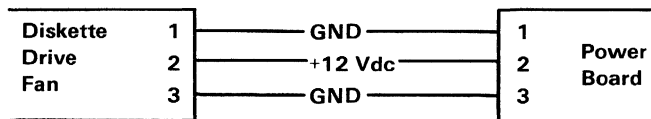
For mechanical and electrical specifications see Appendix D.



Diskette Drive Connectors



Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)

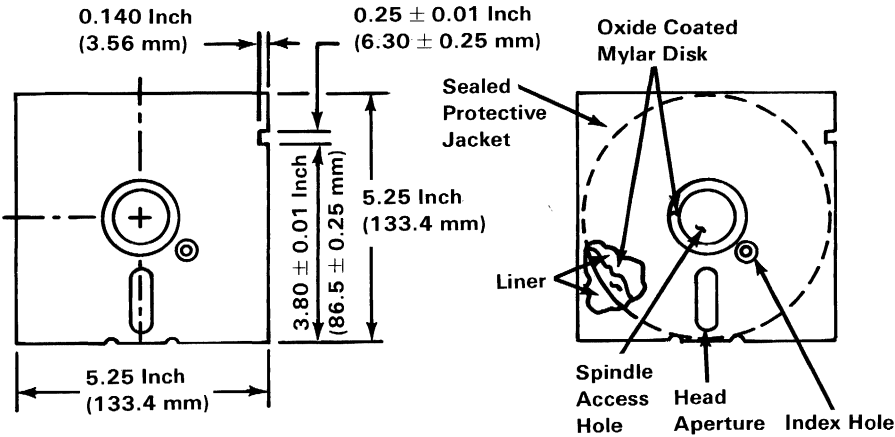


Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)

Notes:

Diskette

The IBM PCjr Diskette Drive uses a standard 133.4 mm (5.25 in.) diskette. For programming considerations, single-sided, double-density, soft-sectored diskettes are used for single-sided drives. Double-sided drives use double-sided, double-density, soft-sectored diskettes. The figure below is a simplified drawing of the diskette used with the diskette drive. This recording medium is a flexible magnetic disk enclosed in a protective jacket. The protected disk, free to rotate within the jacket, is continuously cleaned by the soft fabric lining of the jacket during normal operation. Read/write/erase head access is through an opening in the jacket. Openings for the drive hub and diskette index hole are also provided.



Recording Medium

Notes:

IBM PCjr Internal Modem

The IBM PCjr Internal Modem is a 65 mm (2.5 inch) by 190 mm (7.5 inch) adapter that plugs into the PCjr system board modem connector. The modem connector is an extension of the system I/O bus. All system control signals and voltage requirements are provided through a 2 by 15 position card-edge tab with 0.254 cm (0.100-inch) spacing on the modem adapter.

Functional Description

The Internal Modem consists of two major parts: (1) the INS8250A Asynchronous Communication Element, and (2) the Smart 103 Modem. Therefore, the programming must be considered in two parts. The INS8250A communications protocol is a function of the system ROM BIOS, and is discussed later in this section. All 'pacing' of the interface and control-signal status must be handled by the system software. After the INS8250A is initialized, the modem is controlled by ASCII characters transmitted by the INS8250A.

Key features of the INS8250A used in the modem adapter are:

- Adds or deletes start bits, stop bits, and parity bits to or from the serial data stream
- Full double-buffering eliminates the need for precise synchronization
- Independently-controlled transmit, receive, line status, and data-set interrupts
- Programmable baud-rate-generator allows division of the baud clock by 373 (hex 175) for a 300-bps transmission-speed or 1017 (hex 3F9) for a 110-bps transmission-speed to generate the internal 16 x clock

- Modem-control functions: Clear to Send (CTS), Data Set Ready (DSR), Data Terminal Ready (DTR), Ring Indicator (RI), and Data Carrier Detect (DCD)
- Fully-programmable serial-interface

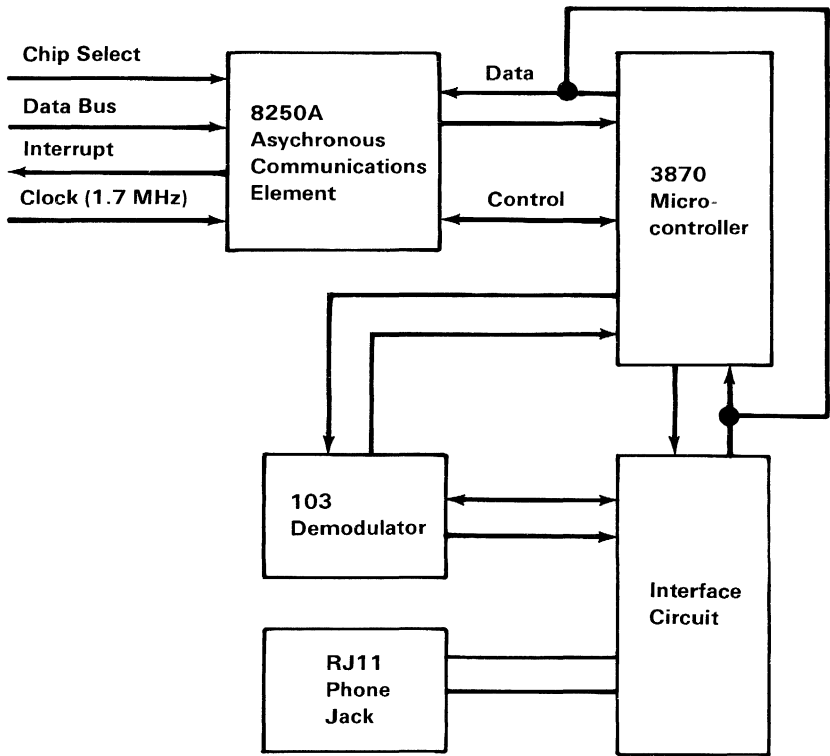
characteristics:

- 7, or 8-bit characters
- Even, odd, or no-parity bit generation and detection
- 1 stop-bit generation
- Baud-rate generation
- False-start bit detection
- Complete status reporting capabilities
- Line-break generation and detection
- Internal-diagnostic capabilities
 - Loopback controls for communications-link fault-isolation
 - Break, parity, overrun, framing-error simulation
- Fully prioritized-interrupt system-controls

Key features of the Smart 103 Modem used on the IBM PCjr Internal Modem are:

- Direct connection to a telephone company line through an FCC Part-68-approved permissive connection
- Compatible to Bell Series 100 originate/answer for modulation and handshaking
- All functions controlled by ASCII characters and INS8250A modem-control lines
- Uses modular phone-jack (USOC RJ11)
- Data rate is either 300 or 110 bits-per-second
- Auto/manual originate
- Auto/manual answer
- Communication mode is full duplex on two-wire, switched-network channels

- Auto dialer; either DTMF ([dual-tone modulated-frequency] touch-tone) or pulse-dialing (rotary dial) by software command
- Tandem dialing
- Call-progress reporting
- Dial-tone, ring-back tone, and busy-tone detection



IBM PCjr Internal Modem Block Diagram

Modem Design Parameters

The following tables describe the design parameters of the Smart 103 Modem.

Dialer Type:	Two modes 1. Forced Touch-Tone (DTMF) dialing 2. Forced pulse dialing
Tandem Dialing:	The ASCII character P (hex 50 or 70) in the dial string causes a delay of up to 10 seconds while the modem is searching for another dial tone. A time out will cause the modem to hang up and post status. The ASCII character W (hex 57 or 77) in the dial string causes a 5-second dead wait before continuing to dial. Multiple ASCII W's will cause multiple waits.
Pulse Dialing:	Rate: 10 + 1, -0 pulses per second Duty Cycle: 60% make, 40% break Interdigit Delay: 800 ms ± 50 ms
DTMF Dialing:	Tone Duration: 85 ms ± 10 ms Intertone Duration: 80 ms ± 10 ms

Dialer Parameters (Part 1 of 2)

Tone Pair Frequencies:		
ASCII Digit Code	Frequency (Hz)	
0	941	1336
1	697	1209
2	697	1336
3	697	1477
4	770	1209
5	770	1336
6	770	1477
7	852	1209
8	852	1336
9	852	1477
*	941	1209
#	941	1477

Dialer Parameters (Part 2 of 2)

Time Out Duration: A data call will time out if an answer tone is not detected within 45 seconds of the last digit dialed.

Failed Call Time Out Parameter

Modulation: Conforms to Bell 103/113 specification using binary phase-coherent frequency shift keying (FSK).

Modulation Parameter

Mode	Originating End	Answering End
Transmit	1070 Space 1270 Mark	2025 Space 2225 Mark
Receive	2025 Hz Space 2225 Hz Mark	1070 Hz Space 1270 Hz Mark

Transmitter/Receiver Frequency Parameters

Receive Sensitivity	More negative or equal to -42 dBm.
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Receive Sensitivity Parameters

Transmitter Level	Fixed at -10 dBm as per FCC Part 68 Permissive connection.
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Transmitter Level Parameter

Programming Considerations

The modem and the IBM PC_{jr} system can communicate commands or data between each other. Any commands sent to the modem from the IBM PC_{jr} are stripped from the data stream and executed but are not transmitted to the receiving station. The data is transparent to the modem. The modem is capable of causing hardware interrupts as the result of certain conditions, and in response to queries for its status.

Commands to the modem are a sequence of characters preceded by a single command character. The command character tells the modem that the following character sequence, until a carriage return, is a command. The carriage return completes the command sequence and causes the modem to execute the commands. The command character (represented by [cc] in the following text) is programmable (with the **NEW** command) to any ASCII character (hex 00 thru 7F). The default for the command character is Ctrl N (ASCII hex 0E).

Commands can occur anywhere in the data stream if properly formatted but are not to be executed by the modem until a carriage return is received.

Multiple commands are allowed if separated by commas and preceded by a single command character.

Command Format

The following is the command format that all commands must follow.

[cc][command word][delimiter][arguments] [,more][CR]

where:

[cc]	is the single ASCII command character.
[command word]	is the command word or the first letter of the command word.
[delimiter]	is always a space when separating an argument and command word. Any spaces thereafter are ignored until the modem sees a comma, an argument or a carriage return.
[arguments]	is a variable that is replaced by any character allowed by the command definition.
[,more]	is any additional commands preceded by a comma.
[CR]	is a carriage return that completes the command sequence and causes the modem to execute the commands.

The following are two examples of command format.

```
[cc] COUNT 5 [CR]
sample test [cc] VOICE, D (408)
555-1234,QUERY [CR]
```

Format Guidelines

1. Commands can occur anywhere in the data stream if properly formatted but are not be executed by the modem until a carriage return is received.
2. Multiple commands are allowed if separated by commas and preceded by a single command-character.
3. Only the first character of the command word is significant. All remaining characters are ignored up to the first space following the command word. In other words, the **DIAL** command and **DUMMY** are treated identically.

4. The modem does not discriminate between upper-case and lower-case characters.
5. There are three ways to send the current command-character as data to a receiving station:
 - a. Consecutively sending it twice:
[cc][cc]
This would send the character a single time.
 - b. Change the command character (with the **NEW** command) to another ASCII character and then transmit the previous command-character.
 - c. Place the modem in the Transparent mode and then transmit the character.

Commands

The commands that are used with the integrated modem are listed on the following pages in alphabetical order.

Each of the commands has its syntax described according to the following conventions:

1. Words in capital letters are keywords. Only the first letter of the keyword is required, the others are optional.
2. You must supply any arguments which are in lower-case letters. Valid characters for arguments are defined as:
 - m - ASCII decimal digits 0 to 9, *, #, I, P, and W
 - n - ASCII hexadecimal digits 0 to F
 - o - ASCII hexadecimal digits 0 to 9
 - p - any ASCII character

3. All arguments are examined for validity. If extra characters are used in an argument, the extra characters are ignored. If the argument is invalid, the command is ignored.
4. An ellipsis (...) indicates an item may be repeated as many times as you wish.
5. All command lines must begin with a command character. The default command-character is (CONTROL N).
6. Multiple commands separated by commas can follow a single command-character.

An example of the **DIAL** command is given below:

Command format - **DIAL m...m**

Command line - **DIAL 1 800 555 1234**

If an invalid argument or no argument is given, the command is not executed. Also, a question mark (?) is given as the error response and the command line is aborted.

The commands are as follows:

Format: **ANSWER**

A

Purpose: To logically take the phone off the hook and force **ANSWER** mode. This is logically like a manual answer.

Format: **Break n**

Purpose: To send a space or break character for a duration equal to a multiple of 100 ms (**n** x 100 ms).

Format: **COUNT n**

C n

Where **n** is the number of complete rings in the range of hex 0 to hex F.

When answering an incoming call, the modem answers the phone after **n** complete incoming rings, where **n** is any value from hex 0 to F.

A value of zero specifies that the modem not answer an incoming call, but still carry out any instructions from the host.

When dialing, the modem waits **n** + 3 complete ringbacks before cancelling the call.

If **n** exceeds 4, the 45-second abort timer cancels an outgoing call with an "UNSUCCESSFUL" response, as more than seven ringbacks exceeds 45 seconds.

Purpose: Sets the ring count when the modem is answering an incoming call or dialing a call.

Default: 0

Format: **DIAL m...m**

D m...m

Where **m...m** is a dial string of ASCII decimal digits 0 through 9, *, #, I, P, and W. A maximum of 33 characters are allowed in the dial string. The first character of the string defaults to P (a 10-second delay while searching for the dial tone). W causes the modem to delay five seconds, then continue dialing.

W or P must start a string, can also occur anywhere within a string, and causes the digits to be tone dialed.

The characters * and # represent the two extra buttons on a push-button phone, but may be used for other things.

I causes the next digits to be pulse dialed. The I stays in effect until a (P,), (W,), or end of command. The modem then searches for line busy, ringing, or incoming carriers while posting the status.

Purpose: To cause the modem to dial.

Default: P (10-second timeout). (If this command is used without an argument, the last number dialed is redialed once.)

Format: **FORMAT n**

F n

Where **n** is one of the following:

n	Parity	Data Length	Stop Bit
0	Mark	7	1
1	Space	7	1
2	Odd	7	1
3	Even	7	1
4	None	8	1
5-7	Reserved		

The 8250A line control register (LCR) must specify the same format as defined in the **FORMAT n** command to 'enable' data/command communication.

Do not combine this command with any other commands except the **SPEED** command on a single command line.

Note: If programming in BASIC, this command must be used in addition to specifying the same parity and data length in the BASIC 'open' statement.

Purpose: To change the parity and number of stop-bits being transmitted at either end, to a new format.

Default: 3

Format: **HANGUP**

H

Purpose: To perform a clean disconnect and go on-hook.
Logically the same as manually hanging up.

Format: **INITIALIZE**

I

This command is executed in 10 seconds and is the same as a cold start. An "OK" response is not returned after execution and the integrity test code in the **QUERY** command is set.

Purpose: Places the modem in the power-up default-state.

Format: LONG RESPONSE o

L o

Where o is one of the following:

o	Mode	Responses
0	Verbose	"BUSY" "CONNECTED" "NO ANSWER" "NO DIAL TONE" "OK" "RING" "UNSUCCESSFUL" "?" (Question Mark)
1	Terse (Hex code)	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

Note: The dial string is not echoed in the terse mode.

- Purpose:** Modifies message feedback. Information is posted in the status area.
- Default:** 0 (Verbose mode)

Format: **MODEM**

M

Purpose: Forces the modem into the data state where the carrier is placed on the telephone line and proper connection-protocols are followed.

This command is equivalent to **ANSWER** if the data state started as autoanswer.

Format: **NEW p**

N p

where **p** is any ASCII character.(hex 0E)

Purpose: Changes the command character to an ASCII character.

Default: Ctrl N (ASCII hex 0E)

Format: **ORIGINATE**

O

Purpose: Logically takes the phone off-hook and forces the **ORIGINATE** mode. Logically equivalent to manual originate.

Format: **PICKUP**

P

Purpose: Logically takes the phone off-hook and puts the modem in the voice state.

Format: **QUERY**

Q

Purpose: To query the modem for its status information.

Possible characters returned by the modem are as follows:

Responses	Meaning
H0 or H1	Hook status: H0 = on-hook, H1 = off-hook.
S0 to SF	Current ringcount setting in hex.
B	Line busy.
D	Line dead: no dial-tone found or no ring/no busy timeout after dialing.
L	Successful dial and handshake.
N	Dial not recorded: dial tone present after dialing.
X	No answer: ringcount plus 3 exceeded.
T0	Integrity test passed.
T1	Integrity test failed.

The first group of characters is always returned for a **QUERY** command. The second group of characters is returned only after a dialing sequence has been started or a change has occurred in the dialing status. The third group of characters is returned when a **TEST** command has occurred. All characters except the first group are erased by being read and do not appear in response to the next **QUERY** unless the

condition has recurred in the interim. The **QUERY** response overrides any incoming data from the telephone line.

Format: **RETRY**

R

Purpose: When placed after a **DIAL** command, it causes the modem to execute up to 10 redials at a rate of one per 40 seconds. The redials are triggered by a busy detection after dialing.

Format: **SPEED o**

S o

Where **o** is one of the following:

o **bps**

0 - 110

1 - 300

2 - Reserved

Note: Do not combine this command with other commands except the **FORMAT** command on a single command line.

The **SPEED** command must be issued before the 8250A baud rate is changed.

Note: If programming in BASIC, this command must be used in addition to specifying the same bps rate in the BASIC 'open' statement.

Purpose: Sets the baud rate.

Default: 1 (300 bps)

Format: **TRANSPARENT n...n**

T n...n

Where **n...n** is the number of bytes to transmit in the range of hex 0 to hex FFFF.

Purpose: Places the modem in the transparent mode for the next **n...n** bytes.

The modem does not look for command sequences but instead transmits every character it receives.

The argument can be up to four ASCII-coded hex digits long. This provides a range of 65,536 bytes.

If an argument is not included with the **TRANSPARENT** command, the command is ignored because it has no default.

The transparent mode is terminated when:

1. **n...n** characters have been transmitted.
2. Loss of carrier timeout.
3. INS8250A OUT 1 pin goes 'active.' (The INS8250A -OUT 1 signal should remain 'active' until the transparent mode is requested again.)

The modem exits the transparent mode before processing the next complete character from the host.

To re-enter the transparent mode, the sequence is:

1. The INS8250A -OUT 1 pin changes to, or remains in the 'inactive' state.
 2. The command string containing the **TRANSPARENT** command is issued.
 - ✧ An argument of 0 causes a permanent transparent mode which can be exited by the INS8250A -OUT 1 pin going 'active.'
-

Format: **VOICE**

V

Purpose: Forces the modem to the voice state where no tones or carriers are placed or searched for on the telephone line.

This state is used for voice communication, when the modem is an autodialer or answering device only. It is also necessary to be in the voice state to transmit DTMF tone-pairs.

This command 'disables' the autoanswer function.

The status responses are:

1. If a busy signal is detected "BUSY OK".
2. Any other condition "OK...(16 dots)....CONNECTED".

Format: **WAIT**

W

Purpose: Causes the modem to take no action, including autoanswer, until the next command is received from the host. All commands following the **WAIT** command in a single command-line are ignored.

Format: **XMIT m...m**

X m...m

Purpose: Instructs the modem to transmit the DTMF tone-pairs found in the argument string **m...m**. This is only valid in the voice state. Delays between digits can be caused by inserting **W**'s in the string.

Each **W** causes a five-second delay.

Format: **ZTEST o**

Z o

Where **o** is one of the following:

o **Test**

0 - Hardware Integrity Test

1 - Analog Loop Back Test

Purpose: Places the modem in the test mode specified by the argument.

For modes other than the integrity test, the modem stays in the test mode until any other command is received.

For the integrity test, the test is performed, status posted, and then the modem returns to service immediately. The integrity test takes eight to 10 seconds to execute and its completion is signaled by an "OK" message.

All commands following the **ZTEST** command in a single command-line are ignored.

Responses

Autoanswer

If -DTR is 'active', the modem goes off-hook and proper connection protocols including the two-second billing delay are followed. If connection is made, the modem sends "CONNECTED" to the host and posts the status in the status area.

Editing/Changing Command Lines

Corrections to the command line can be performed by aborting current-command lines and typing a new line or by entering the correct command later on in the current-command line.

The last command entered on a single command-line supersedes any previously entered command that performs an opposite function.

A Control X or backspace received by the modem immediately aborts the entire command line.

Opposite Commands

The command line is scanned after its completion (after [CR] is entered). Commands which cause an action during the scan (for example, **DIAL**) are not candidates for opposite treatment. Only commands which 'preset' a static condition can be opposites.

They include:

Count (n)	two entries, latest are used
Format (n)	two entries, latest are used
New (p)	two entries, latest are used
Speed (n)	two entries, latest are used
Transparent n..n	two entries, latest are used
Modem - Voice	these are opposites only when on-hook

Note: Answer and originate are not opposites; each of these causes an action when scanned.

Status Conditions

The modem sends the host messages as defined in the **LONG RESPONSE** command for dialing success or failure. Hardware interrupts for carrier loss and detecting incoming rings are provided on the 8250A.

Dialing and Loss of Carrier

The dialing process begins with the modem searching for a dial tone if it is not in the blind dialing mode. If a dial tone is not detected, the modem hangs up, the appropriate status characters are posted, and the "NO DIAL TONE" message is returned to the host.

If a dial tone is found, the modem continues to dial. When a P is encountered in the dial string, the modem

delays for up to 10 seconds to search for another dial tone and returns the "NO DIAL TONE" message to the host if a dial tone is not detected. When a W is encountered in the dial string, the modem delays for five seconds before continuing to dial. Consecutive W's are allowed in a dial string.

Anytime a P or W is not followed with an I in a dial string, the next digits are tone-dialed. When an I follows a P or W, all following digits are pulse-dialed until a P, W, or end of command ([CR]) is detected.

The modem ignores any character except 0 through 9, *, #, I, P, or W while dialing. This allows the user to place parentheses and dashes in the dial string for greater legibility.

The modem checks the telephone line again after it has dialed the digits in the dial string. If a dial tone is found immediately, the dialed digits are not recorded and the modem posts this to the status characters, hangs up, and sends the "UNSUCCESSFUL" message to the host. If the line is busy, this is also posted to the status characters and the modem hangs up and returns the "BUSY" message to the host. If the line is ringing, the modem begins counting the number of rings. If this count exceeds the value of **COUNT** + 3, the modem hangs up and takes the same actions as above. If no answer tone is detected within 45 seconds after completion of dialing, the modem hangs up and takes the same actions as above.

Finally, if the call is answered, the modem either looks for a carrier and begins the handshake sequence (if it is in the data or modem state) or remains silent (if it is in the voice state). In the voice state, the modem looks for busy, and transmits a response (1) when the line is

found not busy, or (2) if it is found busy, in which case it also hangs up and possibly dials again. In voice state, ringback count and abort time out are not used.

If, during the process of establishing the data link after dialing, the modem receives any character from the host or - DTR goes 'inactive', the modem aborts the call with a clean disconnect, clears the balance of the command line, and sends an "OK" message. Also, the modem does not carry out the instruction sent from the host, even if the character is a command character.

In the data state, the modem transmits a message after successful completion of the handshake, or after it has determined that the handshake failed. An unsuccessful handshake is evidenced by absence of carrier at the proper time.

If a carrier drops out for more than two seconds in the data state, the modem begins a timeout lasting approximately 17 seconds. At the end of the timeout, the modem hangs up. Any command received during the 17 seconds resets the timer.

The modem does not automatically reestablish the connection if the carrier returns after this dropout interval. This allows the user or software to intercede by commanding the modem to go into the voice state, to hang up immediately, or to take some other action. The data connection may also be terminated by a **HANGUP** command while carriers are still present. A voice connection is always terminated by a **HANGUP** command.

Default State

Upon power up or after an **INITIALIZE** command is given, the modem returns to the default state as follows:

- A verification of hardware integrity is performed and the result posted to the status characters.
- The remaining status characters cleared.
- The modem is placed in the data state awaiting a dialing request or incoming ring.
- The Transparent mode is cleared.
- All loopback modes are cleared.
- The wait mode is cleared.
- The command character is set to Control-N.
- The data format is set to 7 data bits, even parity, and one stop bit.
- Ringcount is set to 0 (auto answer 'disabled')
- The modem is set to on-hook.
- The message mode is set to verbose.

Programming Examples

Call progress reporting is done in two modes, verbose messages or terse messages as defined in **LONG RESPONSE** command to the Serial In (SIN) pin of the 8250A. The power-up default is the verbose messages mode, and these messages from the modem are in capital letters. Also, in call progress reporting, the status area is updated.

The following examples are representative of real-time call-progress reporting. The italicized entries are user entries.

Example 1:

OK [cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]
NO DIAL TONE
OK

In this example, no dial tone is detected within the time out period.

Example 2:

OK
[cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]

5551234.....
RINGCONNECTED OK

In this example, a modem answer tone is detected.

Example 3:

OK
[cc]Dial 1(301)555-1234 [CR]
13015551234..... BUSY
OK

In this example, busy is detected.

Example 4:

OK
 [cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]
 5551234.....
 RING.....
 RING.....
 RING.....NO ANSWER
 OK

In this example, ring count is exceeded before ringing stops.

Example 5:

OK
 [cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]
 5551234.....
 RING.....

UNSUCCESSFUL
 OK

In this example, a failed-call time-out occurred because an answer tone was not detected within the allotted time.

Example 6:

OK
[cc]Dial 99P555-1234 [CR]
99.....
.....NO DIAL TONE
OK

In this example, the second dial-tone is not detected within the time out period.

Example 7:

OK
[cc]Dial 99P421-7229 [CR]
99.....BUSY
OK

In this example, busy is detected within the time-out period.

Example 8:

```

OK
[cc]Dial 99WW555-1234 [CR]
99.....
.....
.....
.....
4217229....
RING.....CONNECTED  OK

```

In this example, the access code is dialed and two dead waits are performed. Then, the second number is dialed and a modem answers.

Example 9:

```

OK
[cc]Dial 555-1234, Retry [CR]
5551234.....BUSY
5551234.....BUSY
5551234.....CONNECTED  OK

```

In this example, the modem dials a number with auto redial. The first two times, the number is busy. The third time, a modem answers.

Modes of Operation

The different modes of operation are selected by programming the 8250A Asynchronous Communication Element. This is done by selecting the I/O address (hex 3F8 to 3FF) and writing data out to the card.

The 8250A is externally programmed to provide asynchronous, ASCII, 10 bit character length including start, stop, and parity on the serial-output pin (SOUT, pin 11). The data rate is 110 or 300 bits-per-second. The commands can be either upper-case or lower-case characters. See the command, **Format [n]**, earlier in this section for additional information.

For further information refer to “Bibliography.”

Hex Address	Register Selected	Input/Output	Mode		Notes
			1	2	
3F8	Transmit Buffer	Write	XX	XX	*
3F8	Receive Buffer	Read	XX	XX	*
3F8	Divisor Latch LSB	Write	75	F9	**
3F9	Divisor Latch MSB	Write	01	03	**
3F9	Interrupt Enable	Write	0F	0F	*
3FA	Interrupt Identification	Read	XX	XX	
3FB	Line Control	Write	1A	03	
3FC	Modem Control	Write	01	01	
3FD	Line Status	Read	XX	XX	
3FE	Modem Status	Read	XX	XX	
3FF	Scratch Pad	Write	XX	XX	
<p>*DLAB = 0 (Bit 7 in line control Register).</p> <p>**DLAB = 1 (Bit 7 in line control Register).</p> <p>Mode 1 - 300 BPS - 7 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit, Even Parity.</p> <p>Mode 2 - 110 BPS - 8 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit, No Parity.</p>					

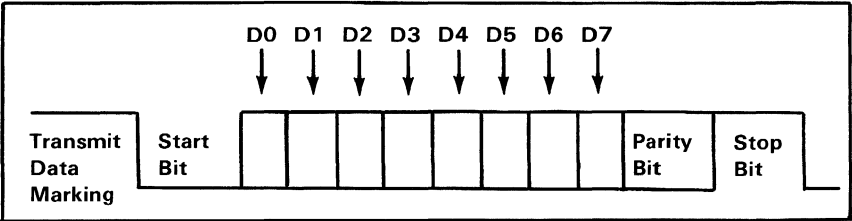
8250A Register Description

Interrupts

One interrupt line is provided to the system. This interrupt is IRQ4 and is 'positive active.' The interrupt enable register must be properly programmed to allow interrupts.

Data Format

The data format is as follows:



Transmitter Output and Receiver Input Data Format

Data bit 0 is the first bit to be transmitted or received. The attachment automatically inserts the start bit, the correct parity-bit if programmed to do so, and the stop bit.

Interfaces

8250A to Modem Interface

The following describes the 8250A to 103 modem interface:

Signal	Description
--------	-------------

INS8250A -OUT 1	The 'inactive' state enables entry into the transparent mode using the UNLISTEN command. The 'active' state 'disables' the transparent mode.
-OUT 2	No connection.
SOUT	Serial output from the 8250A.
-RTS	-Request To Send No connection.
-DTR	-Data Terminal Ready <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To accept a command, -DTR must be 'active.' 2. If -DTR goes 'inactive', the modem does a clean disconnect sequence. 3. In auto-answer mode, the modem does not go off-hook, but RI on the 8250A will be toggled if the ringing signal is present.
SIN	Serial input to the 8250A.
-RI	The ring indicator pulses with an incoming ring voltage.
-CTS	-Clear To Send

	This line is wired 'active' on the modem adapter.
-DSR	-Data Set Ready
	This line is wired 'active' on the modem adapter.
-RLSD	-Received Line Signal Detect
	When 'low', this line indicates the data carrier has been detected. If the carrier drops out for longer than two seconds, this line goes 'inactive' and starts the timeout timer.
-RESET, +XRESET	These lines are used to reset or initialize the modem logic upon power-up. These lines are synchronized to the falling edge of the clock. Its duration upon power up is 26.5 ms -RESET is 'active low'. +XRESET is 'active high.'
A0,A1,A2,A9	Address bits 0 to 3 and bit 9. These bits are used with -MODEM CS to select a register on the modem card.
-MODEM CS DISKETTE CS	This line is 'active' for addresses hex 0F0 thru 0FF and 3F8 thru 3FF. It is gated with A9 in the 8250A to exclusively decode hex 3F8 thru 3FF.

D0 thru D7

Data bits 0 thru 7:

These eight lines form a bus through which all data is transferred. Bit 0 is the least significant bit (LSB).

-IOR

The content of the register addresses by line A0 thru A2 is gated onto lines D0 thru D7 when this line is 'active', -MODEM CS is 'active', and A9 is 'high.'

-IOW

The content of lines D0 thru S7 is stored in the register addressed by A0 thru A2 at the leading edge of this signal when -MODEM CS is 'active', and A9 is 'high.'

BAUDCLK

This is a 1.7895 MHz clock signal used to drive the Baud Rate Generator.

+MODEM INTR

This line is connected to the +IQRP4 on the 8259A Interrupt Controller.

-CARD INSTALL

This line indicates to the system BIOS that an IBM PC_{jr} Internal Modem is installed in the feature location.

Telephone Company Interface

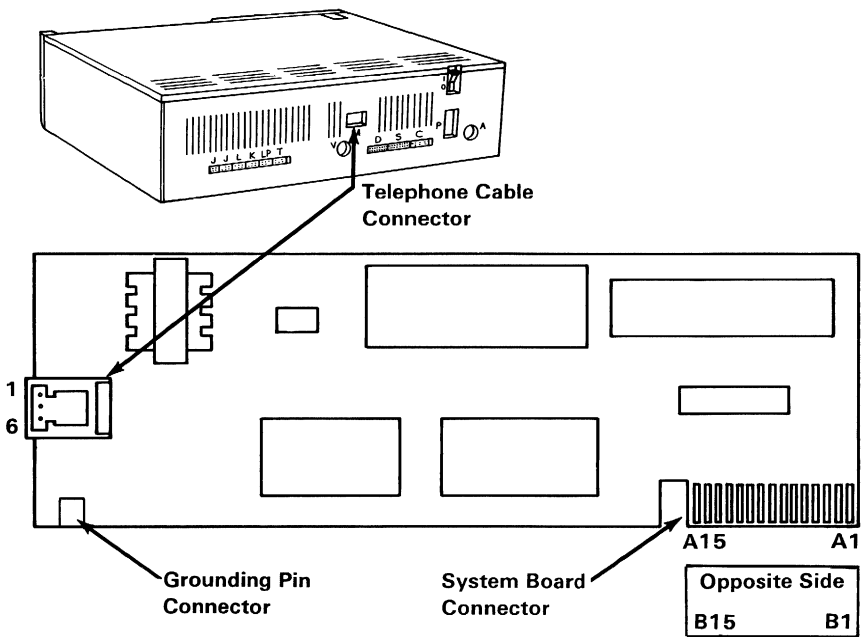
The telephone company interface is a 600 Ohm, balanced, two-wire telephone-interface design that meets the FCC Part 68 rules. A 2.13 meter (7 foot) modular telephone cord is included with the modem adapter.

Line-status detection of dial tone, ringback tone, busy, and incoming ring is provided along with automated routines which react to detected conditions.

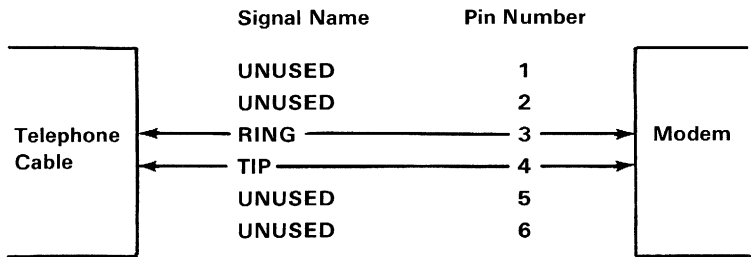
The modem card has one USOC RJ11 jack.

System I/O Channel

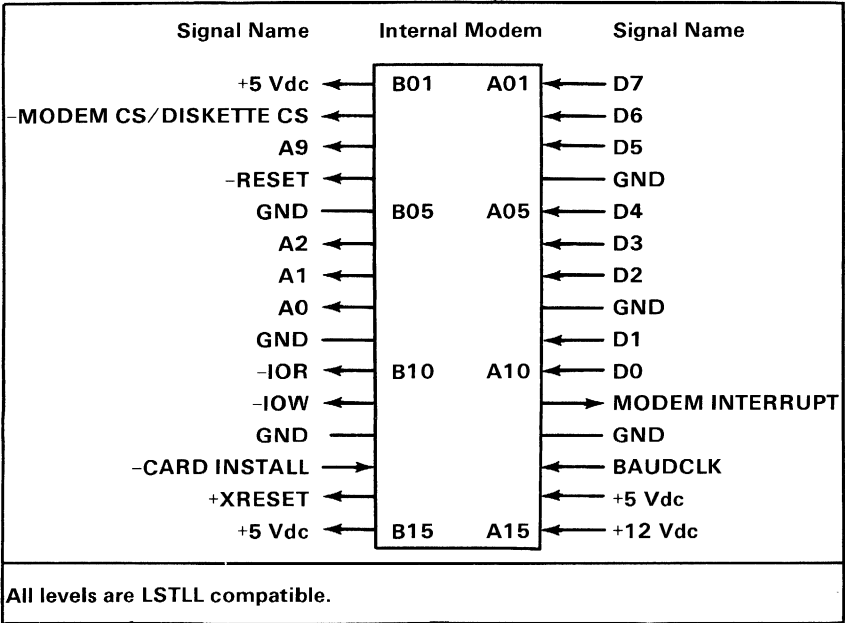
The following shows pin assignments for the system board modem connector. Pins A1 to A15 are on the component side.



Internal Modem Connectors



Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)



Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)

IBM PCjr Attachable Joystick

The Attachable Joystick is an input device intended to provide the user with two-dimensional positioning-control. Two pushbutton switches on the joystick give the user additional input capability.

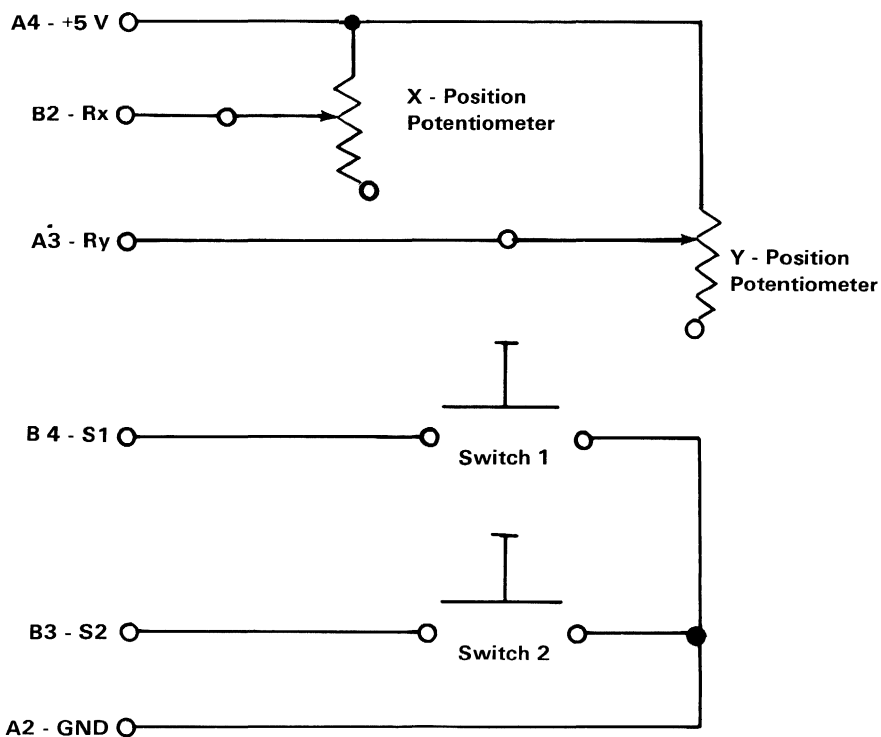
Hardware Description

Two modes of operation of the joystick are available. In the "Spring Return" mode the control stick returns to the center position when released. The "Free Floating" mode allows smooth, force free operation with the control stick remaining in position when released. Selection of these modes can be made for each axis independently. Two controls are provided for individual adjustment to the electrical center of each axis.

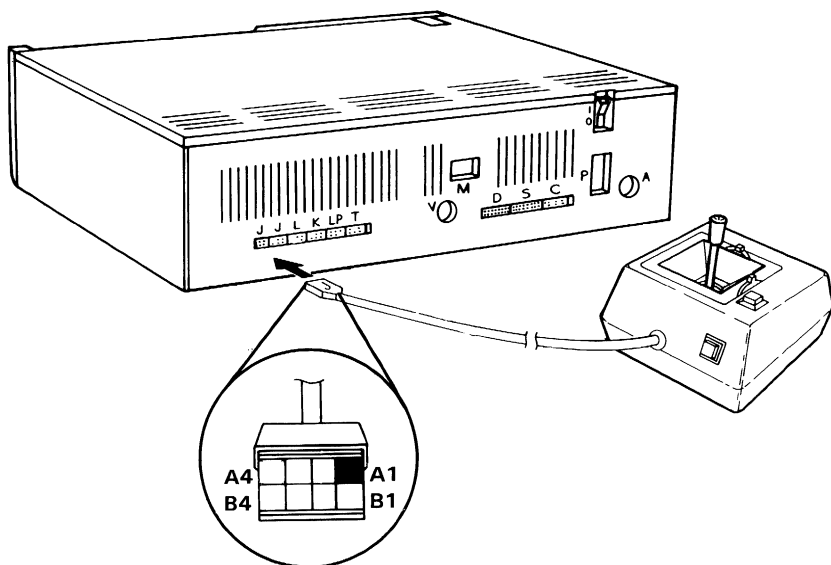
Functional Description

Positional information is derived from two potentiometers Rx and Ry. The resistance of these potentiometers will vary from 0 to 100K ohms nominally as the position of the control stick moves from left to right (X-axis) and from top to bottom (Y-axis). A linear taper is used on the potentiometers so that a linear relationship exists between angular displacement of the stick and the resulting resistance. Electrical centering for each axis is accomplished with the controls by mechanically rotating the body of the potentiometer. Adjustment in this manner has the effect of varying the minimum and maximum resistance relative to the extremes of the angular displacement. The two pushbuttons provided on the joystick are single-pole, single-throw, normally-open pushbuttons.

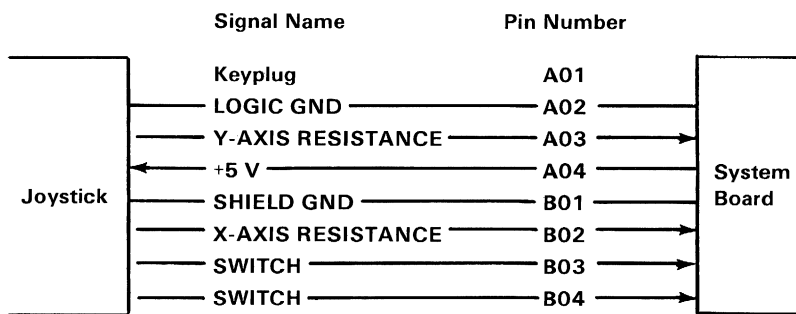
The following are the logic diagram and specifications for the two Attachable Joystick connectors.



Attachable Joystick Logic Diagram



Attachable Joystick Connector



Connector Specifications

Notes:

IBM Color Display

The IBM Color Display is a Red/Green/Blue/Intensity (RGBI)-Direct-Drive display, that is independently housed and powered.

Hardware Description

The IBM Color Display's signal cable is approximately 1.5 meters (5 feet) in length. This signal cable must be attached to the IBM PCjr with the IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for the IBM Color Display which provides a direct-drive connection from the IBM PCjr

A second cable provides ac power to the display from a standard wall outlet. The display has its own power control and indicator. The display will accept either 120-volt 60-Hz power or 220-volt 50-Hz power. The power supply in the display automatically switches to match the applied power.

The display has a 340 mm (13 in.) CRT. The CRT and analog circuits are packaged in an enclosure so the display may be placed separately from the system unit. Front panel controls and indicators include: Power-On control, Power-On indicator, Brightness and Contrast controls. Two additional rear-panel controls are the Vertical Hold and Vertical-Size controls.

Operating Characteristics

Screen

- High contrast (black) screen.
- Displays up to 16 colors.
- Characters defined in an 8-high by 8-wide matrix.

Video Signal

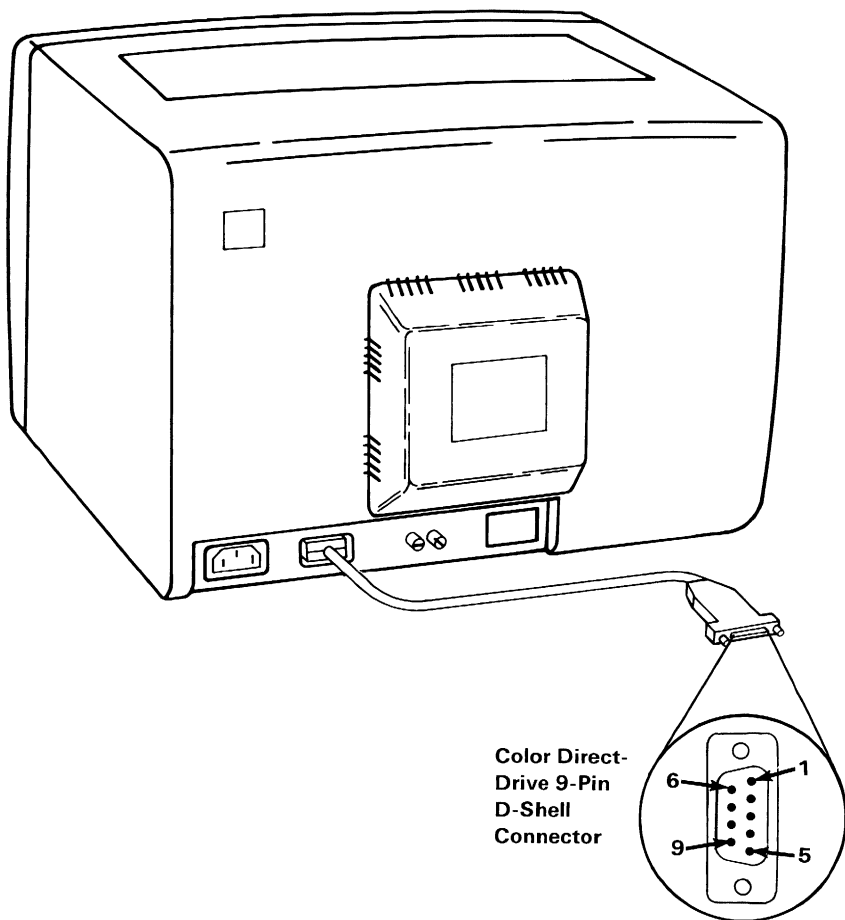
- Maximum video bandwidth of 14 MHz.
- Red, green, and blue video-signals, vertical sync, horizontal sync, and intensity are all independent.
All input signals are TTL compatible.

Vertical Drive

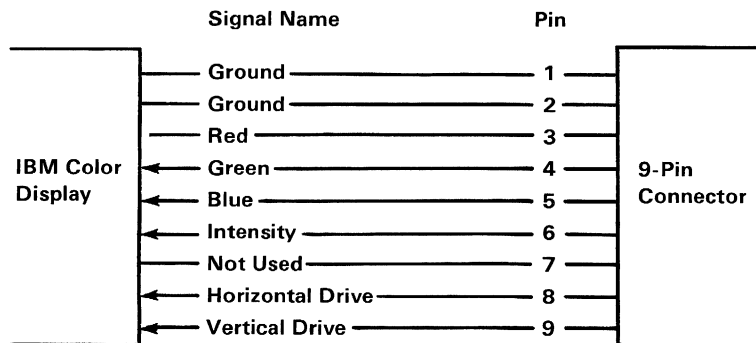
- Screen refreshed at 60 Hz with 200 vertical lines of resolution.

Horizontal Drive

- The horizontal drive frequency is 15.75 kHz.



Color-Display Connector



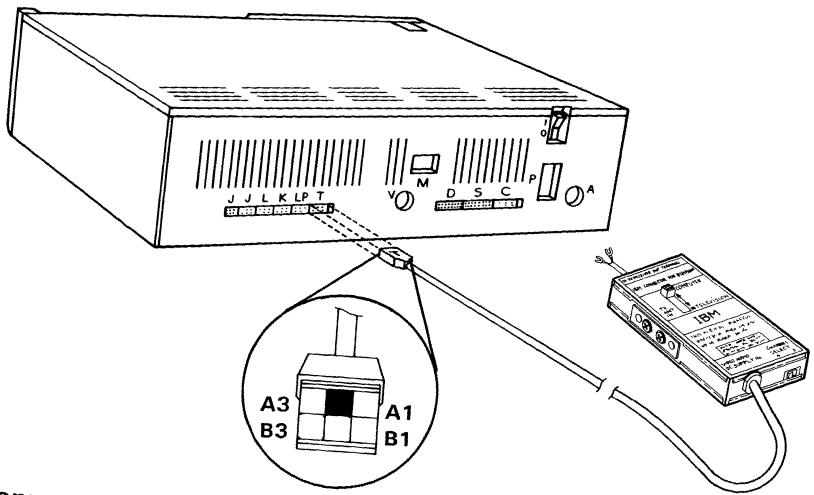
Connector Specifications

Notes:

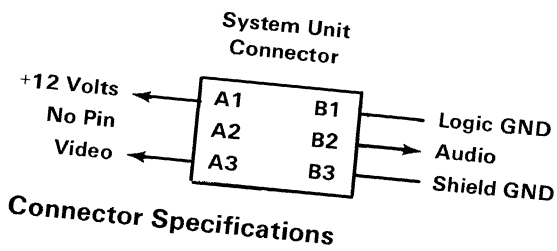
IBM Connector for Television

The Connector for Television is a sealed Radio Frequency (RF) Modulator that imposes the composite video and audio signals onto the RF carrier-wave supplied by the modulator. The connector unit has two two-position switches. One switch selects between the computer's signal or the standard-TV signal from an antenna as the input to the TV. The other switch selects either channel 3's or channel 4's carrier-wave frequency for input to the TV. This allows users to select the weaker TV channel for their area reducing the amount of interference with the computer's input signal. Signal input from the computer is provided by a five-conductor cable with a six-pin IBM PCjr-dedicated connector. Two spade-lug terminals provide for TV-antenna-cable connection. One twin-lead flat-type TV-cable provides input to the TV.

The following is the connector specifications for the IBM Connector for Television.



Connector for TV Connector



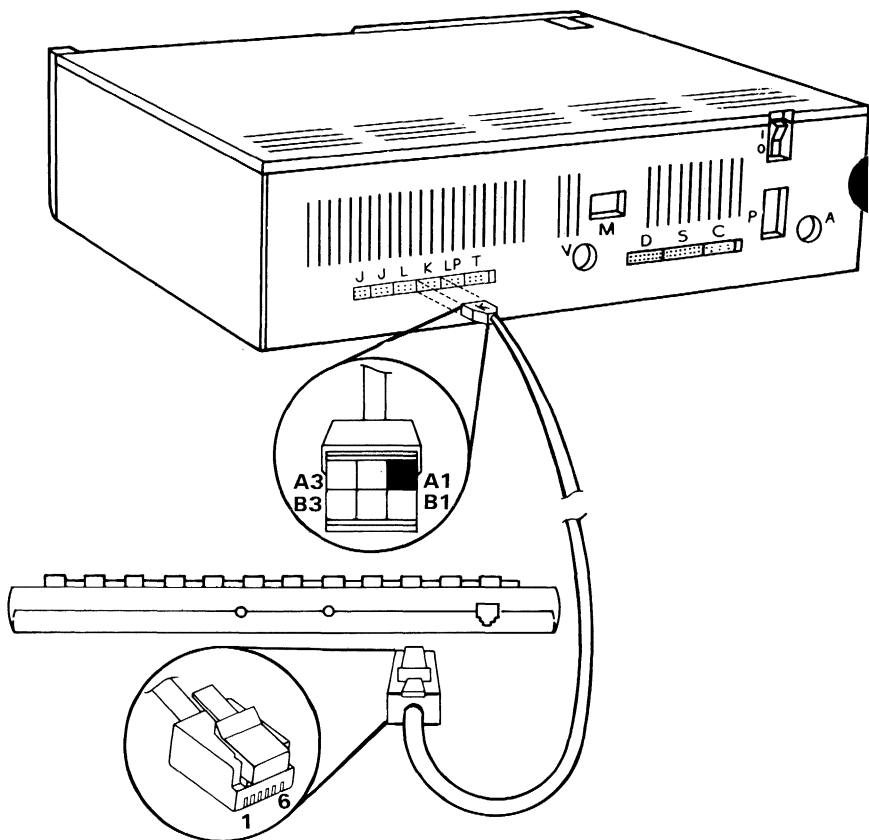
IBM PCjr Keyboard Cord

The IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard can be attached to the PCjr using the optional Keyboard Cord. The Keyboard Cord is a 1.8 meter (6 foot), two twisted-pair cable, with a six-position RJ11-type connector for the keyboard and a six-position Berg-type connector for the system unit.

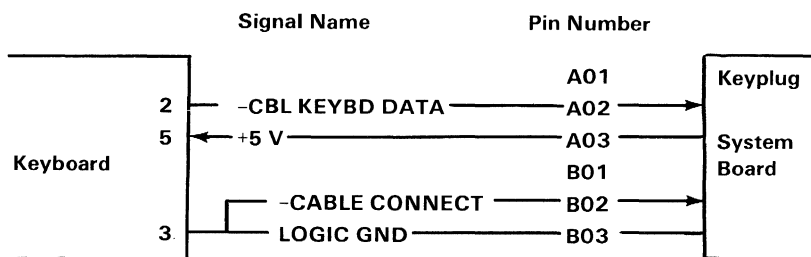
The Keyboard Cord option should be used in an environment that is unfavorable for use of the infra-red link. For instance, brightly lit high-intensity light areas, or multiple IBM PCjr areas where keyboards can conflict with one another.

Insertion of the cord's keyboard connector into the keyboard actuates switches internal to the keyboard. The switches 'deactivate' the IR transmitter by removing the power supplied by the keyboard's batteries. The system unit's infra-red (IR) receiver circuit is 'disabled' by the -CABLE CONNECT signal, supplied when the system-unit end of the cord is connected.

The following figures show the connector specifications for the Keyboard Cord.



Keyboard Cord Connectors

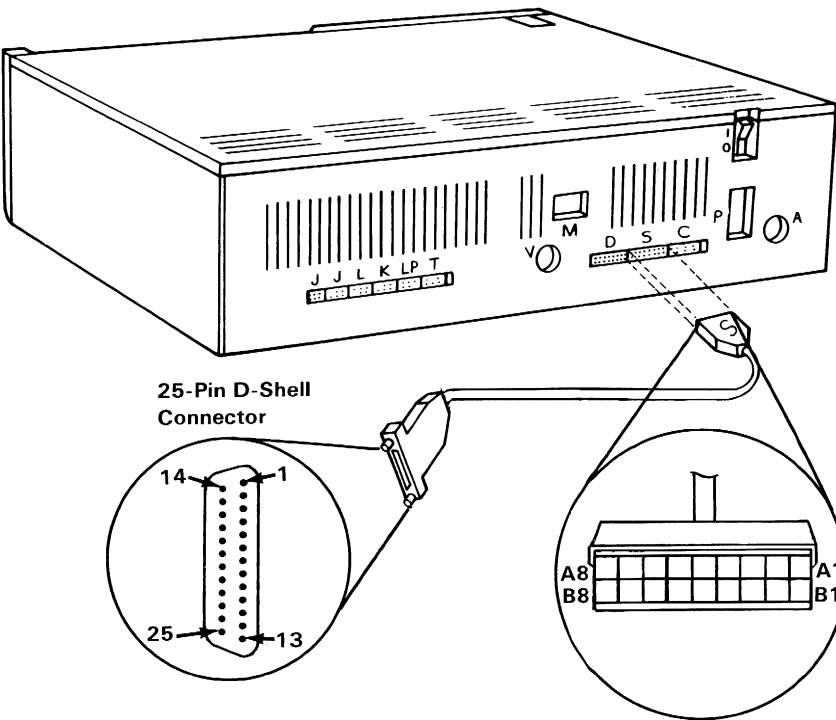


Connector Specifications

IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for Serial Devices

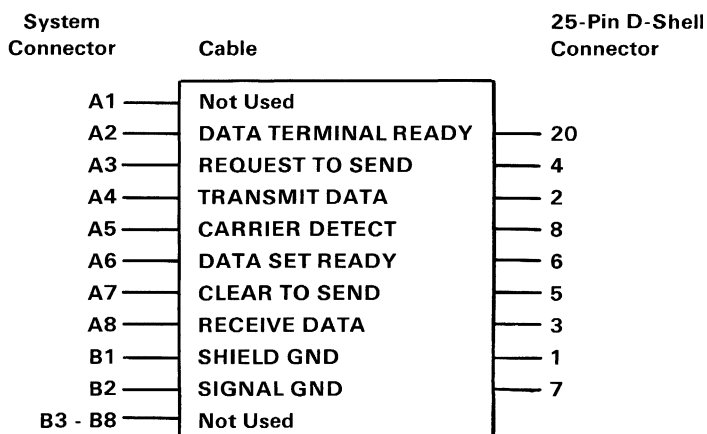
The Adapter Cable for Serial Devices is a 72 mm (3-inch) long, nine-conductor cable terminated with a 16-position Berg-type connector and a 25-pin “D”-shell connector. This cable allows serial devices that terminate with a standard EIA-RS232C 25-pin “D”-shell connector to be connected to the IBM PCjr.

The following figures show the connector specifications for the Adapter Cable for Serial Devices.



System Options

Adapter Cable for Serial Devices



Connector Specifications

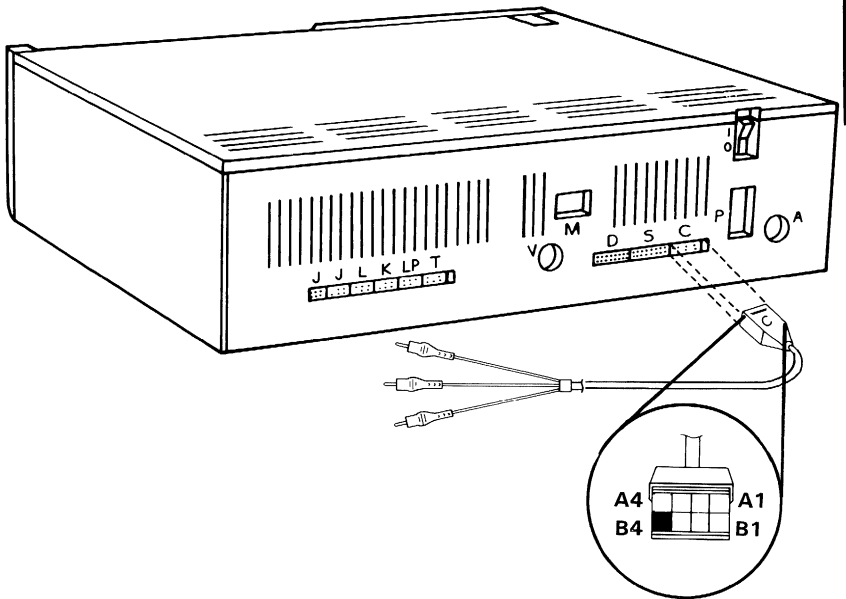
IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for Cassette

This option is an adapter cable that allows connection of a cassette recorder to the IBM PCjr cassette connector.

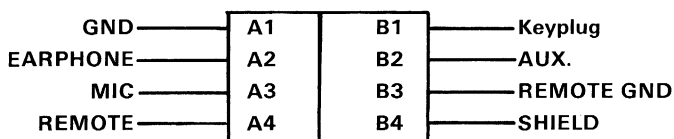
The cassette recorder to be connected must use the following type connectors:

- Belden Style-51 miniture phone-plug (Auxiliary)
- Belden Style-51 miniture phone-plug (Earphone)
- Belden Style-56 subminiature phone-plug (Remote)

The following figures show the connector specifications for the Adapter Cable for Cassette.



Adapter Cable for Cassette Connectors



Connector Specifications (System End) (Part 1 of 2)

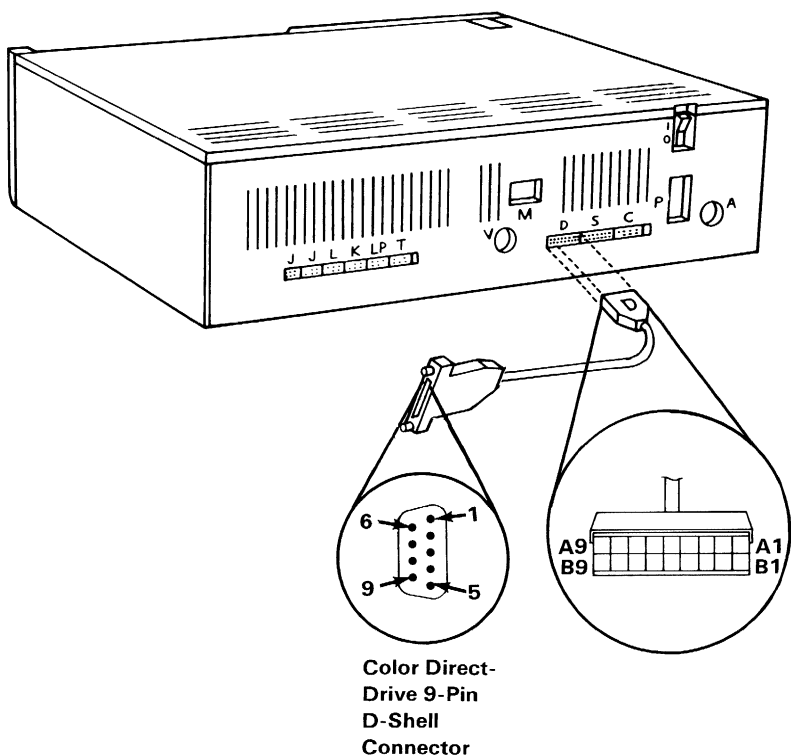
Cassette Connector		System Connector Pin
Aux. (Red)	Signal	B2
	Gnd	A1
Ear (Black)	Signal	A2
	Gnd	A1
Remote (Gray)	Signal	A4
	Gnd	B3

Connector Specifications (Recorder End) (Part 2 of 2)

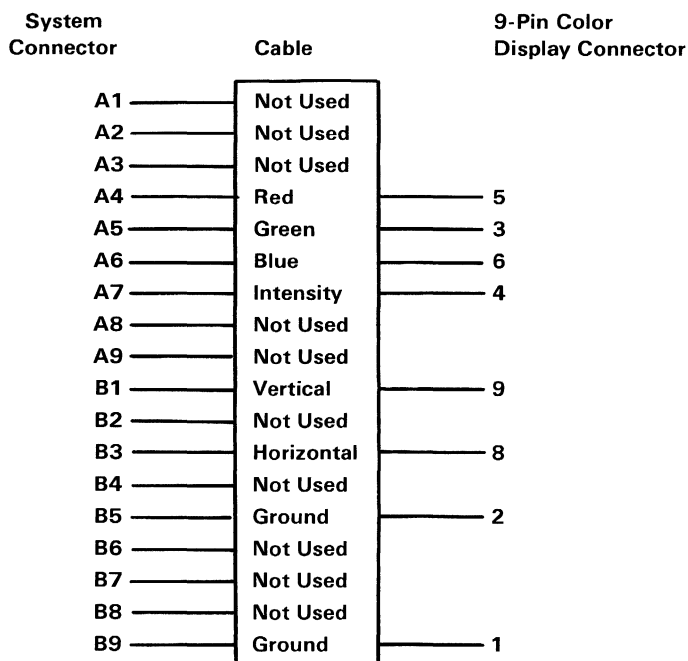
IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for the IBM Color Display

This adapter cable allows the IBM Color Display to be connected to the IBM PCjr.

The following figures show the connector specifications for the adapter cable for the IBM Color Display.



Adapter Cable for IBM Color Display Connectors



Connector Specifications

IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment

The Parallel Printer Attachment is provided to attach various I/O devices that accept eight bits of parallel data at standard TTL-logic levels. The card measures 76mm (3 inches) high by 244mm (9.6 inches) long.

The Parallel Printer Attachment attaches as a feature to the right-hand side of the system unit. It connects to the 60-pin Input/Output (I/O) connector where power and system-input signals are received. A parallel printer attaches to the Parallel Printer Attachment through a 25-pin female "D"-shell connector located on the rear edge of the attachment, where a cable and shield can be attached. The logic design is compatible with the IBM Personal Computer printer adapter.

The attachment card has 12 TTL buffer-output points which are latched and can be 'written' and 'read' under program control using the processor 'IN' or 'Out' instructions. The attachment card also has five steady-state input-points that may be 'read' using the processors' 'IN' instructions.

In addition, one input can also be used to create a processor interrupt. This interrupt can be 'enabled' and 'disabled' under program control. 'Reset' from the power-on circuit is also **ORed** with a program-output point allowing a device to receive a power-on 'reset' when the processor is 'reset.'

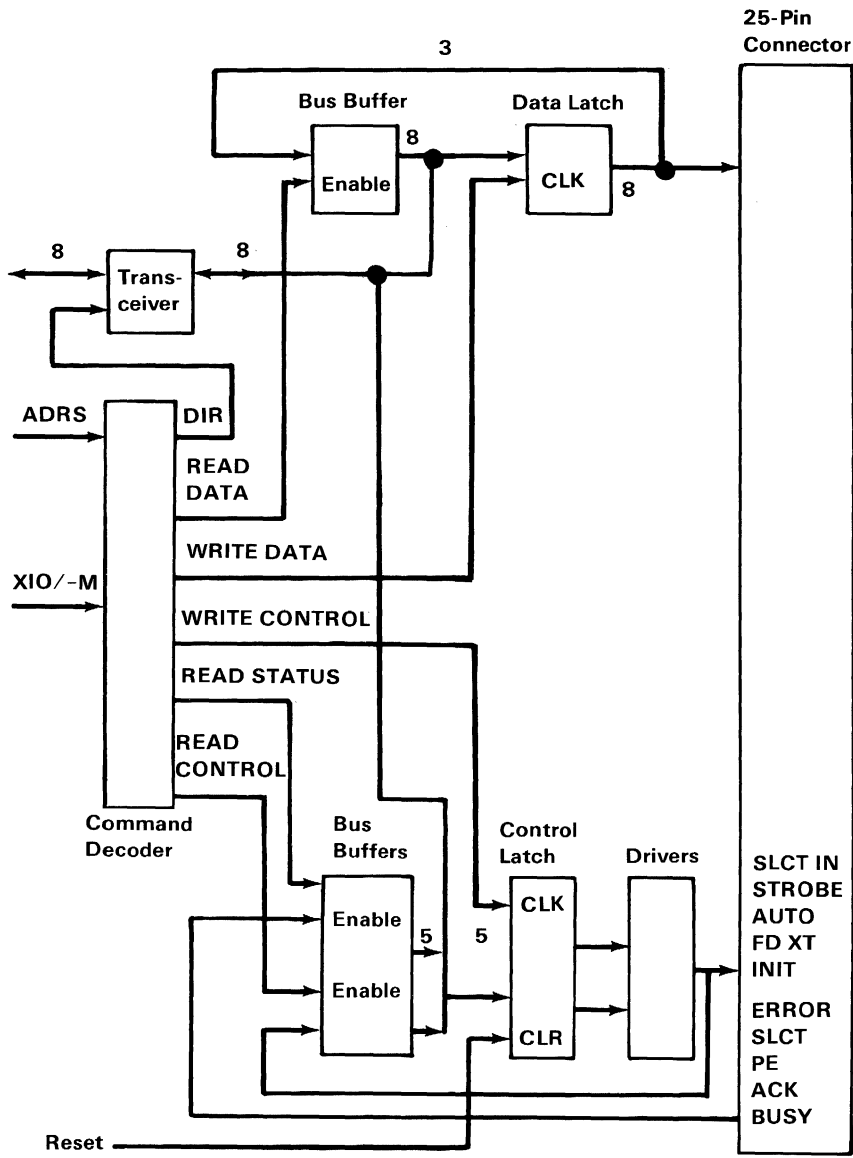
When the Parallel Printer Attachment is used to attach a printer, data or printer commands are loaded into an 8-bit latched output-port, then the strobe line is 'activated' to 'write' data to the printer. The program can then 'read' the input ports for printer

status indicating when the next character can be written or it may use the interrupt line to indicate **not busy** to the software.

The output ports can also be 'read' at the card's interface for diagnostic-loop functions. This allows fault-isolation determination between the printer attachment and the attached printer.

Description

During a system I/O 'read' or 'write', with the proper address selection, data may be 'written' to or 'read' from the Parallel Printer Attachment. The data and Control Registers must be manipulated by the system software to be consistent with the attaching hardware. The following is a block diagram of the Parallel Printer Attachment card.



Parallel Printer Interface Block Diagram

System Interface

The Parallel Printer Attachment reserves addresses hex 378, through hex 37F. **IO/-M** must also be 'active high' when addressing the Parallel Printer Attachment.

A card selected signal (**-CARD SLCTD**) is provided to the system I/O when the above addresses are used, and the **IO/-M** bit is 'active high.'

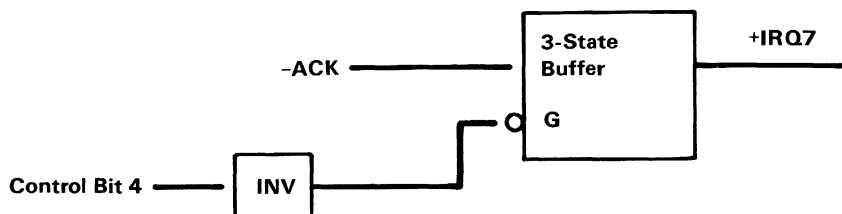
Specific commands are decoded from **A0**, **A1**, **RD**, and **WR** per the following table. Input **A2** is not used.

Addresses (hex)	Operation	Comments
378	'Read'	Read Data Latch
379	'Read'	Read Status
37A	'Read'	Read Control Latch
37B	'Read'	Unused
37B	'Write'	Write Data Latch
379	'Write'	Unused
37A	'Write'	Write Control Latch
37B	'Write'	Unused

All data transfers take place over the 8-bit I/O data-bus with timing provided by the 8088 microprocessor. (**IOR**, **IOW**, **IO/-M**)

An interrupt is provided to the system through the I/O connector of the Parallel Printer Attachment. This

interrupt is 'positive active', Interrupt Level 7 (+IRQ7). Bit 4 of the control latch must be 'written high' to allow interrupts. When the -ACKnowledge signal ('low active' signal goes 'high') the I/O device causes a level 7 interrupt. See the following figure.



+IRQ7/-ACK Logic Diagram

Programming Considerations

The Parallel Printer Attachment can serve as a general purpose peripheral driver. This section describes a configuration which supports attachment to the IBM Graphics Printer.

Command Definition

For the parallel-printer application, the following bit definitions apply.

Data Latch - Address hex 378

A 'write' to this address causes data to be latched onto the printer data bits. A 'read' from this address presents the contents of the data latch to the processor.

MSB	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	LSB
	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	
	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	

Data Latch Format

Printer Status - Address hex 379, hex 7D, Input Only

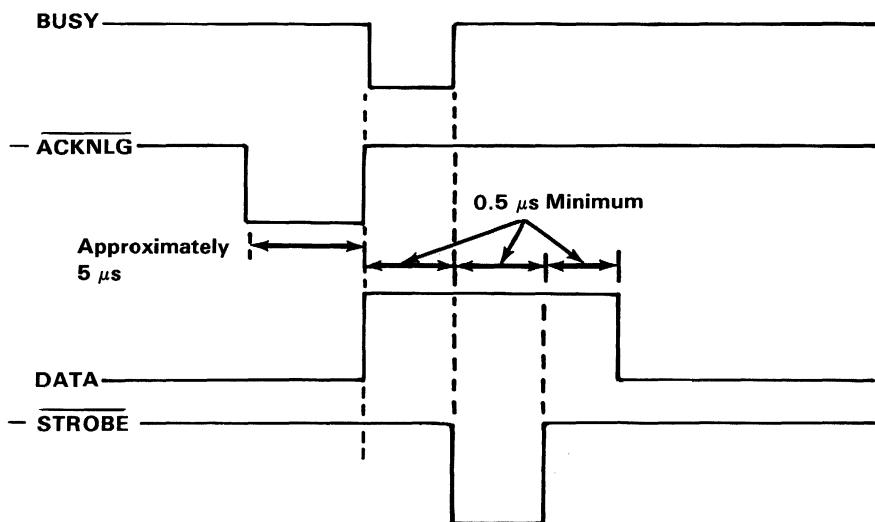
This port provides real-time feedback and status to the system from the printer.

Bit	Signal Name	Description
MSB 7	-BUSY	When this signal is at a low level, the printer is busy and cannot accept data. It can become low during data entry, off-line printing, head translation, or error state.
6	-ACK	When port B is read, this bit will represent the current state of the printer ACK signal. A low level means that a character has been received and the printer is ready to accept another. Normally, this signal will be low for approximately 5 microseconds before BUSY goes away.
5	-PE	A low level indicates that the printer has detected an end of form.
4	+SLCT	A high level indicates that the printer is selected.
3	-ERROR	A low level indicates that the printer has encountered an error condition.
2 Through 0 LSB		Unused.

Printer Status

Printer Control - Address hex 37A

This port contains printer control signals. A 'write' latches control bits to the printer; a 'read' presents the contents of the latches to the processor. See the following timing diagram:



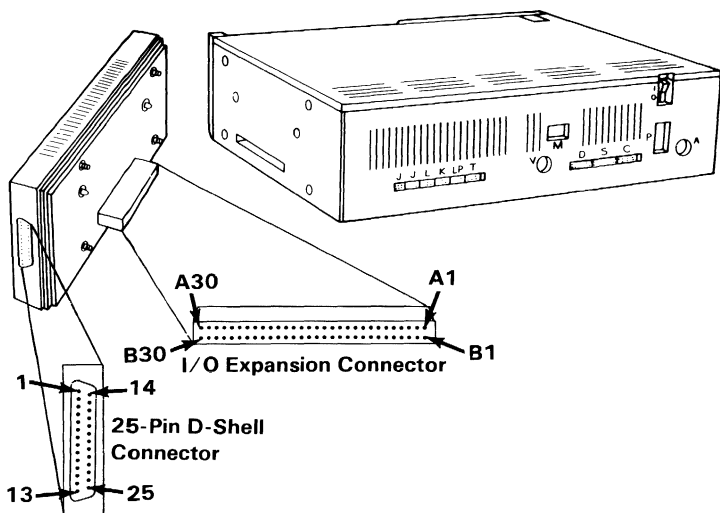
Parallel Interface Timing Diagram

The following figure describes the printer control signals.

Bit	Signal Name	Description
MSB 7 Through 5		Unused.
4	+INTERRUPT ENABLE	A high level in this bit position will allow an interrupt to occur when -ACK goes high.
3	SLCT IN	A low level in this bit position selects the printer.
2	INIT	A low level will initialize the printer (50 microseconds minimum).
1	AUTO FD XT	A low level will cause the printer to line feed anytime a line is printed.
LSB 0	STROBE	A 5 microsecond (minimum) low active pulse clocks data into the printer. Valid data must be present for 5 microseconds (minimum) before and after the STROBE pulse.

Printer Control Signal

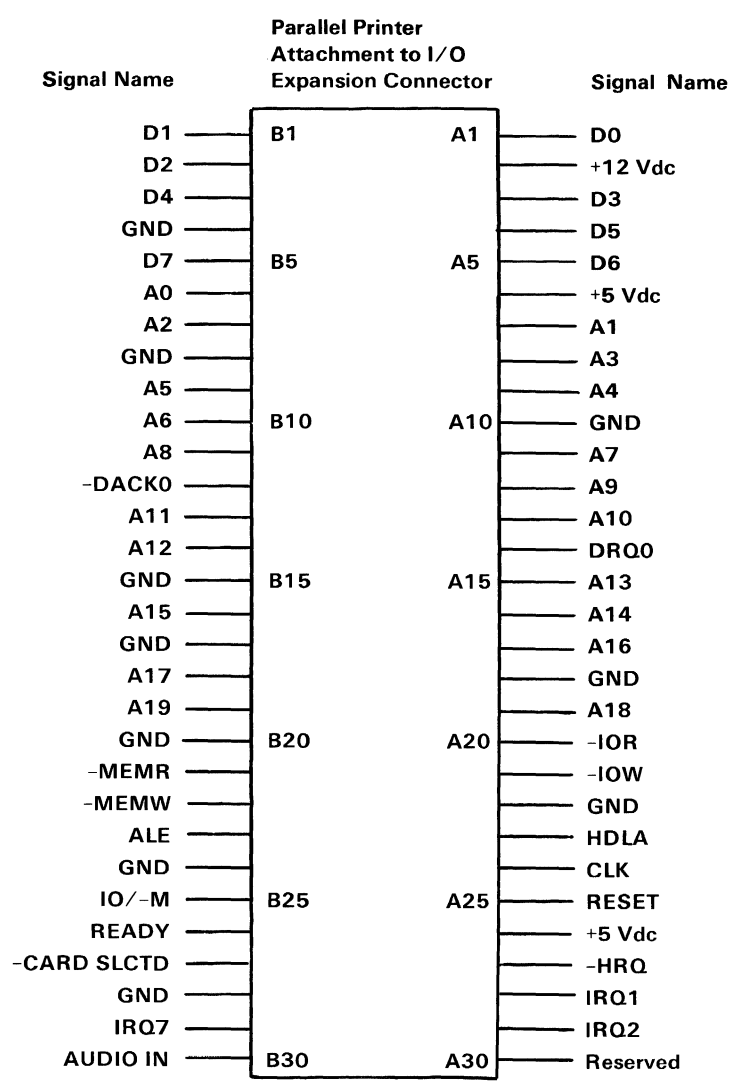
The following are the connector specifications for the IBM PC_{jr} Parallel Printer Attachment.



Parallel Printer Attachment Connectors

25-Pin "D"-Shell Connector				
Pin	Signal	I _{OL} Max	I _{OH} Max	Source
1	–STROBE	14 ma	–.6 ma	Attachment Card
2 Through 9	DATA BIT 0 Through DATA BIT 7	24 ma	–2.6 ma	Attachment Card
10	–ACK	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
11	BUSY	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
12	PE	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
13	SLCT	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
14	–AUTO FD XT	14 ma	.6 ma	Attachment Card
15	–ERROR	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
16	–INIT PRINTER	14 ma	.6 ma	Printer
17	–SELECT INPUT	14 ma	.6 ma	Attachment Card
18 Through 25	GND	N/A	N/A	

Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)



Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)

Notes:

IBM Graphics Printer

The IBM Graphics Printer is a self-powered, stand-alone, tabletop unit which attaches to the system unit through a 6-foot parallel-signal cable, and obtains 120 Vac power from a standard wall outlet through a separate cable. It is an 80 CPS (characters per second), bidirectional, wire-matrix device that can print in a compressed mode of 132 characters per line, in a standard mode of 80 characters per line, in a double width-compressed mode of 66 characters per line, and in a double width mode of 40 characters per line. It can also print double-size and double-strike characters. It prints the standard ASCII, 96-character, uppercase and lowercase character sets and also has a set of 64 special block characters. It has an extended character set for international languages, subscript, superscript, an underline mode, and programmable graphics. The Graphics printer accepts commands that set the line-feed control desired for the application.

It attaches to the system unit through the IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment. The cable is a 25-conductor, shielded cable with a 25-pin "D"-shell connector at the system unit end, and a 36-pin connector at the printer end.

Printer Specifications

Print Method: Serial-impact dot matrix

Print Speed: 80 CPS

Print Direction: Bidirectional with logic seeking

Number of Pins in Head: 9

Line Spacing: 1/16 inch (4.23 mm) or programmable

Matrix Characteristics: 9 by 9

Character Set: Full 96-character ASCII with descenders plus 9 international characters/symbols

Graphic Characters: See “Additional Printer Specifications”

Printing Sizes:

Normal	10 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 80 characters-per-line
Double Width	5 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 40 characters per line
Compressed	16.5 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 132 characters per line
Double Width-Compressed	8.25 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 66 characters per line
Subscript	10 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 80 characters per line
Superscript	10 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 80 characters per line

Media Handling: Adjustable sprocket-pin-feed with 4-inch (101.6 mm) to 10-inch (254 mm) width paper, one original plus two carbon copies (total thickness not to exceed 0.012 inch (0.3 mm)), minimum paper thickness of 0.0025 inch (0.064 mm)

Interface: Parallel 8-bit data and control lines

Inked Ribbon: Black, cartridge type with a life expectancy of 3 million characters

Environmental Conditions: Operating temperature is 5 to 35 degrees centigrade (41 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit), operating humidity is 10 to 80% non-condensing

Power Requirements: 120 Vac, 60 Hz, 1 A maximum with a power consumption of 100 VA maximum

Physical Characteristics:

Height	107 mm (4.2 inches)
Width	374 mm (14.7 inches)
Depth	305 mm (12 inches)
Weight	5.5 kg (12 pounds)

Additional Printer Specifications

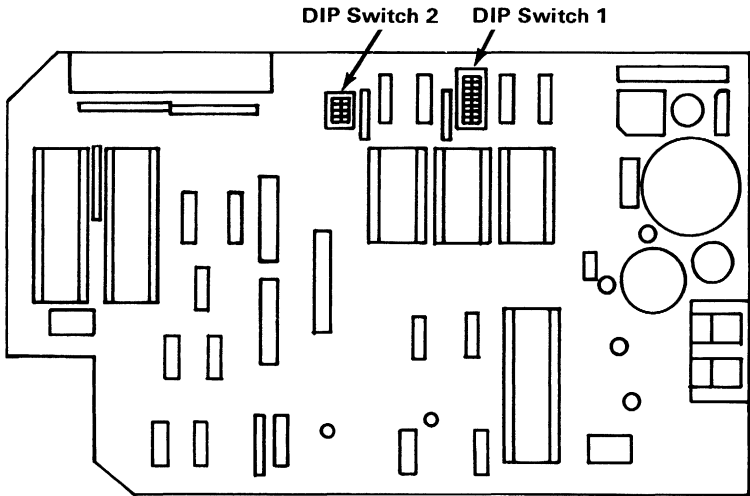
Printing Characteristics

Extra Character Set

Set 1	Additional ASCII numbers 160 to 175 contain European characters. Numbers 176 to 223 contain graphic characters. Numbers 224 to 239 contain selected Greek-characters. Numbers 240 to 255 contain math and extra symbols.
Set 2	The differences in Set 2 are ASCII numbers 3,4,5,6, and 21. ASCII numbers 128 to 175 contain European characters.
Graphics	There are 20 block characters and programmable graphics.

DIP Switch Settings

There are two Dual-Inline-Package (DIP) switches on the control circuit-board. In order to satisfy the user's specific requirements, desired control modes are selected by the DIP switches. The functions of these switches and their preset conditions at the time of shipment are shown in the following figures.



Location of DIP Switches

Switch Number	Function	On	Off	Factory Position
1-1	Not Applicable	—	—	On
1-2	CR	Print Only	Print and Line Feed	On
1-3	Buffer Full	Print Only	Print and Line Feed	Off
1-4	Cancel Code	Invalid	Valid	Off
1-5	Not Applicable	—	—	On
1-6	Error Buzzer	Sound	No Sound	On
1-7	Character Generator	Set 2	Set 1	Off
1-8	SLCT IN Signal	Fixed Internally	Not Fixed Internally	On

Functions and Conditions of DIP Switch 1

Switch Number	Function	On	Off	Factory Position
2-1	Form Length	12 Inches	11 Inches	Off
2-2	Line Spacing	1/8 Inch	1/6 Inch	Off
2-3	Auto Feed XT Signal	Fixed Internally	Not Fixed Internally	Off
2-4	1 Inch Skip Over Perforation	Valid	Invalid	Off

Functions and Conditions of DIP Switch 2

Parallel Interface Description

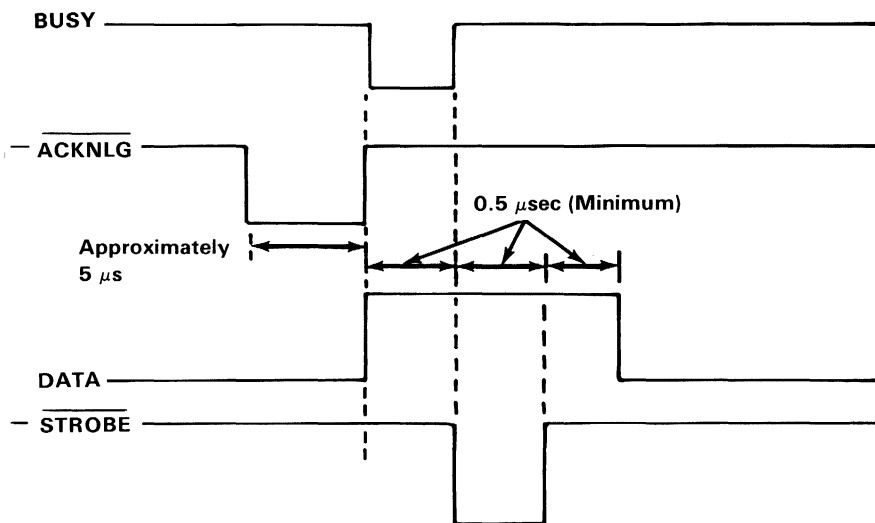
Specifications

Data Transfer Rate	1000 cycles-per-second (cps)-(maximum)
Synchronization	By externally-supplied STROBE pulses
Signal Exchange	-ACKNLG or BUSY signals
Logic level	Input data and all interface-control signals are compatible with the Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) level.
Connector	Plug 57-30360 (Amphenol)

Connector-pin assignments and descriptions of respective interface-signals are provided in the following figures.

Data Transfer Sequence

The following figure shows the Parallel Interface Timing.



Parallel Interface Timing Diagram

Interface Signals

- Strobe** STROBE pulse to read data in. Pulse width must be more than $0.5 \mu\text{s}$ at the receiving terminal. The signal is normally 'high'; however read-in of data is performed at the 'Low' level of this signal.
- Data 1-8** These signals are the first to eight bits of parallel data. Each signal is at a 'high' level when data is a logical 1 and 'low' when data is a logical 0.
- ACKNLG** Approximately $0.5 \mu\text{s}$ pulse (low) indicates that data has been received and the printer is ready to accept data.
- BUSY** A 'high' signal indicates that the printer cannot receive data. The signal is 'high' in the following cases:
- During data entry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During printing operation • In the “off-line” state • During printer-error status
PE	A 'high' signal indicates that the printer is out of paper.
SLCT	This signal indicates that the printer is in the selected state.
Auto Feed XT	When this signal is 'low' paper is fed one line after printing. This signal level can be fixed 'low' by DIP switch pin 2-3.
INT	When this signal is 'low' the printer controller is reset to its initial state and the print buffer is cleared. This signal is normally 'high' and its pulse width must be more than 50 μ s at the receiving terminal.
Error	This signal is 'low' when the printer is in the “Paper End,” “Off Line,” and “Error” state.
-SLCTIN	Data entry to the printer is possible only when this signal is 'low'. This signal can be fixed 'low' by DIP switch 1-8.

Notes:

1. All interface conditions are based on TTL level. Both the rise and fall times of each signal must be less than 0.2 μ s.
2. Data transfer must not be carried out by ignoring the -ACKNLG or BUSY signal. Data transfer can only occur after confirming the -ACKNLG signal or when the BUSY signal is 'low'.

The following figure shows the pin assignment and direction of each signal.

Signal	Signal Pin #	Return Pin #	Direction
-STROBE	1	19	In
DATA 1	2	20	In
DATA 2	3	21	In
DATA 3	4	22	In
DATA 4	5	23	In
DATA 5	6	24	In
DATA 6	7	25	In
DATA 7	8	26	In
DATA 8	9	27	In
-ACKNLG	10	28	Out
BUSY	11	29	Out
PE	12	30	Out
SLCT	13	—	Out
AUTO FEED XT	14	—	In
NC	15	—	—
OV	16	—	—
CHASSIS GND	17	—	—
NC	18	—	—
GND	19-30	—	—
INT	31	—	In
ERROR	32	—	Out
GND	33	—	—
NC	34	—	—
	35	—	—
-SLCT IN	36	—	In

Pin Assignments

Printer Modes

The IBM Graphics Printer can use any of the combinations listed in the following table and the print mode can be changed at any place within the line.

Modes can be selected and combined if they are in the same vertical column.

Printer Modes									
Normal	X	X	X						
Compressed				X	X	X			
Emphasized							X	X	X
Double Strike	X			X			X		
Subscript		X			X			X	
Superscript			X			X			X
Double Width	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Underline	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Printer Modes

Printer Control Codes

On the following pages are complete codes for printer characters, controls, and graphics. You may want to keep them handy for future reference. The printer codes are listed in ASCII-decimal numeric-order (from NUL which is 0 to DEL, which is 127). The examples given in the Printer-Function descriptions are written in the BASIC language. The “input” description is given when more information is needed for programming considerations.

ASCII decimal values for the printer control codes can be found under “Printer Character Sets.”

The Descriptions that follow assume that the printer DIP switches have not been changed from their factory settings.

Printer code
NUL

Printer Function
Null:

Used with ESC B and ESC D as a list terminator. NUL is also used with other printer.

control codes to select options (for example, ESC S).

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(0);
```

BEL

Bell:

Sounds the printer buzzer for 1 second.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(7);
```

HT

Horizontal Tab:

Tabs to the next horizontal tab stop. Tab stops are set with ESC D. Tab stops are set every 8 columns when the printer is powered on.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(9);
```

LF

Line Feed:

Spaces the paper up one line. Line spacing is 1/16-inch unless reset by ESC A, ESC 0, ESC 1, ESC 2, or ESC 3.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(10);
```

FF

Form Feed:

Advances the paper to the top of the next page.

Note: The location of the paper, when the printer is powered on, determines the top of the page. The next top of page is 11 inches from that position. ESC C can be used to change the page length.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(12);
```

CR

Carriage Return:

Ends the line that the printer is on and prints the data remaining in the printer buffer. (No Line Feed operation takes place.)

Note: IBM Personal Computer BASIC adds a Line Feed unless 128 is added [for example CHR\$(141)].

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(13);

SO

Shift Out (Double Width):

Changes the printer to the Double-Width print-mode.

Note: A Carriage Return, Line Feed or DC4 cancels Double-Width print-mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(14);

SI

Shift In (Compressed):

Changes the printer to the Compressed-Character print-mode. Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(15);

DC2

Device Control 1 (Compressed Off):

Stops printing in the Compressed print-mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(18);

DC4

Device Control 4 (Double Width Off):

Stops printing in the Double-Width print-mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(20);

CAN

Cancel:

Clears the printer buffer. Control codes, except SO, remain in effect.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(24);

ESC

Escape:

Lets the printer know that the next data sent is a printer command.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);

ESC -

Escape Minus (Underline)

Format: ESC -;n;

ESC - followed by a 1, prints all of the following data with an underline.

ESC - followed by a 0 (zero), cancels the Underline print-mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(45);CHR\$(1);

ESC 0

Escape Zero (1/8-Inch Line Feeding)

Changes paper feeding to 1/8-inch.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(48);

ESC 1

Escape One (7/72-Inch Line

Feeding)

Changes paper feeding to 7/72-inch.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(49);

ESC 2

Escape Two (Starts Variable

Line-Feeding)

ESC 2 is an execution command for ESC A. If no ESC A command has been given, line feeding returns to 1/6-inch.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(50);

ESC 3

Escape Three (Variable

Line-Feeding)

Format: ESC 3;n;

Changes the paper feeding to n/216-inch. The example that follows sets the paper feeding to 54/216 (1/4)-inch. The value of n must be between 1 and 255.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(51);CHR\$(54);

ESC 6

Escape Six (Select Character Set 2)

Selects Character Set 2. (See "Printer Character set 2")

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(54);

ESC 7

Escape Seven (Select Character Set 1)

Selects character set 1. (See “Printer Character Set 1”)
Character set 1 is selected when the printer is powered on or reset.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(55);

ESC 8

Escape Eight (Ignore Paper End)

Allows the printer to print to the end of the paper. The printer ignores the Paper End switch.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(56);

ESC 9

Escape Nine (Cancel Ignore Paper End)

Cancels the Ignore Paper End command. ESC 9 is selected when the printer is powered on or reset.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(57);

ESC <

Escape Less Than (Home Head)

The printer head returns to the left margin to print the line following ESC <. This occurs for one line only.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(60);

ESC A

Escape A (Sets Variable Line Feeding)

Format: ESC A;n;

Escape A sets the line-feed to n/72-inch.

The example that follows tells the printer to set line feeding to 24/72-inch. ESC 2 must be sent to the printer before the line feeding changes. For example, ESC A;24 (text) ESC 2 (text). The text following ESC A;24 spaces at the previously set line-feed increments. The text following ESC 2 prints with new line-feed increments of 24/72-inch. Any increment between 1/72 and 85/72-inch may be used.

Example:

LPRINT

CHR\$(27);CHR\$(65);CHR\$(24);

CHR\$(27);CHR\$(50);

ESC C

Escape C (Set Lines-per-Page)

Format: ESC C;n;

Sets the page length. The ESC C command must have a value following it to specify the length of page desired. (Maximum form length for the printer is 127 lines.) The example below sets the page length to 55 lines. The printer defaults to 66 lines-per-page when powered on or reset.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(67);CHR\$(55);

Escape C (Set Inches-per-Page)

Format: ESC C;n;m;

Escape C sets the length of the page in inches. This command requires a value of 0 (zero) for n, and a value between 1 and 22 for m.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(67);CHR\$(0);CHR\$(12);

ESC D

Escape D (Sets Horizontal Tab Stops)

Format: ESC D;n1;n2;...nk;NUL;

Sets the horizontal-tab stop-positions. The example that follows shows the horizontal-tab stop-positions set at printer column positions of 10, 20, and 40. They are followed by CHR\$(0), the NUL code. They must also be in ascending numeric order as shown. Tab stops can be set between 1 and 80. When in the Compressed-print mode, tab stops can be set up to 132.

The Graphics Printer can have a maximum of 28 tab stops. The HT (CHR\$(9)) is used to execute a tab operation.

Example:

LPRINT

**CHR\$(27);CHR\$(68);CHR\$(10)
;CHR\$(20);CHR\$(40);
CHR\$(0);**

ESC E

Escape E (Emphasized)

Changes the printer to the Emphasized-print mode. The speed of the printer is reduced to half speed during the Emphasized-print mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(69);

ESC F

Escape F (Emphasized Off)

Stops printing in the Emphasized-print mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(70);

ESC G

Escape G (Double Strike)

Changes the printer to the Double-Strike print-mode. The paper is spaced 1/216 of an inch before the second pass of the print head.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(71);

ESC H

Escape H (Double Strike Off)

Stops printing in the Double-Strike mode.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(72);

ESC J

Escape J (Sets Variable Line Feeding)

Format: ESC J;n;

When ESC J is sent to the printer, the paper feeds in increments of n/216 of an inch.

The value of n must be between 1 and 255.

The example that follows gives a line feed of 50/216-inch. ESC J is canceled after the line feed takes place.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(74);CHR\$(50);

ESC K

Escape K (480 Bit-Image Graphics Mode)

Format ESC K;n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;

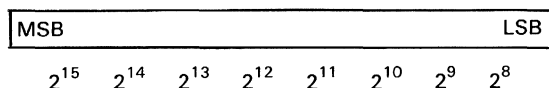
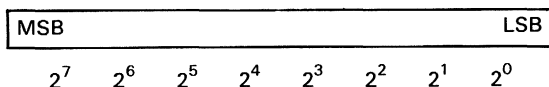
Changes from the Text mode to the Bit-Image

Graphics mode. $n1$ and $n2$ are one byte, which specify the number of bit-image data bytes to be transferred. $v1$ through vk are the bytes of the bit-image data. The number of bit-image data bytes (k) is equal to $n1 + 256n2$ and cannot exceed 480 bytes. At every horizontal position, each byte can print up to 8 vertical dots. Bit-image data may be mixed with text data on the same line.

Note: Assign values to $n1$ and $n2$ as follows:
 $n1$ represents values from 0 - 255.
 $n2$ represents values from 0 - 1 x 256.

MSB is most-significant bit and LSB is least-significant bit.

The following figures show the format.

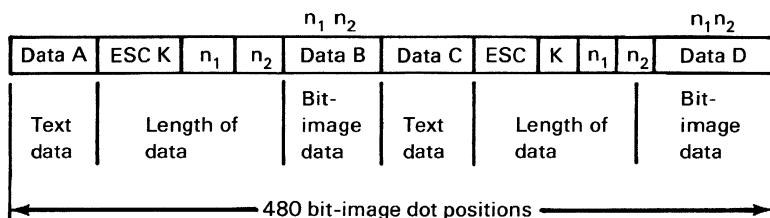


Data sent to the printer.

Text (20 characters)	ESC	K	$n=360$	Bit-image data	Next data
----------------------	-----	---	---------	----------------	-----------

In text mode, 20 characters in text mode correspond to 120 bit-image positions ($20 \times 6 = 120$). The printable portion left in Bit-Image mode is 360 dot positions ($480 - 120 = 360$).

Data sent to the printer.



**Example: 1 'OPEN PRINTER IN RANDOM MODE
WITH LENGTH OF 255**

2 OPEN "LPT1:"AS #1

3 WIDTH "LPT1:",255

4 PRINT #1,CHR\$(13)+CHR\$(10);

**5 SLASH\$=CHR\$(1)+CHR\$(02)
+CHR\$(04)+CHR\$(08)**

**6 SLASH\$=SLASH\$+CHR\$(16)+CHR\$(32)
+CHR\$(64)+CHR\$(128)+CHR\$(0)**

7 GAP\$=CHR\$(0)+CHR\$(0)+CHR\$(0)

8 NDOTS=480

9 'ESC K N1 N2

**10 PRINT #1,CHR\$(27);"K";CHR\$(NDOTS
MOD 256);CHR\$(FIX(NDOTS/256));**

**11 'SEND NDOTS NUMBER OF BIT
IMAGE BYTES**

**12 FOR I=1 TO NDOTS/12 'NUMBER
OF SLASHES TO**

PRINT USING GRAPHICS

13 PRINT #1,SLASH\$;GAP\$;

14 NEXT I
15 CLOSE
16 END

- ESC L** This example gives you a row of slashes printed in the Bit-Image mode.
Escape L (960-Bit-Image Graphics-Mode)
Format: ESC L;n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;
Changes from the Text mode to the Bit-Image Graphics mode. The input is similar to ESC K. The 960 Bit-Image mode prints at half the speed of the 480 Bit-Image Graphics mode, but can produce a denser graphic image. The number of bytes of bit-image Data (k) is $n1 + 256n2$ but cannot exceed 960. $n1$ is in the range of 0 to 255.
- ESC N** Escape N (Set Skip Perforation)
Format ESC N;n;
Sets the Skip Perforation function. The number following ESC N sets the value for the number of lines of Skip Perforation. The example shows a 12-line skip perforation. This prints 54 lines and feeds the paper 12 lines. The value of n must be between 1 and 127. ESC N must be reset anytime the page length (ESC C) is changed.
Example:
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(78);CHR\$(12);
- ESC O** Escape O (Cancel Skip Perforation)
Cancels the Skip Perforation function.
Example:
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(79);
- ESC S** Escape S (Subscript/Superscript)
Format: ESC S;n;
Changes the printer to the Subscript print mode when ESC S is followed by a 1, as in the example that follows. When ESC S is followed by a 0 (zero), the printer prints in the

Superscript print mode.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(83);CHR$(1);
```

ESC T

Escape T (Subscript/Superscript Off)

The printer stops printing in the Subscript or Superscript print mode.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(84);
```

ESC U

Escape U (Unidirectional Printing)

Format: ESC U;n;

The printer prints from left to right following the input of ESC U;1. When ESC U is followed by a 0 (zero), the left to right printing operation is canceled. The Unidirectional print-mode (ESC U) ensures a more accurate print-start position for better print quality.

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(85);CHR$(1);
```

ESC W

Escape W (Double Width)

Format: ESC W;n;

Changes the printer to the Double-Width print mode when ESC W is followed by a 1. This mode is not canceled by a line-feed operation and must be canceled with ESC W followed by a 0 (zero).

Example:

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(87);CHR$(1);
```

ESC Y

Escape Y (960 Bit-Image Graphics Mode Normal Speed)

Format: ESC Y n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;

Changes from the Text mode to the 960 Bit-Image Graphics mode. The printer prints at normal speed during this operation and cannot print dots on consecutive dot position. The input of data is similar to ESC L.

ESC Z

Escape Z (1920 Bit-Image Graphics Mode)

Format: ESC Z;n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;
Changes from the Text mode to the 1920
Bit-Image Graphics mode. The input is
similar to the other Bit-Image Graphics
modes. ESC Z can print only every third dot
position.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NUL							BEL		HT
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
LF		FF	CR	SO	SI			DC2	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DC4				CAN			ESC		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		SP	!	''	#	\$	%	&	'
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	0	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
<	=	>	?	⌚	A	B	C	D	E
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Z	[	\	\]	^	_	`	a	b	c
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
x	y	z	{	|	}	~		NUL	

Printer Character Set 1 (Part 1 of 2)

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
					BEL		HT	LF	
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
FF	CR	SO	SI			DC2		DC4	
150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
		CAN			ESC				
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	<u>a</u>	<u>o</u>	¿	⌞
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
⌞	½	¼	|	<<	>>	▒	▒	▒	|
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
▒	▒	▒	▒	α	β	Γ	Π	Σ	σ
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
μ	τ	ϕ	θ	Ω	δ	∞	∅	€	∩
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
≡	±	≥	≤	∫	J	÷	≈	◦	■
250	251	252	253	254	255				
-	√	∩	2	■	SP				

Printer Character Set 1 (Part 2 of 2)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NUL			♥	♦	♣	♠	BEL		HT
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
LF		FF	CR	SO	SI			DC2	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DC4	§			CAN			ESC		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		SP	!	”	#	\$	%	&	'
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	0	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
<	=	>	?	⌚	A	B	C	D	E
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Z	[	\	\]	^	_	`	a	b	c
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
x	y	z	{	|	}	~		Ç	ü

Printer Character Set 2 (Part 1 of 2)

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
é	â	ä	à	å	ç	ê	ë	è	ï
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
î	ì	Ä	Â	É	æ	Æ	ô	ö	ò
150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
û	ù	ÿ	ö	ü	ç	£	¥	℞	ƒ
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	ₐ	ₒ	¿	⌞
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
⌞	½	¼	|	<<	>>	▒	▒	▒	|
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
⌞	⌞	⌞	⌞	α	β	Γ	Π	Σ	σ
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
μ	τ	ϕ	θ	Ω	δ	∞	∅	€	∩
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
≡	±	≥	≤	∫	∫	÷	≈	◦	■
250	251	252	253	254	255				
-	√	∩	2	■	SP				

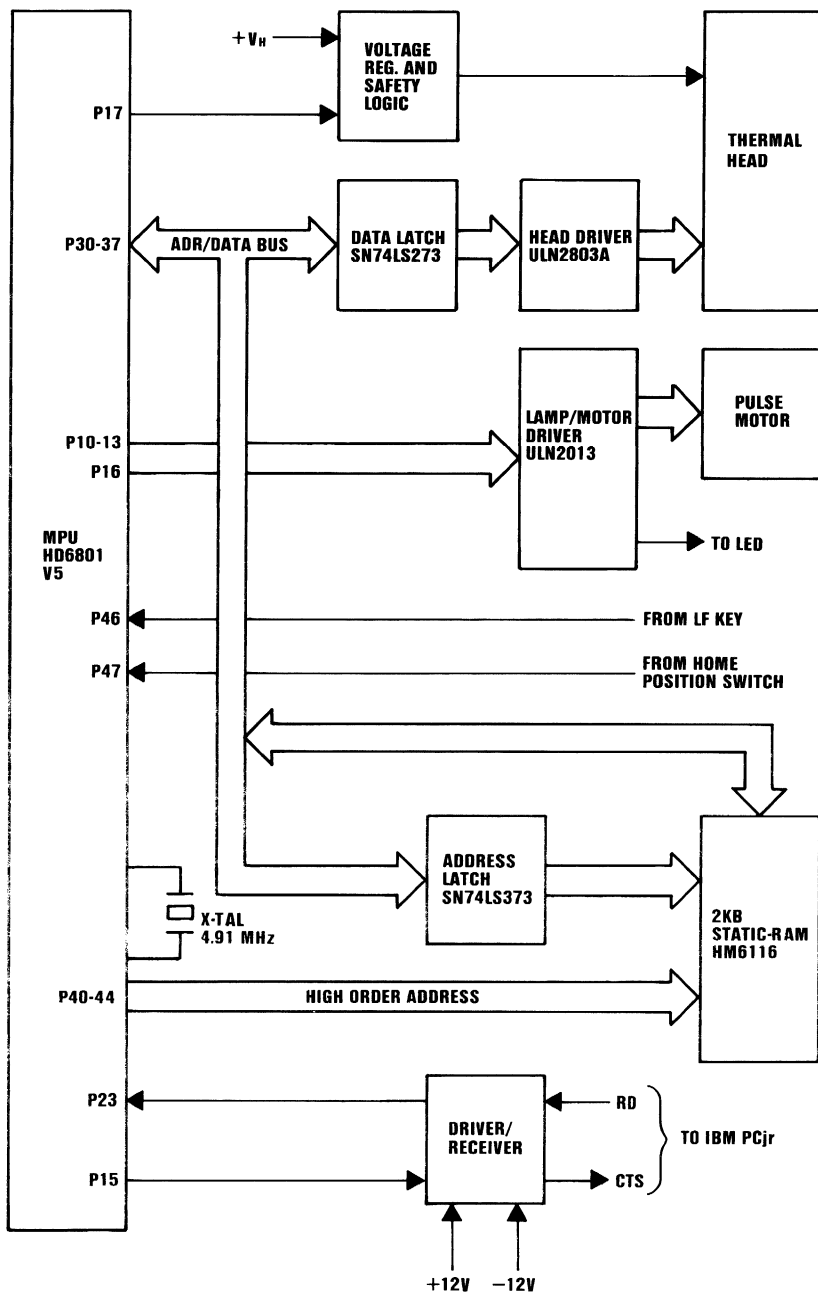
Printer Character Set 2 (Part 2 of 2)

Notes:

IBM PC Compact Printer

The PC Compact Printer is a stand-alone, tabletop unit that plugs into a standard wall outlet. Using an eight-wire print head, the printer can print characters from the standard ASCII, 96-character, uppercase and lowercase character sets, and prints the characters in a 5-by-7 dot matrix at 56 characters-per-second (cps). It prints in one direction (left-to-right) and has four print modes. In the standard mode, the printer prints 80 characters-per-line; in the compressed mode, 136 characters; in the double-width mode, 40 characters, and in the compressed double-width mode, 68 characters-per-line. The PC Compact Printer can also underline characters, has an extended character-set for international languages, and can accept special characters programmed by the user.

The printer has a 1.89 meter (6-foot), 16-lead, printer cable that connects, through an Amphenol connector, to the serial port (RS-232-C) at the rear of the system unit.



Printer Specifications

Print Method:	Thermal, non-impact, Dot-matrix
Print Speed:	56 cps
Print Direction:	Left to right only
Number of Pins in Print Head:	8
Line Spacing:	4.23 mm (1/6 in)
Matrix Pattern:	5 by 7 Dots
Character Set:	Full 96-character ASCII with descenders, plus international characters/symbols
Graphics:	None

Print Modes:	Characters per Inch	Maximum Characters per Line
Standard	10	80
Double Width	5	40
Compressed	17.5	136
Compressed/ Double Width	8.75	68
Paper Feed:	Friction Feed	
Paper Width:	216 mm (8.5 in)	
Copies:	Single sheet only	
Paper Path:	Top	
System Interface:	Serial Data and Control Lines	
Print Color:	Black only	

Environmental
Conditions

Temperature:	5°C (+41°F) to 40°C (104°F)
Humidity:	10 to 80% non-condensing
Power Requirement	
Voltage:	110 Vac 60 Hz
Current:	245 mA
Power Consumption:	36 watts
Heat Output:	57.6 kJ (54.6 BTU)/hr (maximum)

Physical
Characteristics

Height:	88.9 mm (3.5 in)
Width:	312.4 mm (12.3 in)
Depth:	221 mm (8.7 in)
Weight:	2.99 kg (6.6 lb)
Power Cable Length:	1.98 m (6.5 ft)
Size:	28 AWG
Printer Cable Length:	1.83 m (6 ft)
Size:	3 by 18 AWG

Character Set:

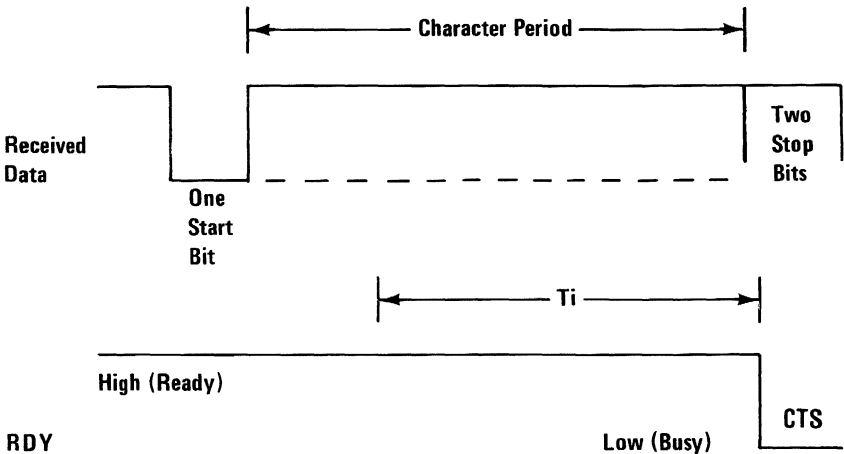
ASCII numbers 0 to 31 contain control codes and special characters. ASCII numbers 32 to 127 contain the standard printable characters. ASCII numbers 128 to 175 contain European characters. ASCII numbers 224 to 255 contain math and extra symbols.

Serial Interface Description

Specifications:

- Data Transfer Rate:** 1200 bps (maximum)
- Synchronization:** internal clocking
- Handshaking:** CTS (Clear to Send) Pacing
- Logic Level:** Input data and all interface control- signals are EIA Levels
- Connector Plug:** 9804 (Amphenol)

The following figure shows the timing of the Serial Interface.



Serial Interface Timing Diagram

Print Mode Combinations for the PC Compact Printer

The following figure shows the print-mode combinations possible with the PC Compact Printer. Modes shown in the same column can be combined. A print mode can be changed at any time within a line: however, the double-width mode effects the entire line.

Modes					
Standard	XXX				
Compressed		XXX		XXX	XXX
Double-Width			XXX	XXX	XXX
Underline	XXX	XXX	XXX		XXX

Printer Control Codes and Functions

On the following pages you will find a detailed list of the printer control codes and functions. This list also includes descriptions of the functions and examples of the printer control codes.

The examples (LPRINT statements) given in the detailed descriptions of the printer control codes and functions list, are written in BASIC. Some knowledge of BASIC programming is needed to understand these codes. Some of the printer control codes also show a “Format” description when more information is needed for programming considerations.

CODE	PRINTER FUNCTION
CAN	Cancel Clears the printer buffer. Control codes, except SO, remain in effect. Reinitializes the printer to the power on defaults. LPRINT CHR\$(24);
CR	Carriage Return Ends the line the printer is on and prints any data remaining in the printer buffer. The logical character position is moved to the left margin. (No Line Feed operation takes place.) Note: IBM Personal Computer BASIC adds a Line Feed unless 128 is added. LPRINT CHR\$(13);
DC2	Device Control 2 (Compressed Off) Stops printing in the Compressed mode. LPRINT CHR\$(18);
DC4	Device Control 4 (Double Width Off) Stops printing in the Double Width mode. LPRINT CHR\$(20);
ESC	Escape Informs the printer that the following data is a printer command. (See the following ESC commands.) LPRINT CHR\$(27);

ESC B**Escape B (Set Vertical Tabs)**

Sets vertical tab stop positions. Up to 64 vertical tab stop positions are recognized by the printer. Tab stop positions must be received in ascending numeric order. The tab stop numbers do not become valid until you type the NUL code. Once vertical tab stops are established, they are valid until new tab stops are specified. (If the printer is reset or switched Off, set tab stops are cleared.) If no tab stop is set, the Vertical Tab command acts as a Line Feed command. ESC B followed only by NUL cancels tab stops. The form length must be set by the ESC C command prior to setting tabs.

LPRINT

```
CHR$(27);CHR$(66);CHR$(10);CHR$(20);  
CHR$(40);CHR$(0);
```

ESC C**Escape C (Set lines per page)**

Format: ESC C;n; Sets the page length. The ESC C command must be followed by a value to specify the length of page desired. (Maximum form length for the printer is 127 lines.) The following example sets the page length to 55 lines. The printer default is 66 lines per page when switched On or reset.

```
LPRINT CHR$(27);CHR$(67);CHR$(55);
```


ESC D Escape D (Set Horizontal Tab Stops)
 Sets the horizontal tab stop positions. The following example shows the horizontal tab stop positions set at printer column positions of 10, 20 and 40. The horizontal tab stops are followed by CHR\$(0), the NUL code. They must also be in ascending numeric order as shown. You can set tab stops between 1 and 80. When in the Compressed print mode, you can set tabs up to column 136. The maximum number of tabs that can be set is 112. HT (CHR\$(9)) is used to execute a tab operation.

LPRINT

**CHR\$(27);CHR\$(68);CHR\$(10)CHR\$(20)
 CHR\$(40);CHR\$(0);**

ESC K Escape K (480 Bit-Image Graphics Mode)
 Format: ESC K;n1;n2; v1; v2;.....vk;
 Changes the printer to the Bit-Image Graphics mode. Dot density is 82.5 by 82.5 dots per inch. If the graphics data exceeds the space remaining on the line, the printer ignores the excess data. Only the excess data is lost.

The numbers n1 and n2 specify, in binary form, the number of bit image data bytes to be transferred. Assign values to n1 to represent values from zero to 255 and assign values to n2 to represent values from 0-1 x 256. The total number of bit image data bytes cannot exceed 480. (n1 + (n2 X 256)).

The bit-image data bytes are v1 through vk.

All eight of the print head wires are used to print Bit-image graphics. Each bit of a bit-image data byte represents a dot position within a vertical line. The least significant bit (LSB) represents the bottom dot position, and the most significant bit (MSB) represents the top dot position. For example, if vX is hex 80, the top dot will print only in that vertical position; if vX is hex 01, the bottom dot will print; and if vX is hex FF, all eight dots will print.

	Dot	Bit Number
Top	O	8
	O	7
	O	6
	O	5
	O	4
	O	3
	O	2
Bottom	O	1

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(75);n1;n2

ESC N

Escape N (Set Skip Perforation)

Format: ESC N;n; Sets the Skip Perforation function. The number following ESC N sets the number of lines to be skipped. The example shows a 12-line skip perforation. This command will print 54 lines and feed the paper 12 lines. The value of n must be between 1 and 127. ESC N must be reset anytime the page length (ESC C) is changed. The default for skip perforation is 25.4 mm (1 inch).

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(78);CHR\$(12);

- ESC O Escape O (Cancel Skip Perforation)**
Cancels the Skip Perforation function.
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(79);
- ESC R Escape R (Clear Tabs)**
Resets all tab stops, both horizontal and vertical to the powered-on defaults.
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(82);
- ESC W Escape W (Double Width)**
Format: ESC W;n; Changes the printer to the Double Width mode when ESC W is followed by 1. This mode is not canceled by a line feed operation. It is canceled when ESC W is followed by 0 (zero).
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(87);CHR\$(1);
- ESC 0 Escape Zero (1/9-Inch Line Feed)**
Changes the line feed to 2.82 mm (1/9 inch).
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(48);
- ESC 1 Escape One (1/9-inch Line Feed)**
Changes the line feed to 2.82 mm (1/9 inch). ESC 1 functions the same as ESC 0.
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(49);
- ESC 2 Escape Two (Start Variable Line Feeding)**
Resets line spacing to 4.23 mm (1/6 inch). This is the powered-on default for vertical line spacing.
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(50);
- ESC 5 Escape Five (Sets Automatic Line Feed)**
With automatic line feed on, when a CR code is received, a line feed automatically follows after the carriage return. ESC 5 (1) sets auto line feed; ESC 5 (0) resets it.
LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(53);

ESC -	Escape Minus (Underline) Format: ESC -;n; ESC - followed by 1, prints all of the following data with an underline. ESC - followed by 0 (zero), cancels the Underline print mode. LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR(45);CHR\$(1); [or CHR\$(0);]
ESC <	Escape Less Than (Home Head) The print head returns to the left margin to print the line following ESC <. This occurs for one line only. LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(60);
FF	Form Feed Advances the paper to the top of the next page. Note: The location of the paper, when the printer power switch is set to the On position, determines the top of the page. The next top-of-page is 279 mm (11 inches) from that position. ESC C can be used to change the page length. Always separate multiple Form Feed commands with spaces. LPRINT CHR\$(12);
HT	Horizontal Tab Tabs to the next horizontal tab stop. Tab stops are set with ESC D. (Tab stops are automatically set at every 8 columns when the printer power switch is set to the On position.) LPRINT CHR\$(9);
LF	Line Feed Advances the paper one line. Line spacing is 4.23 mm (1/6 inch) unless reset by ESC 0, ESC 1, ESC 2. LPRINT CHR\$(10);

NUL	Null Used with ESC B and ESC D as terminator for the tab set and clear commands. LPRINT CHR\$(0);
SI	Shift In (Compressed On) Changes the printer to the Compressed Character mode. This command is canceled by a DC2 code (Compressed Off). LPRINT CHR\$(15);
SO	Shift Out (Double Width) Changes the printer to the Double Width mode. Note: A Carriage Return, Line Feed or DC4 code cancels Double Width mode. LPRINT CHR\$(14);
VT	Vertical Tab Spaces the paper to the next vertical tab position. VT are set by the ESC B sequence. The VT command is the same as the LF command, if no tabs are set. The paper is advanced one line after printing or advanced to the next vertical tab stop. LPRINT CHR\$(11);

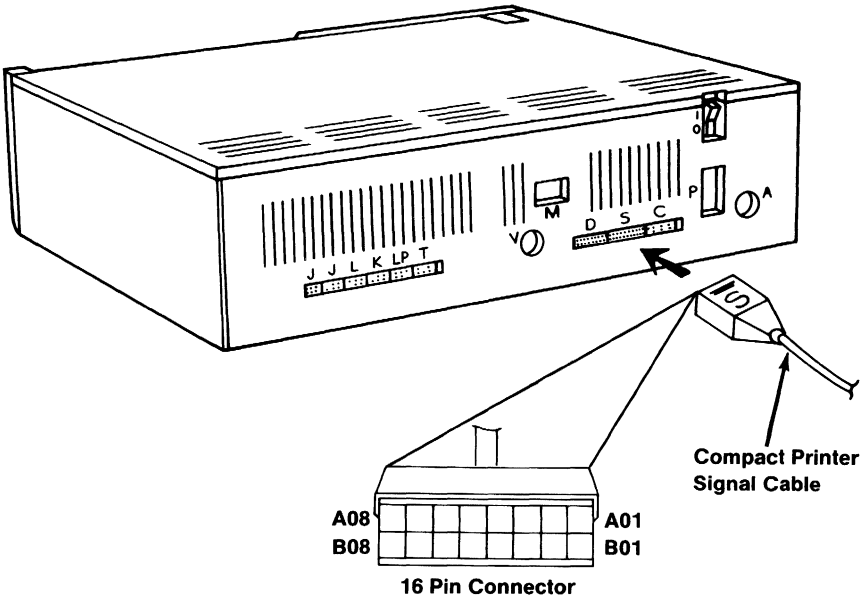
The following charts list the printer control codes and characters in ASCII decimal numeric order, (for example, NUL is 0 and ESC W is 87).

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NUL			♥	♦	♣	♠	●	●	HT
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
LF	VT	FF	CR	SO	SI	▶	◀	DC2	!!
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DC4	§	■	↕	CAN	↓	→	ESC	L	↔
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
▲	▼	SP	!	''	#	\$	%	&	'
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
(	)	*	+	,	—	.	/	0	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
<	=	>	?	⌚	A	B	C	D	E
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Z	[	\	\]	^	_	`	a	b	c
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
x	y	z	{	|	}	~	DEL	Ç	ü

Character Set (Part 1 of 2)

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
é	â	ä	à	å	ç	ê	ë	è	ï
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
î	ì	Ä	Â	É	æ	Æ	ô	ö	ò
150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
û	ù	ÿ	ö	ü	ç	£	¥	₪	₯
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	à	ó	¿	¬
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
¬	½	¼	¡	<<	>>				
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
				α	β	Γ	Π	Σ	σ
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	237	239
μ	τ	ϕ	θ	Ω	δ	∞	∅	€	∩
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
≡	±	≥	≤	∫	J	÷	≈	°	■
250	251	252	253	254	255				
-	√	∩	2	■	SP				

Character Set (Part 2 of 2)



Signal Name - Description		Pin
Not Used		A01
	Data Terminal Ready	A02
	Request To Send	A03
Transmit Data		A04
	Carrier Detect	A05
	Data Set Ready	A06
Clear To Send		A07
Not Used		A08
Not Used		B01
Not Used		B02
Not Used		B03
Ground		B04
Not Used		B05
Not Used		B06
Ground		B07
Not Used		B08

Data Terminal Ready Looped in Cable to Data Set Ready
Request to Send Looped in Cable to Carrier Detect

Connector Specifications

SECTION 4. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE IBM PERSONAL COMPUTER FAMILY

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Notes:

Compatibility Overview

The IBM PC*jr* is a different Computer than the IBM Personal Computer and IBM Personal Computer XT. Even though it is different, the IBM PC*jr* has a high level of programming compatibility with the IBM Personal Computers. It is possible to create PC*jr* software applications that can run without modification on other IBM Personal Computers. In order to create such programs or to assess if a current program is compatible, you must understand the differences between the Personal Computers in the IBM family and know the proper way to communicate with them.

Normally, it would be impossible for a program written for one computer to run on a different computer since the microprocessors would be different; and the language of the application could not be executed by different processors. In this case, the application would have to be re-written entirely in the language of the other processor. Since the IBM PC*jr* and the other IBM Personal Computers use exactly the same microprocessors (Intel 8088), most assembler language programs need not be modified.

This alone is not enough, since applications normally take advantage of a computers device services (BIOS) and operating system (IBM DOS 2.1). In order to allow for maximum program compatibility, the IBM PC*jr* has maintained all BIOS system interrupts and utilizes the same IBM DOS. This means that applications which use the BIOS and the IBM DOS interrupts on the IBM Personal Computers operate the same on the IBM PC*jr*.

Note: The BIOS micro-code of the IBM PC*jr* is not identical to that of the IBM Personal Computers. If an application bypasses the BIOS interrupt calls and

directly accesses routines and/or storage locations in one system, it may not run in the other system. Some routines may be similar and some BIOS storage locations may be the same. It is strongly recommended that applications use only the BIOS and DOS interrupt interfaces in order to achieve compatibility in the IBM Personal Computer family.

Using the same language and the BIOS and DOS interfaces go a long way in achieving application compatibility. However, there are still several factors which need to be taken into consideration:

- Timing Dependencies
- Unequal Configurations
- Hardware Differences

Timing Dependencies

Programs running in user read/write memory normally run slower on the PCjr than on the IBM Personal Computers. Programs running in read-only memory (ROM) normally run a little faster on the PCjr than on the IBM Personal Computers. This may or may not cause a difference depending upon the application. Most applications are very I/O dependent in which case the execution time is not the critical factor and may not be noticeable. In other cases, the application runs the same but merely take a different amount of time.

If an application has very critical timing dependencies, any timing differences (faster or slower) may adversely affect its usability. Using an application's program execution speed to achieve a desired timing can effect the application. In these cases, the application may need to be modified.

Note: It is strongly recommended not to depend on instruction execution speed to achieve specific application timing. The system timer can provide short interval timing for assembly language programs. Similar timing functions are available in BASIC.

Performance of specific I/O devices (such as diskette or printer) may also differ between the PCjr and the other IBM Personal Computers. You should also avoid using timing of any I/O device as a dependency for the application.

Notes:

Unequal Configurations

In designing an application to run on both the IBM PCjr and the IBM Personal Computers, you need to make sure that the required hardware configuration is available on all machines. This means the application's minimum requirements are met by all IBM Personal Computers.

Notes:

Hardware Differences

To be able to run on either computer without change, an application utilizing a specific I/O device must have access to identical devices (or devices with identical operating characteristics and interfaces). The IBM PC*jr* and the IBM Personal Computers have very compatible I/O device capabilities.

The following table lists the hardware features and I/O devices supported by the IBM PC*jr* and the IBM Personal Computers and summarizes the differences:

Device	PC	PCXT	PCjr	PCjr Comments
Maximum User Memory	640KB	640KB	128KB	Shares user RAM with Video Buffer
Cordless Keyboard	No	No	Yes	Scan codes compatible and full 83 key capability
83 Key Keyboard	Yes	Yes	No	Compatible, but Hardware interface differences
Diskette Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible, but different address and no DMA support
Hard Disk File	No	Yes	No	
Parallel Printer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible
RS 232 Serial Port	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible, hex 2F8 address, Interrupt Level 3, Baud-Rate-Frequency divisor difference
Game Control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible interface with potential timing differences
Cassette	Yes	No	Yes	Compatible
Internal Modem	No	No	Yes	Compatible to PC Serial Port hex 3F8 address, Interrupt Level 4, frequency divisor difference
IBM Monochrome Display	Yes	Yes	No	
Color Graphics and Display	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible, with some register differences and enhancements
Light Pen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible

PCjr and Personal Computers Comparison (Part 1 of 2)

4-10 Hardware Differences

Device	PC	PCXT	PCjr	PCjr Comments
Attachable Joystick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible
8253 Timer (time of day)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible
8259 Interrupt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Some difference in interrupt levels
Internal Sound	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible but less frequency response
TI 76496 Sound	No	No	Yes	
ROM Cartridge Interface	No	No	Yes	
Future I/O ROM Architecture	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible

PCjr and Personal Computers Comparison (Part 2 of 2)

The hardware differences between the IBM PCjr and the IBM Personal Computers may lead to incompatibilities depending upon the specific application. Once again; if your application maintains an interface to the Personal Computer Family at the BIOS and DOS interrupt levels, then all hardware differences are handled transparently to your application. If your application goes below the BIOS level and directly addresses the hardware, then there could be an incompatibility.

User Read/Write Memory

Memory difference can be a problem even with programs written for the same computer, if the available memory is not the same from one machine to the next. Thus, the deciding factor is to state what the minimum memory requirement is for the application, and require that amount on the computer in question.

It is important to understand the memory aspects of the IBM PC*jr* in relationship to that of the IBM Personal Computers. The IBM PC*jr* can be configured for 64K bytes or 128K bytes (with memory expansion).

However, this user memory is not all available to the application. The IBM PC*jr* video architecture utilizes a minimum of 16K bytes (in graphic mode) and 2K bytes (in alpha numeric mode) for the screen buffer.

Therefore (in graphics mode), the IBM PC*jr* really has 48K bytes or 112K bytes (with memory expansion) available for system software. This is not the case with the IBM Personal Computers, since the color graphics adapter contains a separate 16K byte screen buffer. Thus, a 64K bytes Personal Computer with color graphics (extra 16K bytes) is an 80K byte system compared to a 64K byte IBM PC*jr*. The IBM PC*jr* also has graphic enhancements which allow more than the 16K bytes to be utilized for video screen buffers. If these enhanced features are used in an application, then even less is available for user memory.

Another aspect of available memory is the amount taken away by operating systems and language interpreters. In the case of the IBM DOS, both the IBM PC*jr* and the IBM Personal Computers support the same DOS. If your application requires the BASIC interpreter, then there may be a difference. The IBM Personal Computer Cassette BASIC resides entirely in the system ROM; taking no user memory. However, Disk BASIC or Advanced BASIC utilizes

approximately 10K bytes and 14K bytes respectively from user memory. In the IBM PC_{jr}, Advanced BASIC capabilities (cartridge BASIC) reside in ROM, taking no user memory.

As you can see, many items factor into user available memory requirements. The most frequent comparison is for the assembler language or compiled application using a 16K-byte screen buffer operating under DOS 2.1. In this case, an application requiring 64K bytes of user memory on an IBM Personal Computer cannot run on the IBM PC_{jr} without its expansion memory (128K byte capability). This is because of the IBM PC_{jr} video usage of 16K bytes. Also, any application requiring more than 112K bytes of user memory with DOS 2.1 on the IBM Personal Computers cannot run on an IBM PC_{jr}.

Diskette Capacity/Operation

Since the IBM PC_{jr} maximum stand-alone configuration is one diskette drive with a maximum capacity of 360K bytes diskette storage, an IBM PC_{jr} application is either limited by this diskette capacity or is impacted by the user having to change diskettes more frequently. The IBM Personal Computers can have multiple diskette drives with a capacity of 360K bytes diskette storage each or even possess hard files with a much larger disk storage capacity. This capacity difference may or may not be a concern depending upon the specific application.

In terms of diskette interfacing, the IBM PC_{jr} and the IBM Personal Computers both utilize the NEC μ PD765 floppy diskette controller, but with different hardware addresses, and the IBM PC_{jr} does not operate through direct memory access (DMA). Since the IBM PC_{jr} does not have DMA capability, application programs

cannot overlap diskette I/O operations. When diskette I/O takes place, the entire system is masked (operator keystrokes and asynchronous communications cannot take place). Therefore, the application must insure that asynchronous operations do not take place while diskette I/O is active.

IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard

The Cordless Keyboard is unique to the IBM PCjr. Even though it does not possess all 83 keys of the IBM Personal Computers' keyboards, it does have the capability to generate all of the scan codes of the 83-key keyboard.

The following shows the additional functions available on the PCjr.

PCjr Special Functions	Required Key Combinations
Shift screen to the left	Alt + Ctrl + cursor left
Shift screen to the right	Alt + Ctrl + cursor right
Audio Feedback (System clicks when a key is pressed.	Alt + Ctrl + Caps Lock
Customer Diagnostics	Alt + Ctrl + Ins

PCjr Special Functions

For more detail see "Keyboard Encoding and Usage" in Section 5.

Since all scan codes can be generated, any special application requirements can be met on the Cordless Keyboard.

The highest level of compatibility to interface to keyboards is through BIOS Interrupt hex 16 (read keystroke). Below that level is risky since there are hardware differences between the PCjr keyboard and the IBM Personal Computers' keyboards. The PCjr system utilizes the non-maskable (NMI) Interrupt to deserialize the scan codes and pass it to Interrupt hex 48 for compatible mapping to 83-key format. Interrupt level 9 remains a compatible interface for 83-key scan-code handling. It is not recommended to replace Interrupt level 9 even though a high degree of compatibility is maintained. If necessary, analyze this architecture carefully.

Color Graphics Capability

The IBM PCjr color graphic architecture is quite different from that of the IBM Personal Computers. The main difference (as previously discussed) is that the video buffer is taken from main user memory rather than having separate memory for video (as in the IBM Personal Computers). Normally, this would be an incompatibility since applications directly address the color graphics buffer at hex B8000. However, the IBM PCjr has special hardware to redirect hex B8000 addressing to any specific 16K-byte block of its user memory. The IBM PCjr defaults the video buffer to the high end 16K-byte block of user memory and applications can continue to address the video buffer at hex B8000. In addition all IBM Personal Computers' color graphics adapter modes are BIOS compatible and memory structure (bit map) compatible. These modes are:

Modes	Requirements
Alphanumeric: 40x25 BW 40x25 Color 80x25 Color 80x25 BW	None None None None
Graphics: 320x200 4 Color 320x200 BW 640x200 BW	None None None
Note: PCjr requires the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.	

Modes Available on the IBM Personal Computers and PCjr

In addition the IBM PCjr provides some new enhanced graphic modes which are not available to the IBM Personal Computers.

Modes	Requirements
Graphics: 320x200 16 Color 640x200 4 Color 160x200 16 Color	Note Note None
Note: PCjr requires the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.	

Modes Available Only on PCjr

The IBM PCjr and IBM Personal Computers utilize the 6845 controller, but the hardware interface is not completely the same. Hardware addresses hex 3D8 and

hex 3D9 are not supported by the IBM PC*jr* video interface. Requests using these two addresses are not honored.

Also there are differences in the actual video used by the hardware. BIOS maintains compatibility by using the appropriate PC*jr* video parameters (addressed through Interrupt hex 1D) and maintains all video calls (through Interrupt hex 10). Application can still specify video parameter overrides by modifying Interrupt hex 1D to address their own parameters; however, since there are hardware differences the recommended approach is as follows:

1. Copy the original parameters from the BIOS of the system.
2. Change only those parameters desired.
3. Consider the specific video differences between systems.

Other differences to be aware of are:

- The IBM PC*jr* defaults the colorburst mode to be off, whereas the IBM Personal Computers default colorburst to on. Thus applications should not assume either default but set colorburst mode (through BIOS call) to the desired setting.
- The IBM PC*jr* video supports a full gray scale capability which the IBM Personal Computers do not.
- There can be some color differences between the IBM Personal Computers and the IBM PC*jr*; especially when color mixing techniques are used.

Black and White Monochrome Display

The IBM PC*jr* does not support the IBM Personal Computers black and white monochrome display. Programs which directly address the IBM Personal Computers monochrome display are not compatible. For example, any direct addressing of the B&W video buffer at hex B8000 is not redirected by the IBM PC*jr*. Applications should support Personal Computer video capabilities through BIOS, and the video buffer address is either transparent to the application or the address is provided indirectly in the BIOS data area.

RS232 Serial Port and IBM PC*jr* Internal Modem

The IBM PC*jr* serial port address is hex 2F8 and is associated with hardware Interrupt level 3. This is compatible with a second Asynchronous Communications Adapter on the IBM Personal Computers. The Internal Modem address is hex 3F8 and is associated with Interrupt level 4. This is compatible with the first Asynchronous Communications Adapter on the IBM Personal Computers. It is important to note that when the IBM PC*jr* has the Internal Modem installed it is logically COM1 and the RS232 serial port is logically COM2 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC. Without the Internal Modem installed the RS232 serial port is logically addressed as COM1 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC even though its address is still hex 2F8 using Interrupt level 3. Other hardware differences on the PC*jr* serial devices are:

- A different frequency divisor is needed to generate baud rate. This is transparent to applications using BIOS to initialize the devices (Interrupt Hex 14).
- No ring indicate capability on the RS232 serial port.

- Asynchronous communications input cannot be overlapped with IBM PC_{jr} diskette I/O. Since diskette I/O operates in a non-DMA mode any asynchronous data received during diskette activity may be overrun (and lost). Thus, applications must insure that no diskette activity is active while receiving asynchronous communication data. This can be done by pacing the asynchronous device (tell it to hold from sending). The ASCII characters XOFF and XON are frequently used by some host computers for this purpose.

Summary

In summary, the IBM PC_{jr} is a member of the IBM Personal Computer family by way of its strong architecture compatibility. The highest degree of application compatibility can be achieved by using a common high level language, and/ or accessing the system only through BIOS and DOS interrupts. It's not recommended to go below the BIOS level even though there are other hardware compatibilities. When it is necessary to design for particular computer differences, the application should determine at execution time which particular computer it is running on. This can be done by inspecting the ROM memory location at segment address hex F000 and offset hex FFFE for the following values

hex FF	= the IBM Personal Computer
hex FE	= the IBM Personal Computer XT
hex FD	= the IBM PC _{jr}

Once determined, dual paths would handle any differences.

Notes:

SECTION 5. SYSTEM BIOS USAGE

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ROM BIOS

The basic input/output system (BIOS) resides in ROM on the system board and provides device-level control for the major I/O devices in the system. Additional ROM modules may be located on option adapters to provide device level control for that option adapter. BIOS routines enable the assembly-language programmer to perform block (diskette) or character-level I/O-operations without concern for device address and operating characteristics. System services, such as time-of-day and memory-size determination, are provided by the BIOS.

The goal is to provide an operational interface to the system and relieve the programmer of the concern about the characteristics of hardware devices. The BIOS interface insulates the user from the hardware, allowing new devices to be added to the system, yet retaining the BIOS-level interface to the device. In this manner, user programs become transparent to hardware modifications and enhancements.

The IBM Personal Computer *Macro Assembler* manual and the IBM Personal Computer *Disk Operating System* (DOS) manual provide useful programming information related to this section.

Notes:

BIOS Usage

Access to BIOS is through the software interrupts. Each BIOS entry-point is available through its own interrupt, which can be found in “Personal Computer BIOS Interrupt Vectors”, later in this section.

The software interrupts, hex 10 through hex 1A, each access a different BIOS-routine. For example, to determine the amount of memory available in the system,

INT hex 12

invokes the BIOS routine for determining memory size and returns the value to the caller.

All parameters passed to and from the BIOS routines go through the 8088 registers. The prologue of each BIOS function indicates the registers used on the call and the return. For the memory size example, no parameters are passed. The memory size, in 1K byte increments, is returned in the AX register.

If a BIOS function has several possible operations, the AH register is used at input to indicate the desired operation. For example, to set the time-of-day, the following code is required:

```
MOV AH,1           ;function is to set time-of-day.
MOV CX,HIGH_COUNT  ;establish the current
MOV DX,LOW_COUNT
INT 1AH            ;set the time.
```

To read time-of-day:

```
MOV AH,0           ;function is to read time of day.
INT 1AH            ;read the timer.
```

Generally, the BIOS routines save all registers except for AX and the flags. Other registers are modified on return, only if they are returning a value to the caller. The exact register usage can be seen in the prologue of each BIOS function.

Address (Hex)	Interrupt Number	Name	BIOS Entry
0-3	0	Divide by Zero	D_EOI
4-7	1	Single Step	D_EOI
8-B	2	Keyboard NMI	KBDNMI
C-F	3	Breakpoint	D_EOI
10-13	4	Overflow	D_EOI
14-17	5	Print Screen	PRINT_SCREEN
18-1B	6	Reserved	D_EOI
1D-1F	7	Reserved	D_EOI
20-23	8	Time of Day	TIMER_INT
24-27	9	Keyboard	KB_INT
28-2B	A	Reserved	D_EOI
2C-2F	B	Communications	D_EOI
30-33	C	Communications	D_EOI
34-37	D	Vertical retrace	D_EOI
38-3B	E	Diskette Error Handler	DISK_INT
3C-3F	F	Printer	D_EOI
40-43	10	Video	VIDEO_IO
44-47	11	Equipment Check	EQUIPMENT
48-4B	12	Memory	MEMORY_SIZE_ DETERMINE
4C-4F	13	Diskette	DISKETTE_IO
50-53	14	Communications	RS232_IO
54-57	15	Cassette	CASSETTE_IO
58-5B	16	Keyboard	KEYBOARD_IO
5C-5F	17	Printer	PRINTER_IO
60-63	18	Resident BASIC	F600:0000
64-67	19	Bootstrap	BOOT_STRAP
68-6B	1A	Time of Day	TIME_OF_DAY
6C-6F	1B	Keyboard Break	DUMMY_RETURN
70-73	1C	Timer Tick	DUMMY_RETURN
74-77	1D	Video Initialization	VIDEO_PARMS
78-7B	1E	Diskette Parameters	DISK_BASE
7C-7F	1F	Video Graphics Chars	CRT_CHARH

Personal Computer BIOS Interrupt Vectors

Vectors with Special Meanings

The following are vectors with special meanings.

Interrupt Hex 1B - Keyboard Break Address

This vector points to the code to be executed when **Break** is pressed on the keyboard. The vector is invoked while responding to the keyboard interrupt, and control should be returned through an IRET instruction. The POWER-ON routines initialize this vector to an IRET instruction, so that nothing occurs when **Break** is pressed unless the application program sets a different value.

Control may be retained by this routine, with the following problem. The 'Break' may have occurred during interrupt processing, so that one or more 'End of Interrupt' commands must be issued in case an operation was underway at that time.

Interrupt Hex 1C - Timer Tick

This vector points to the code to be executed on every system-clock tick. This vector is invoked while responding to the 'timer' interrupt, and control should be returned through an IRET instruction. The POWER-ON routines initialize this vector to point to an IRET instruction, so that nothing occurs unless the application modifies the pointer. It is the responsibility of the application to save and restore all registers that are modified.

Interrupt Hex 1D - Video Parameters

This vector points to a data region containing the parameters required for the initialization of the 6845 CRT Controller. Note that there are four separate tables, and all four must be reproduced if all modes of operation are to be supported. The POWER-ON routines initialize this vector to point to the parameters contained in the ROM video-routines. It is recommended that if a programmer wishes to use a different parameter table, that the table contained in ROM be copied to RAM and just modify the values needed for the application.

Interrupt Hex 1E - Diskette Parameters

This vector points to a data region containing the parameters required for the diskette drive. The POWER-ON routines initialize the vector to point to the parameters contained in the ROM DISKETTE-routine. These default parameters represent the specified values for any IBM drives attached to the machine. Changing this parameter block may be necessary to reflect the specifications of the other drives attached. It is recommended that if a programmer wishes to use a different parameter table, that the table contained in ROM be copied to RAM and just modify the values needed for the application. The motor start-up-time parameter (parameter 10) is overridden by BIOS to force a 500-ms delay (value 04) if the parameter value is less than 04.

Interrupt Hex 1F and hex 44 - Graphics Character Pointers

When operating in the graphics modes, the

read/write-character interface forms the character from the ASCII code-point, using a table of dot patterns where each code point is comprised of 8 bytes of graphics information. The table of dot patterns for the first 128 code-points contained in ROM is pointed to by Interrupt Hex 44 and the second table of 128 code-points contained in ROM is pointed to by Interrupt Hex 1F. The user can change this vector to point to his own table of dot patterns. It is the responsibility of the user to restore these vectors to point to the default code-point-tables at the termination of the program.

Interrupt Hex 48 - Cordless Keyboard Translation

This vector points to the code responsible for translating keyboard scan-codes that are specific to the Cordless Keyboard. The translated scan-codes are then passed to the code pointed to by Interrupt Hex 9 which then handles the 83-key Keyboard scan codes.

Interrupt Hex 49 - Non-Keyboard Scan-Code Translation-Table Address

This interrupt contains the address of a table used to translate non-keyboard scan-codes (scan codes greater than 85 excluding 255.) If Interrupt hex 48 detects a scan code greater than 85 (excluding 255) it translates it using the table pointed to by Interrupt Hex 49. The address that Interrupt Hex 49 points to can be changed by users to point to their own table if different translations are required.

Note: It is recommended that a programmer save default pointers and restore them to their original values when the program has terminated.

Notes:

Other Read Write Memory Usage

The IBM BIOS routines use 256 bytes of memory starting at absolute hex 400 to hex 4FF. Locations hex 400 to 407 contain the base addresses of any RS-232C attachments to the system. This includes the optional IBM PC_{jr} Internal Modem and the standard RS232 serial-port. Locations hex 408 to 40F contain the base addresses of any parallel printer attachments.

Memory locations hex 300 to 3FF are used as a stack area during the power-on initialization, and bootstrap, when control is passed to it from power-on. If the user desires the stack in a different area, the area must be set by the application.

The following is a list of the interrupts reserved for BIOS, DOS, and BASIC.

Address (Hex)	Interrupt (Hex)	Function
80-83	20	DOS Program Terminate
84-87	21	DOS Function Call
88-8B	22	DOS Terminate Address
8C-8F	23	DOS Ctrl Break Exit Address
90-93	24	DOS Fatal Error Vector
94-97	25	DOS Absolute Disk Read
98-9B	26	DOS Absolute Disk Write
9C-9F	27	DOS Terminate, Fix in Storage
A0-FF	28-3F	Reserved for DOS
100-115	40-43	Reserved for BIOS
116-119	44	First 128 Graphics Characters
120-131	45-47	Reserves for BIOS
132-135	48	Cordless-Keybaord Translation
136-139	49	Non-keyboard Scan-code Translation Table
140-17F	50-5F	Reserved for BIOS
100-17F	40-5F	Reserved for BIOS
180-19F	60-67	Reserved for User Software
		Interrupts
1A0-1FF	68-7F	Reserved
200-217	80-85	Reserved for Basic
218-3C3	86-F0	Used by Basic Interpreter while BASIC is running
3C4-3FF	F1-FF	Reserved

BIOS, BASIC, and DOS Reserved Interrupts

The following is a list of reserved memory locations.

Address (Hex)	Mode	Function
400-48F 490-4EF 500-5FF	ROM BIOS	See BIOS Listing Reserved for System Usage Communication Area for any application
500	DOS	Reserved for DOS and BASIC, Print Screen Status Flag Store, O-Print Screen Not Active or Successful Print Screen Operation, 1-Print Screen In Progress, 255-Error Encountered During Print
504	DOS	Screen Operation, Single Drive Mode Status Byte
510-511	BASIC	BASIC's segment Address Store
512-515	BASIC	Clock Interrupt Vector Segment: Offset Store
516-519	BASIC	Break key Interrupt Vector Segment: Offset Store
51A-51D	BASIC	Disk Error Interrupt Vector Segment: Offset Store

Reserved Memory Locations

The following is a list of the BASIC workspace variables.

If you do DEF SEG (Default workspace segment):	Offset (Hex)	Length
Line number of current line being executed	2E	2
Line number of last error	347	2
Offset into segment of start of program text	30	2
Offset into segment of start of variables (end of program text 1-1)	358	2
Keyboard buffer contents if 0-no characters in buffer if 1-characters in buffer	6A	1
Character color in graphics mode Set to 1, 2, or 3 to get text in colors 1 to 3. Do not set to 0. (Default = 3)	4E	1
<p>Example</p> <pre>100 Print Peek (&H2E) + 256*Peek (&H2F)</pre> <div> <div>)</div> <div>L</div> <div>H</div> </div> <div>(</div> <div>100</div> <div>hex 64</div> <div>hex 00</div>		

BASIC Workspace Variables

The following shows the mapping of the BIOS memory

Starting Address in Hex**00000****BIOS
Interrupt
Vectors****00400****BIOS
Data
Area****00500****User
Read/Write
Memory****A0000****Reserved
for Future
Video****B8000****Reserved
for Video****C0000****Reserved
for Future
I/O ROM****D0000****Reserved
for
Cartridges****E0000****Reserved
for
Cartridges****F0000****BIOS/
Diagnostics/
Cassette and
BASIC
Program
Area****BIOS System Map**

BIOS Programming Guidelines

The BIOS code is invoked through software interrupts. The programmer should not 'hard code' BIOS addresses into applications. **The internal workings and absolute addresses within BIOS are subject to change without notice.**

If an error is reported by the diskette code, you should 'reset' the drive adapter and retry the operation. A specified number of retries should be required on diskette 'reads' to insure the problem is not due to motor start-up.

When altering I/O-port bit-values, the programmer should change only those bits which are necessary to the current task. Upon completion, the programmer should restore the original environment. Failure to adhere to this practice may be incompatible with present and future systems.

Adapter Cards with System-Accessible ROM-Modules

The ROM BIOS provides a facility to integrate adapter cards with on-board ROM-code into the system. During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), interrupt vectors are established for the BIOS calls. After the default vectors are in place, a scan for additional ROM modules takes place. At this point, a ROM routine on the adapter card may gain control. The routine may establish or intercept interrupt vectors to hook themselves into the system.

The absolute addresses hex C0000 through hex D0000 are scanned in 2K-byte blocks in search of a valid adapter card ROM. A valid ROM is defined as follows:

- Byte 0:** hex 55
- Byte 1:** hex AA
- Byte 2:** length (multiple of 2K bytes) - A length indicator representing the number of 512-byte blocks in the ROM (length/512). A checksum is also done to test the integrity of the ROM module. Each byte in the defined ROM is summed modulo hex 100. This sum must be 0 for the module to be deemed valid.

When the POST identifies a valid ROM, it does a 'far call' to byte 3 of the ROM (which should be executable code). The adapter card may now perform its power-on initialization-tasks. The feature ROM should return control to the BIOS routines by executing a 'far return'.

Notes:

Keyboard Encoding and Usage

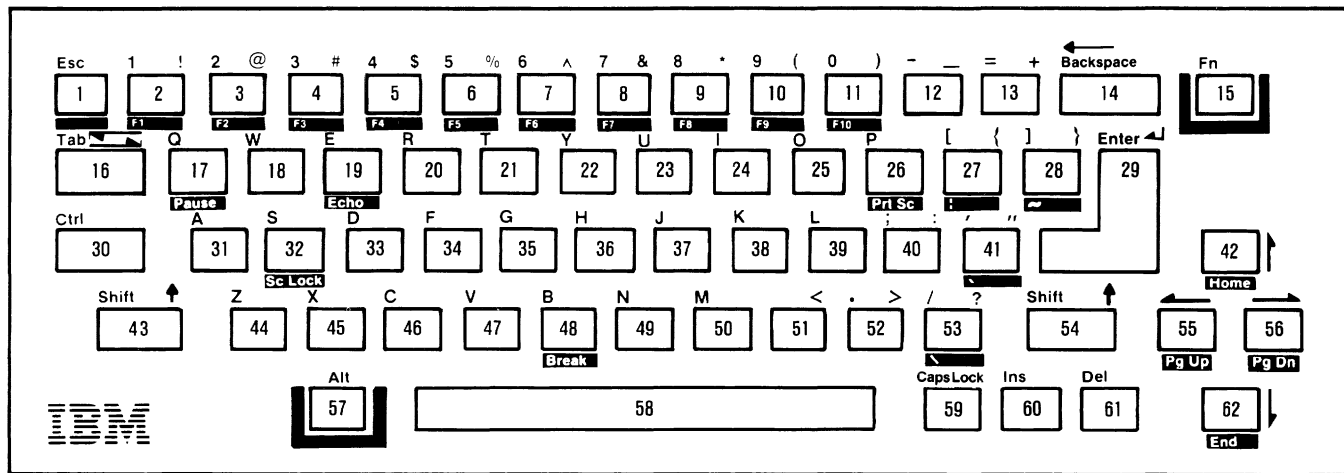
The following explains how the keyboard interacts with BIOS and how 83-key-keyboard functions are accomplished on the Cordless Keyboard.

Cordless Keyboard Encoding

The KEYBOARD routine provided by IBM in the ROM BIOS is responsible for converting the keyboard scan-codes into what is termed "Extended ASCII."

Extended ASCII encompasses one-byte character-codes with possible values of 0 to 255, an extended code for certain extended keyboard-functions, and functions handled within the KEYBOARD routine or through interrupts.

The following is the physical layout of the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard.



IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard Diagram

The following are charts of the scan codes for the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard.

Key Position	Keyboard Characters	Make Code (Hex)	Break Code (Hex)
1	ESC	1	81
2	1/!	2	82
3	2/@	3	83
4	3/#	4	84
5	4/\$	5	85
6	5/%	6	86
7	6/≡	7	87
8	7/&	8	88
9	8/*	9	89
10	9/(	A	8A
11	0/)	B	8B
12	-/_	C	8C
13	=/+	D	8D
14	BS<—	E	8E
15	FN	54	D4
16	TAB	F	8F
17	q/Q	10	90
18	w/W	11	91
19	e/E	12	92
20	r/R	13	93
21	t/T	14	94
22	y/Y	15	95
23	u/U	16	96
24	i/I	17	97
25	o/O	18	98
26	p/P	19	99
27	[/{	1A	9A
28	]/}	1B	9B
29	ENTER	1C	9C
30	CTRL	1D	9D
31	a/A	1E	9E

Cordless Keyboard Maxtrix Scan Codes (Part 1 of 2)

Key Position	Keyboard Characters	Make Code (Hex)	Break Code (Hex)
32	s/S	1F	9F
33	d/D	20	A0
34	f/F	21	A1
35	g/G	22	A2
36	h/H	23	A3
37	j/J	24	A4
38	k/K	25	A5
39	l/L	26	A6
40	;/:	27	A7
41	'/"	28	A8
42	CUR.UP	48	C8
43	LF.SHIFT	2A	AA
44	z/Z	2C	AC
45	x/X	2D	AD
46	c/C	2E	AE
47	v/V	2F	AF
48	b/B	30	B0
49	n/N	31	B1
50	m/M	32	B2
51	,/<	33	B3
52	./>	34	B4
53	//?	35	B5
54	RT.SHIFT	36	B6
55	CUR.LF.	4B	CB
56	CUR.RT.	4D	CD
57	ALT.	38	B8
58	SP.BAR	39	B9
59	CAPS LOCK	3A	BA
60	INSERT	52	D2
61	DELETE	53	D3
62	CUR.DWN.	50	D0
Phantom-Key Scan Code		55	

Cordless Keyboard Matrix Scan Codes (Part 2 of 2)

The Cordless Keyboard is unique to the *PCjr*. Even though it does not possess all 83 keys of the IBM Personal Computer keyboard, it does have a way in which you can cause all of the scan codes of the 83-key keyboard. The following chart shows the mapping of functions between both keyboards:

IBM Personal Computers 83-key Keyboard Function	IBM <i>PCjr</i> Cordless Keyboard Mapping
F1-F10 Ctrl Break Ctrl PrtSc (Echo Print) Shift PrtSc (Print Screen) Ctrl NumLock (Pause) Scroll Lock Numeric keypad region: Num Lock (Number keypad 1 through 10 becomes key scan codes.) PgUp key PgDn key Home key End key Numeric keypad – sign Numeric keypad + sign \ key ' key ! key ~ key * with PrtSc Numeric keypad . All 256 extended codes: Alt + numeric value from numeric keypad	Function key + 1-0 (F1-F10) Function key + B (Break) Function key + E (Echo) Function key + P (PrtSc) Function key + Q (Pause) Function key + S (ScLock) Alt + Function key + N (1 through 0 becomes numeric-key scan-codes) Function key + cursor left (PgUp) Function key + cursor right (PgDn) Function key + cursor up (Home) Function key + cursor down (End) Function key plus the – sign Function key + = sign Alt + / Alt + ' Alt + [Alt +] Alt + . Shift + Del NumLock then Alt + numeric value (1 through 0)

83-key-Keyboard Function to Cordless-Keyboard Mapping

Character Codes

The following character codes are passed through the BIOS KEYBOARD-routine to the system or application program. A -1 means the combination is suppressed in the KEYBOARD routine. The codes are returned in AL. See Appendix C, “Characters, Keystrokes, and Color” for the exact codes.

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn
1	Esc	Esc	Esc	-1	**
2	1	!	-1	*,*****	(F1) *,***
3	2	@	Nul (000)	*,*****	(F2) *,***
4	3	#	-1	*,*****	(F3)
5	4	\$	-1	*,*****	(F4) *,***
6	5	%	-1	*,*****	(F5) *,***
7	6	^	RSO (030)	*,*****	(F6) *,***
8	7	&	-1	*,*****	(F7) *,***
9	8	*	-1	*,*****	(F8) *,***
10	9	(	-1	*,*****	(F9) *,***
11	0	)	-1	*,*****	(F10) *,***
12	—	-	US (031)	*	***
13	=	+	-1	*	***
14	Backspace (008)	Backspace (008)	DEL (127)	-1	-1
15 Fn	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
16	—>| (009)	|<— *	-1	-1	-1
17	q	Q	DC1 (017)	*	**,*** (Pause)
18	w	W	ETB (023)	*	-1
19	e	E	ENQ (005)	*	**,*** (Echo)
20	r	R	DC2 (018)	*	-1
21	t	T	DC4 (020)	*	-1
<p>* - Refer to “Extended Codes” in this section.</p> <p>** - Refer to “Special Handling” in this section.</p> <p>*** - Refer to “83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart.”</p> <p>**** - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).</p> <p>***** - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.</p>					

Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 1 of 4)

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn
22	y	Y	EM (025)	*	-1
23	u	U	NAK (021)	*	-1
24	i	I	HT (009)	*	-1
25	o	O	SI (015)	*	-1
26	p	P	DLE (016)	*	**,*** (PrtScreen)
27	[	{	Esc (027)	(|)***	-1
28	]	}	GS (029)	(~)***	-1
29	CR	CR	LF (010)	-1	-1
30 Ctrl	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
31	a	A	SOH (001)	*	-1
32	s	S	DC3 (019)	*	**,*** (Scroll Lock)
33	d	D	EOT (004)	*	-1
34	f	F	ACK (006)	*	-1
35	g	G	BELL (007)	*	-1
36	h	H	BS (008)	*	-1
37	j	J	LF (010)	*	-1
38	k	K	VT (011)	*	-1
39	l	L	FF (012)	*	-1
40	;	:	-1	-1	-1
41	,	"	-1	(')***	-1

- * - Refer to "Extended Codes" in this section.
- ** - Refer to "Special Handling" in this section.
- *** - Refer to "83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart."
- **** - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).
- ***** - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.

Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 2 of 4)

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn	Alt + Ctrl
42	Cur.Up*	8 ****	-1	*	**, *** (Home)	
43 Left Shift	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
44	z	Z	SUB (026)	*	-1	
45	x	X	CAN (024)	*	-1	
46	c	C	EXT (003)	*	-1	
47	v	V	SYN (022)	*	-1	
48	b	B	STX (002)	*	**, *** (Break)	
49	n	N	SO (014)	*, ***	***	
50	m	M	CR (013)	*	-1	
51	,	<	-1	-1	-1	
52	.	>	-1	(*) *	-1	
53	/	?	-1	\	-1	
54 Right Shift	-1	-1	-1	-1		
55	Cur.L *	4 ****	* Reverse Word	*	**, *** (PgUp)	**
56	Cur.R *	6 ****	* Advance Word	*	**, *** (PgDn)	** **
<p>* - Refer to "Extended Codes" in this section.</p> <p>** - Refer to "Special Handling" in this section.</p> <p>*** - Refer to "83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart."</p> <p>**** - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).</p> <p>***** - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.</p>						

Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 3 of 4)

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn	Alt + Ctrl
57 Alt	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
58 Space	Space	Space	Space	Space	Space	
59 Caps Lock	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	**
60	Ins.	0 ****	-1	*	-1	**
61	Del. *	. ****	-1	*	-1	**
62	Cur.Dn *	2 ****	-1	*	** , *** End	
<p>* - Refer to “Extended Codes” in this section.</p> <p>** - Refer to “Special Handling” in this section.</p> <p>*** - Refer to “83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart.”</p> <p>**** - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).</p> <p>***** - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.</p>						

Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 4 of 4)

Extended Codes

An extended code is used for certain functions that cannot be represented in the standard ASCII code. A character code of 000 (Nul) is returned in AL. This indicates that the system or application program should examine a second code that indicates the actual function. This code is returned in AH. This is the same for both the Cordless Keyboard and 83-key keyboard.

Second Code	Function
3	Null Character
15	␣
16 through 25	Alt Q, W, E, R, T, Y, U, I, O, P
30 through 38	Alt A, S, D, F, G, H, J, K, L
44 through 50	Alt Z, X, C, V, B, N, M
59 through 68	Fn + 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 (Functions 1 through 10)
71	Home
72	Up Arrow
73	Page Up
75	⬅ (Cursor Left)
77	➡ (Cursor Right)
79	End
80	Down Arrow
81	Page Down
82	Ins (Insert)
83	Del (Delete)
84 through 93	F11 through F20 (Upper Case F1 through F10)
94 through 103	F21 through F30 (Ctrl F1 through F10)
104 through 113	F31 through F40 (Alt F1 through F10)
114	Fn/E or Ctrl/Fn/P (Start/Stop Echo to Printer)
115	Ctrl ⬅ (Reverse Word)
116	Ctrl ➡ (Advance Word)
117	Ctrl/End [Erase End of Line (EOL)]
118	Ctrl/PgDn [Erase to End of Screen (EOS)]
119	Ctrl/Home (Clear Screen and Home)
120 through 131	Alt/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, -, = (Keys 2 through 13)
132	Ctrl/PgUp (Top 25 Lines of Text and Home Cur.)
133 through 149	Reserved
150 through 190	Reserved for Non-Keyboard Scan Codes

Cordless Keyboard Extended Functions

Shift States

Most shift states are handled within the **KEYBOARD** routine, transparent to the system or application

program. The current set of active shift states is available by 'calling' an entry point in the ROM **KEYBOARD**-routine. The following keys result in altered shift-states:

Shift

This key temporarily shifts keys 2 thru 13, 16 thru 28, 31 thru 41, and 44 thru 53 to upper case (base case if in Caps Lock state). The **Shift** key temporarily reverses the 'Num Lock' or 'non-Num-Lock' state of keys 42, 55, 56, and 60 thru 62.

Ctrl

This key temporarily shifts keys 3, 7, 12, 14, 16 thru 28, 30 thru 38, 42, 44 thru 50, 55, and 56 to the Ctrl state. The **Ctrl** key is used with the **Alt** and **Del** keys to cause the 'System Reset' function, with the Scroll Lock key to cause the 'Break' function, with the **Num Lock** key to cause the 'Pause' function, with the **Alt** and **Cursor Left** or **Right** for 'screen adjustment', with **Alt** and **Ins** to 'activate diagnostics', and with **Alt** and **CapsLock** to 'activate keyboard clicking'. These functions are described in "Special Handling" on the following pages.

Alt

The **Alt** key temporarily shifts keys 2 thru 13, 17 thru 26, 31 thru 39, and 44 thru 50 to the 'Alternate state'. The **Alt** key is used with the **Ctrl** and **Del** keys to cause the 'System Reset' function described in "Special Handling" on the following pages. The **Alt** key is also used with keys 27, 28, 41, and 53 to produce the characters under the key.

The **Alt** key has another use. This key allows the user to enter any character code from 0 to 255 into the system from the keyboard. The user must first put the keyboard in the 'Num Lock' state (concurrently press, first **Alt** then **Fn + n**). Then while holding down the **Alt** key type the decimal value of the character desired using keys 2 thru 11. The **Alt** key is then released. If more than three digits are typed, a modulo-256 result is created. These three digits are interpreted as a character code and are transmitted through the **KEYBOARD** routine to the system or application program. **Alt** is handled internal to the **KEYBOARD** routine.

Caps Lock

This key shifts keys 17 thru 25, 31 thru 39, and 44 thru 50 to 'upper case'. A second press of the **Caps Lock** key reverses the action. **Caps Lock** is handled internal to the **KEYBOARD** routine.

Shift-Key Priorities and Combinations

The following keys are listed in descending priority for translation in Interrupt Hex 48 and Interrupt hex 9 respectively:

1. Interrupt Hex 48.
 - a. **Alt** key
 - b. **Ctrl** key
 - c. **Shift** key
2. Interrupt Hex 9
 - a. **Ctrl**
 - b. **Alt**
 - c. **Shift**

Of the three keys listed, only **Alt** and **Ctrl** are a valid combination. If any other combination of the three keys is used, only the key with the higher priority is recognized by the system.

Special Handling

System Reset

The combination of the **Alt**, **Ctrl**, and **Del** keys causes the **KEYBOARD** routine to initiate the equivalent of a 'System Reset'.

Break

The combination of the **Fn** and **B** keys results in the **KEYBOARD** routine signaling Interrupt Hex 1A. The extended characters (AL = hex 00, AH = hex 00) are returned.

Pause

The combination of the **Fn** and **Q** keys causes the **KEYBOARD**-interrupt routine to loop, waiting for any key to be pressed. This provides a system or application-transparent method of temporarily suspending an operation such as list or print and then resuming the operation by pressing any other key. The key pressed to exit the 'Pause' mode is unused otherwise.

Print Screen

The combination of the **Fn** and **P** keys results in an interrupt, invoking the **PRINT SCREEN** routine. This

routine works in the alphanumeric or graphics mode, with unrecognizable characters printing as blanks.

Scroll Lock

The combination of the **Fn** and **S** key is interpreted by appropriate application programs to indicate that the cursor-control keys should cause 'windowing' over the text rather than cursor movement. Pressing the 'Scroll Lock' combination a second time reverses the action. The **KEYBOARD** routine simply records the current shift state of 'Scroll Lock'. It is the responsibility of the system or application program to perform the function.

Functions 1 thru 10

The combination of the **Fn** key (15) and one of keys 2 thru 11 results in the corresponding 'Function' with key 2 being 'F1' up to key 11 being 'F10'.

Function Lock

Concurrently pressing first the **Fn** key and **Shift** key, and then pressing the **Esc** key causes keys 2 thru 11 to shift to their 'Function' states and remain there until the same combination is pressed again.

Screen Adjustment

The combination of the **Alt** key, **Ctrl** key, and either the **Left** or **Right** cursor movement key causes the screen to shift one character in the corresponding direction, up to a maximum of four.

Enable/Disable Keyboard Click

The combination of the **Alt**, **Ctrl**, and **Caps Lock** keys causes the keyboard audio feedback (click) to shift between 'on' and 'off'. The Power-On default is 'off'.

Run Diagnostics

The combination of the **Alt**, **Ctrl**, and **Ins** keys causes the system diagnostics stored in ROM to be initiated.

Phantom-Key Scan-Code (Hex 55)

The Phantom-Key scan-code is generated by the keyboard when an invalid combination of three or more keys is pressed. The keys pressed that caused the Phantom-Key scan-code are not put into the keyboard buffer, and are ignored by the keyboard microprocessor. The Phantom-Key scan-code is transmitted to BIOS where it is ignored.

Other Characteristics



The keyboard buffer is large enough to support a fast typist. If a key is pressed when the buffer is full, the character generated is ignored and the 'bell' is sounded. A larger buffer can be specified by modifying words at labels 'Buffer-Start' (hex 480) and 'Buffer-End' (hex 482) to point to another offset within segment hex 40.

The KEYBOARD routine suppresses the typematic action of the following keys: **Ctrl**, **Shift**, **Alt**, **Caps Lock**, **Insert**, and **Function**.

Function	Key Combinations	Description
System Reset	Alt + Ctrl + Del	Unconditional system reset
Break	Fn + B	Breaks program execution
Pause	Fn + Q	Resumable pause in program execution
Print Screen	Fn + P	
Function Lock	Fn and Shift then Esc (Held) concurrently)	Locks the number keys as Function keys (F1-F10) and B, Q, P, E, S, and the cursor control keys to their function states
Screen Adjustment	Alt + Ctrl + cursor right or cursor left	Allows the user to adjust the display's image left or right
Keyboard Click	Alt + Ctrl + CapsLock	Enables or disables the keyboard audio feedback click
Run Diagnostics	Alt + Ctrl + Ins	Initiates system ROM diagnostics
Keyboard Adventure Game	Esc	If the first key pressed after the system comes up in Cassette BASIC is Esc (key #1) then the Keyboard Adventure Game will be activated.
Cassette Autoload	Ctrl + Esc	If this is the first key sequence after the system comes up in Cassette BASIC then the screen will display 'Load "CAS1:",R followed by a Carriage Return. This allows a cassette program to be automatically loaded.

Keyboard Usage


“Keyboard Usage” is a set of guidelines of key-usage when performing commonly-used functions.

Function	Keys	Comment
Home Cursor	Fn Home	Editors; word processors
Return to outermost menu	Fn Home	Menu driven applications
Move cursor up	Up Arrow	Full screen editor, word processor
Page up, scroll backwards 25 lines	Fn PgUp	Editors; word processors
Move cursor left		Text, command entry
Move cursor right		Text, command entry
Scroll to end of text place cursor at end of line	Fn End	Editors; word processors
Move cursor down	Down Arrow	Full screen editor, word processor
Page down, scroll forwards 25 lines and home	Fn PgDn	Editors; word processors
Start/Stop insert text at cursor, shift text right in buffer	Ins	Text, command entry








Keyboard - Commonly Used Functions (Part 1 of 3)

Function	Keys	Comment
Delete character at cursor	Del	Text, command entry
Destructive backspace	← Key 14	Text, command entry
Tab forward	→	Text entry
Tab reverse	←	Text entry
Clear screen and home	Ctrl Fn Home	
Scroll up	Up Arrow	In scroll lock mode
Scroll down	Down Arrow	In scroll lock mode
Scroll left	←	In scroll lock mode
Scroll right	→	In scroll lock mode
Delete from cursor to EOL (end of line)	Ctrl Fn End	Text, command entry
Exit/Escape	Esc	Editor, 1 level of menu and so on
Start/Stop Echo screen to printer	Fn PrtSc	Any time
Delete from cursor to EOS (end of screen)	Ctrl Fn PgDn	Text, command entry
Advance word	Ctrl →	Text entry
Reverse word	Ctrl ←	Text entry
Window Right	Ctrl →	When text is too wide to fit the screen

Keyboard - Commonly Used Functions (Part 2 of 3)

Function	Keys	Comment
Window Left	Ctrl 	When text is too wide to fit the screen
Enter insert mode	Ins	Line Editor
Exit insert mode	Ins	Line Editor
Cancel current line	Esc	Command entry, text entry
Suspend system (Pause)	Ctrl Fn Pause	Stop list, stop program, and so on. Resumes on any key.
Break interrupt	Fn Break	Interrupt current process
System reset	Alt Ctrl Del	Reboot
Top of document and home cursor	Ctrl Fn PgUp	Editors, word processors
Standard function keys	Shift Fn/F1 through Fn/F10	Primary function keys
Secondary function keys	Shift F1-F10 Ctrl F1-F10 Alt F1-F10	Extra function keys if 10 are not sufficient.
Extra function keys	Alt keys 2 through 13 (1 through 9, 0) (-, =)	Line Editor
Extra function keys	Alt A through Z	Used when function starts with the same letter as one of the alpha keys.

Keyboard - Commonly Used Functions (Part 3 of 3)

Function	Key
Carriage return	 (Enter)
Line feed	Ctrl  (Enter)
Bell	Ctrl G
Home	Fn Home
Cursor up	Up Arrow
Cursor down	Down Arrow
Cursor left	
Cursor right	
Advance one word	Ctrl 
Reverse one word	Ctrl 
Insert	Ins
Delete	Del
Clear screen	Ctrl Fn Home
Freeze output	Fn Pause
Tab advance	
Stop Execution (break)	Fn Break
Delete current line	Esc
Delete to end of line	Ctrl Fn End
Position cursor to end of line	Fn End

BASIC Screen Editor Special Functions

Function	Key
Suspend	Fn Pause
Echo to printer	Fn Echo
Stop echo to printer	Fn Echo
Exit current function (break)	Fn Break
Backspace	← Key 14
Line feed	Ctrl ↵ (Enter)
Cancel line	Esc
Copy character	Fn F1 or →
Copy until match	Fn F2
Copy remaining	Fn F3
Skip character	Del
Skip until match	Fn F4
Enter insert mode	Ins
Exit insert mode	Ins
Make new line the template	Fn F5
String separator in REPLACE	Fn F6
End of file in keyboard input	Fn F6

DOS Special Functions

Non-Keyboard Scan-code Architecture

The architecture of the IBM PCjr BIOS is designed to also receive scan codes above those generated by the keyboard to accommodate any future device.

The keyboard generates scan codes from hex 1 to 55 and FF. Any scan codes above hex 55 (56 thru 7E for 'make' codes and D6 thru FE for 'break' codes) are processed by BIOS in the following manner:

1. If the incoming 'make' scan code falls within the range of the translate table, whose address is pointed to by BIOS Interrupt Hex 49, it is translated into the corresponding scan code. Any incoming 'break' codes above hex D5 are ignored.

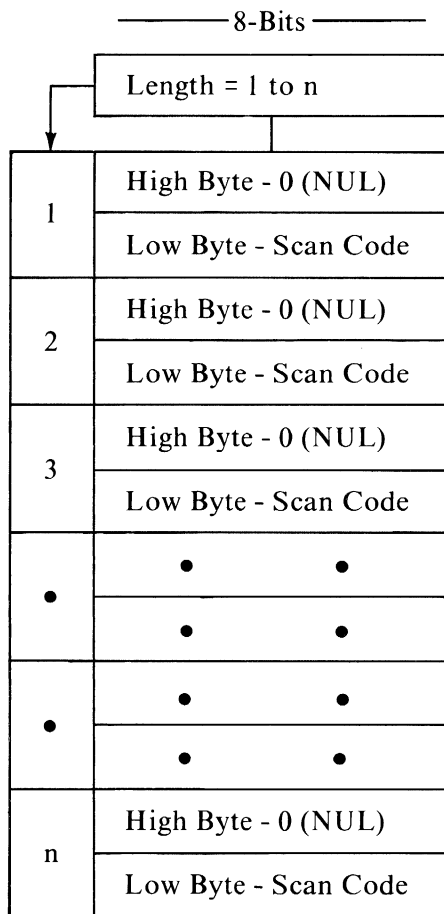
2. If the new translated scan code is less than hex 56, it is processed by BIOS as a keyboard scan-code and the same data is placed in the BIOS keyboard buffer.
3. If the translated scan-code is greater than hex 55 or the incoming scan-code is outside the range of the translate table, hex 40 is added, creating a new extended-scan-code. The new extended-scan-code is then placed in the BIOS keyboard buffer with the character code of 00(null). This utilizes the range hex 96 thru BE for scan codes hex 56 thru 7E respectively.

The default translate-table maps scan codes hex 56 thru 6A to existing keyboard-values. Scan codes hex 6B thru BE are mapped (by adding hex 40) to extended codes of hex AB thru FE, since these are out side the range of the default translate-table.

Users can modify Interrupt Hex 49 to address their own translate table if mapping differences are desired.

The translate table format is:

Description	
0	Length - The number of non-keyboard scan-codes that are mapped within the table (from 1 to n).
1 to n	Word with low-order byte representing the scan-code-mapped values relative to the input values in the range of hex 56 thru 7E.



Translate Table Format

With this architecture, all keyboard scan-codes can be intercepted thru Interrupt Hex 9 and all non-keyboard scan-codes can be intercepted thru Interrupt Hex 48.

The following is a chart showing the default values of the translate table in BIOS.

Length = 20 mapped values		
Input Scan Code	Mapped Value	Keyboard Character
86	72	(cursor up)
87	73	PgUp
88	77	(cursor right)
89	81	PgDn
90	80	(cursor down)
91	79	End
92	75	(cursor left)
93	71	Home
94	57	Space
95	28	Enter
96	17	W
97	18	E
98	31	S
99	45	X
100	44	Z
101	43	\
102	30	A
103	16	Q
104	15	Tab
105	1	Esc

Translate Table Default Values

Scan Codes (Hex)	Type of Scan Code
1 - 55	Normal Keyboard Scan Code (Make)
56 - 7E	Non-Keyboard Scan Code (Make)
81 - D5	Normal Keyboard Scan Code (Break)
D6 - FE	Non-Keyboard Scan Code (Break)
FF	Keyboard Buffer Full

Scan-Code Map

Notes:

BIOS Cassette Logic

Software Algorithms - Interrupt Hex 15

The CASSETTE routine is called by the request type in AH. The address of the bytes to be 'read' from or 'written' to the tape is specified by DS:BX and the number of bytes to be 'read' or 'written' is specified by CX. The actual number of bytes 'read' is returned in DX. The read block and write block automatically turn the cassette motor on at the start and off at the end. The request types in AH and the cassette status descriptions follow:

Request Type	Function
AH = 0	Turn Cassette Motor On
AH = 1	Turn Cassette Motor Off
AH = 2	Read Tape Block Read CX bytes into memory starting at Address DS:BX Return actual number of bytes read in DX Return Cassette Status in AH
AH = 3	Write Tape Block Write CX bytes onto cassette starting at Address DS:BX Return Cassette Status in AH

AH Request Types

Cassette Status	Description
AH = 00	No Errors
AH = 01	Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) Error in Read Block
AH = 02	No Data Transitions
AH = 04	No Leader
AH = 80	Invalid Command
Note: The carry flag will be set on any error.	

AH Cassette Status

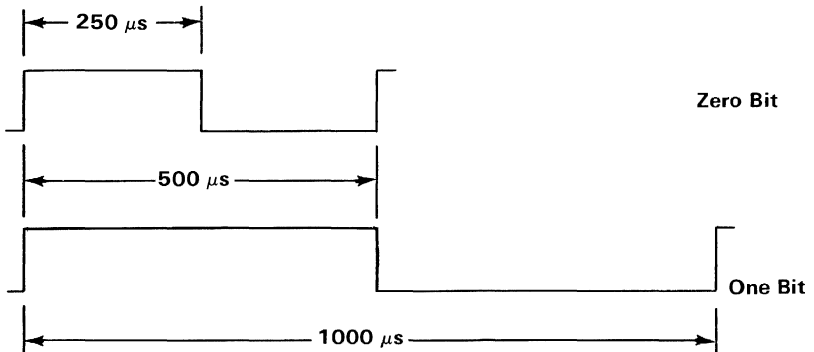
Cassette Write

The WRITE-BLOCK routine 'writes' a tape block onto the cassette tape. The tape block is described in "Data Record Architecture" later in this section.

The WRITE-BLOCK routine 'turns on' the cassette drive motor and 'writes' the leader (256 bytes of all 1's) to the tape, 'writes' a synchronization bit (0), and then 'writes' a synchronization byte (ASCII character hex 16). Next, the routine 'writes' the number of data bytes specified by CX. After each data block of 256 bytes, a 2-byte cyclic redundancy check (CRC) is 'written'. The data bytes are taken from the memory location 'pointed' at by DS:BX.

The WRITE-BLOCK routine 'disassembles' and 'writes' the byte a bit-at-a-time to the cassette. The method used is to 'set' Timer 2 to the period of the desired data bit. The timer is 'set' to a period of 1.0 millisecond for a 1 bit and 0.5 millisecond for a 0 bit.

The timer is 'set' to mode 3, which means the timer outputs a square wave with a period given by its count register. The timer's period is changed on the fly for each data byte 'written' to the cassette. If the number of data bytes to be 'written' is not an integral multiple of 256, then, after the last desired data byte from memory has been 'written', the data block is extended to 256 bytes of writing multiples of the last data byte. The last block is closed with two CRC bytes as usual. After the last data-block, a trailer consisting of four bytes of all 1 bits is 'written'. Finally, the cassette motor is 'turned off', if there are no errors reported by the routine. All 8259 interrupts are 'disabled' during cassette-write operations.



Cassette-Write Timing Chart

Cassette Read

The READ-BLOCK routine 'turns on' the cassette drive motor and then delays for approximately 0.5 second to allow the motor to come up to speed.

The READ-BLOCK routine then searches for the leader and must detect all 1 bits for approximately 1/4 of the leader length before it can look for the sync (0) bit. After the sync bit is detected, the sync byte

(ASCII character hex 16) is 'read'. If the sync byte is 'read' correctly, the data portion can be 'read'. If a correct sync byte is not found, the routine goes back and searches for the leader again. The data is 'read' a bit-at-a-time and 'assembled' into bytes. After each byte is 'assembled', it is 'written' into memory at location DS:BX and BX is incremented by 1.

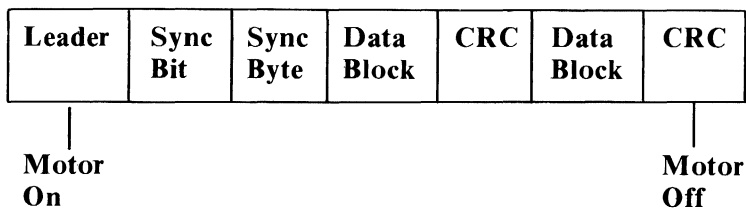
After each multiple of 256 data bytes is 'read', the CRC is 'read' and 'compared' to the CRC generated. If a CRC error is detected, the routine exits with the carry flag 'set' to indicate an error and the status of AH 'set' to hex 01. DX contains the number of bytes 'written' into memory.

All 8259 interrupts are 'disabled' during the cassette-'read' operations.

Data Record Architecture

The WRITE-BLOCK routine uses the following format to record a tape block onto a cassette tape:

(CASSETTE TAPE BLOCK)



Cassette Write-Block Format

Component	Description
Leader	256 Bytes (of All 1's)
Sync Bit	One 0 bit
Sync Byte	ASCII Character hex 16
Data Blocks	256 Bytes in Length
CRC	2 Bytes for each Data Block

Data Record Components

Error Detection

Error detection is handled through software. A CRC is used to detect errors. The polynomial used is $G(X) = X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$, which is the polynomial used by the synchronous data link control interface.

Essentially, as bits are 'written' to or 'read' from the cassette tape they are passed through the CRC register in software. After a block of data is 'written', the complemented value of the calculated CRC register is 'written' on the tape. Upon reading the cassette data, the CRC bytes are 'read' and 'compared' to the generated CRC value. If the read CRC does not equal the generated CRC, the processor's carry flag is 'set' and the status of AH is 'set' to hex 01, which indicates a CRC error has occurred. Also, the routine is exited on a CRC error.

Notes:

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```

;-----
; <CAVEAT EMPTOR>;
;
; THE BIOS ROUTINES ARE MEANT TO BE ACCESSED THROUGH
; SOFTWARE INTERRUPTS ONLY. ANY ADDRESSES PRESENT IN
; THE LISTINGS ARE INCLUDED ONLY FOR COMPLETENESS,
; NOT FOR REFERENCE. APPLICATIONS WHICH REFERENCE
; ABSOLUTE ADDRESSES WITHIN THIS CODE VIOLATE THE
; STRUCTURE AND DESIGN OF BIOS.
;-----
;
;-----
; EQUATES
;-----
= 0060      PORT_A      EQU      60H      ; 8255 PORT A ADDR
= 0038      CPUREG     EQU      38H      ; MASK FOR CPU REG BITS
= 0007      CRTREG     EQU      7       ; MASK FOR CRT REG BITS
= 0061      PORT_B     EQU      61H      ; 8255 PORT B ADDR
= 0062      PORT_C     EQU      62H      ; 8255 PORT C ADDR
= 0063      CMD_PORT   EQU      63H
= 0089      MODE_8255  EQU      10001001B
= 0020      INTA00     EQU      20H      ; 8259 PORT
= 0021      INTA01     EQU      21H      ; 8259 PORT
= 0020      EO1        EQU      20H
= 0040      TIMER     EQU      40H
= 0043      TIM_CTL    EQU      43H      ; 8253 TIMER CONTROL PORT ADDR
= 0040      TIMERO     EQU      40H      ; 8253 TIMER/CNTER 0 PORT ADDR
= 0061      KB_CTL     EQU      61H      ; CONTROL BITS FOR KEYBOARD
= 030A      VGA_CTL    EQU      30AH     ; VIDEO GATE ARRAY CONTROL PORT
= 0040      NM1_PORT   EQU      040H     ; NM1 CONTROL PORT
= 0080      PORT_B0    EQU      080H
= 03DF      PAGREG     EQU      03DFH    ; CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTER
= 0060      KBPORT     EQU      060H    ; KEYBOARD PORT
= 4000      DIAG_TABLE_PTR EQU 4000H
= 2000      MINI       EQU      2000H
;-----
;
; DISKETTE EQUATES
;-----
= 00F2      NEC_CTL    EQU      0F2H      ; CONTROL PORT FOR THE DISKETTE
= 0080      FDC_RESET  EQU      80H      ; RESETS THE NEC (FLOPPY DISK
; CONTROLLER). 0 RESETS,
; 1 RELEASES THE RESET
= 0020      WD_ENABLE  EQU      20H      ; ENABLES WATCH DOG TIMER IN NEC
= 0040      WD_STROBE  EQU      40H      ; STROBES WATCHDOG TIMER
= 0001      DRIVE_ENABLE EQU 01H        ; SELECTS AND ENABLES DRIVE
;-----
;
= 00F4      NEC_STAT   EQU      0F4H      ; STATUS REGISTER FOR THE NEC
= 0020      BUSV_BIT   EQU      20H      ; BIT = 0 AT END OF EXECUTION PHASE
= 0040      D10        EQU      40H      ; INDICATES DIRECTION OF TRANSFER
= 0080      RQM        EQU      80H      ; REQUEST FOR MASTER
= 00F5      NEC_DATA   EQU      0F5H      ; DATA PORT FOR THE NEC
;-----
;
; 8088 INTERRUPT LOCATIONS
;-----
0000      ABS0      SEGMENT AT 0
0008      NM1_PTR    ORG      2H
0008      NM1_PTR    LABEL     WORD
000C      INT3_PTR    ORG      3H
000C      INT3_PTR    LABEL     WORD
0014      INT5_PTR    ORG      5H
0014      INT5_PTR    LABEL     WORD
0020      INT_PTR     ORG      8H
0020      INT_PTR     LABEL     DWORD
0040      VIDEO_INT   ORG      10H
0040      VIDEO_INT   LABEL     WORD
0070      INT1C_PTR   ORG      1CH
0070      INT1C_PTR   LABEL     WORD
0074      PARM_PTR    ORG      1DH
0074      PARM_PTR    LABEL     DWORD ; POINTER TO VIDEO PARMS
0060      BASIC_PTR   ORG      18H
0060      BASIC_PTR   LABEL     WORD ; ENTRY POINT FOR CASSETTE BASIC
0078      DISK_POINTER ORG      1EH
0078      DISK_POINTER LABEL     DWORD ; INTERRUPT 1EH
007C      EXT_PTR     ORG      1FH
007C      EXT_PTR     LABEL     WORD ; LOCATION OF POINTER
007C      EXT_PTR     LABEL     DWORD ; POINTER TO EXTENSION
0110      CSET_PTR    ORG      044H
0110      CSET_PTR    LABEL     DWORD ; POINTER TO DOT PATTERNS
0120      KEY62_PTR   ORG      048H
0120      KEY62_PTR   LABEL     WORD ; POINTER TO 62 KEY KEYBOARD CODE
0124      EXST        ORG      049H
0124      EXST        LABEL     WORD ; POINTER TO EXT. SCAN TABLE
0204      INT81       ORG      081H
0204      INT81       LABEL     WORD
0208      INT82       ORG      082H
0208      INT82       LABEL     WORD
0224      INT89       ORG      089H
0224      INT89       LABEL     WORD
0400      DATA_AREA  ORG      400H
0400      DATA_AREA  LABEL     BYTE ; ABSOLUTE LOCATION OF DATA SEGMENT
0400      DATA_WORD  ORG      400H
0400      DATA_WORD  LABEL     WORD
7C00      BOOT_LOCN   ORG      7C00H
7C00      BOOT_LOCN   LABEL     FAR
7C00      ABS0      ENDS

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A-4 ROM BIOS

```

;-----
; VIDEO DISPLAY DATA AREA
;-----
0049 ?? CRT_MODE DB ? ; CURRENT CRT MODE
004A ??? CRT_COLS DW ? ; NUMBER OF COLUMNS ON SCREEN
004C ??? CRT_LEN DW ? ; LENGTH OF REGEN IN BYTES
004E ??? CRT_START DW ? ; STARTING ADDRESS IN REGEN BUFFER
0050 08 [ CURSOR_POSN DW 8 DUP(?) ; CURSOR FOR EACH OF UP TO 8 PAGES
      ]
      ]

0060 ??? CURSOR_MODE DW ? ; CURRENT CURSOR MODE SETTING
0062 ?? ACTIVE_PAGE DB ? ; CURRENT PAGE BEING DISPLAYED
0063 ??? ADDR_6845 DW ? ; BASE ADDRESS FOR ACTIVE DISPLAY
      ; CARD
0065 ?? CRT_MODE_SET DB ? ; CURRENT SETTING OF THE
      ; CRT MODE REGISTER
0066 ?? CRT_PALETTE DB ? ; CURRENT PALETTE MASK SETTING
;-----
; CASSETTE DATA AREA
;-----
0067 ??? EDGE_CNT DW ? ; TIME COUNT AT DATA EDGE
0069 ??? CRC_REG DW ? ; CRC REGISTER
006B ?? LAST_VAL DB ? ; LAST INPUT VALUE
;-----
; TIMER DATA AREA
;-----
006C ??? TIMER_LOW DW ? ; LOW WORD OF TIMER COUNT
006E ??? TIMER_HIGH DW ? ; HIGH WORD OF TIMER COUNT
0070 ?? TIMER_OFL DB ? ; TIMER HAS ROLLED OVER SINCE LAST
      ; READ
;-----
; SYSTEM DATA AREA
;-----
0071 ?? BIOS_BREAK DB ? ; BIT 7=1 IF BREAK KEY HAS BEEN HIT
0072 ??? RESET_FLAG DW ? ; WORD=1234H IF KEYBOARD RESET
      ; UNDERWAY
;-----
; EXTRA DISKETTE DATA AREAS
;-----
0074 ?? TRACK0 DB ?
0075 ?? TRACK1 DB ?
0076 ?? TRACK2 DB ?
0077 ?? DB ?
;-----
; PRINTER AND RS232 TIME-OUT VARIABLES
;-----
007B 04 [ PRINT_TIM_OUT DB 4 DUP(?)
      ]

007C 04 [ RS232_TIM_OUT DB 4 DUP(?)
      ]
      ]

;-----
; ADDITIONAL KEYBOARD DATA AREA
;-----
0080 ??? BUFFER_START DW ?
0082 ??? BUFFER_END DW ?
0084 ?? INTR_FLAG DB ? ; FLAG TO INDICATE AN INTERRUPT
      ; HAPPENED
;-----
; 62 KEY KEYBOARD DATA AREA
;-----
0085 ?? CUR_CHAR DB ? ; CURRENT CHARACTER FOR TYPAMATIC
0086 ?? VAR_DELAY DB ? ; DETERMINES WHEN INITIAL DELAY IS
      ; OVER
= 000F DELAY_RATE EQU 0FH ; INCREASES INITIAL DELAY
0087 ?? CUR_FUNC DB ? ; CURRENT FUNCTION
0088 ?? KB_FLAG_2 DB ? ; 3RD BYTE OF KEYBOARD FLAGS
= 0004 RANGE EQU 4 ; NUMBER OF POSITIONS TO SHIFT
      ; DISPLAY
;-----
; BIT ASSIGNMENTS FOR KB_FLAG_2
;-----
= 0080 FN_FLAG EQU 80H
= 0040 FN_BREAK EQU 40H
= 0020 FN_PENDING EQU 20H
= 0010 FN_LOCK EQU 10H
= 0008 TYPE_OFF EQU 08H
= 0004 HALF_RATE EQU 04H
= 0002 INIT_DELAY EQU 02H
= 0001 PUTCHAR EQU 01H
0089 ?? HORZ_POS DB ? ; CURRENT VALUE OF HORIZONTAL
      ; START PARAM
008A ?? PAGDAT DB ? ; IMAGE OF DATA WRITTEN TO PAGREG
008B DATA ENDS
;-----
; EXTRA DATA AREA
;-----
0000 XXDATA SEGMENT AT 50H
0000 ?? STATUS_BYTE DB ?
      ; THE FOLLOWING AREA IS USED ONLY DURING DIAGNOSTICS
      ; (POST AND ROM RESIDENT)
0001 ?? DCP_MENU_PAGE DB ? ; TO CURRENT PAGE FOR DIAG. MENU
0002 ??? DCP_ROW_COL DW ? ; CURRENT ROW/COLUMN COORDINATES
      ; FOR DIAG MENU
0004 ?? WRAP_FLAG DB ? ; INTERNAL/EXTERNAL 8250 WRAP
      ; INDICATOR

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A-6 ROM BIOS

Appendix A

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006D B4 05      MOV     AH,005H      ; SET SF, CF, ZF, AND AF FLAGS ON
006F 9E         SAHF
0070 73 4C      JNC     L4          ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF CF NOT SET
0072 75 4A      JNZ     L4          ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ZF NOT SET
0074 7B 48      JNP     L4          ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF PF NOT SET
0076 79 46      JNS     L4          ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF SF NOT SET
0078 9F         LAHF
0079 B1 05      MOV     CL,5        ; LOAD CNT REG WITH SHIFT CNT
007B D2 EC      SHR     AH,CL       ; SHIFT 'AF' INTO CARRY BIT POS
007D 73 3F      JNC     L4          ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF AF NOT SET
007F 80 40      MOV     AL,40H      ; SET THE OF FLAG ON
0081 D0 E0      SHL     AL,1        ; SETUP FOR TESTING
0083 71 39      JNO     L4          ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF OF NOT SET
0085 32 E4      XOR     AH,AH       ; SET AH = 0
0087 9E         SAHF
0088 76 34      JBE     L4          ; CLEAR SF, CF, ZF, AND PF
                                ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF CF ON
                                ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ZF ON
                                ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF PF ON
008A 78 32      JS      L4          ; LOAD FLAG IMAGE TO AH
008C 7A 30      JP      L4          ; LOAD CNT REG WITH SHIFT CNT
008E 9F         LAHF
008F B1 05      MOV     CL,5        ; SHIFT 'AF' INTO CARRY BIT POS
0091 D2 EC      SHR     AH,CL       ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ON
0093 72 29      JC      L4          ; CHECK THAT 'OF' IS CLEAR
0095 D0 E4      SHL     AH,1        ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ON
0097 70 25      JO      L4
;----- READ/WRITE THE 8088 GENERAL AND SEGMENTATION REGISTERS
; WITH ALL ONE'S AND ZEROES'S.
0099 B8 FFFF     MOV     AX,0FFFFH   ; SETUP ONE'S PATTERN IN AX
009C F9         STC
009D 8E 08      L2:  MOV     DS,AX    ; WRITE PATTERN TO ALL REGS
009F 8C 08      MOV     BX,DS
00A1 8E C3      MOV     ES,BX
00A3 8C C1      MOV     CX,ES
00A5 8E D1      MOV     SS,CX
00A7 8C D2      MOV     DX,SS
00A9 8B E2      MOV     SP,DX
00AB 8B EC      MOV     BP,SP
00AD 8B F5      MOV     SI,BP
00AF 8B FE      MOV     DI,SI
00B1 73 07      JNC     L3          ; PATTERN MAKE IT THRU ALL REGS
00B3 33 C7      XOR     AX,DI
00B5 75 07      JNZ     L4          ; NO - GO TO ERR ROUTINE
00B7 FB         CLC
00B8 EB E3      JMP     L2
00BA 0B C7      L3:  OR      AX,DI   ; ZERO PATTERN MAKE IT THRU?
00BC 74 0C      JZ      L5          ; YES - GO TO NEXT TEST
00BE BA 0010    L4:  MOV     DX,0010H ; HANDLE ERROR
00C1 B0 00      MOV     AL,0        ; ERROR 0001
00C3 EE         OUT     DX,AL
00C4 42         INC     DX
00C5 EE         OUT     DX,AL
00C6 FE C0      INC     AL
00C8 EE         OUT     DX,AL
00C9 F4         HLT
00CA           L5:
;-----
; TEST 2
; 8255 INITIALIZATION AND TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; FIRST INITIALIZE 8255 PROG.
; PERIPHERAL INTERFACE. PORTS A&B
; ARE LATCHED OUTPUT
; BUFFERS. C IS INPUT.
; MFG. ERR. CODE =0002H
;-----
00CA B0 FE      MOV     AL,0FEH      ; SEND FE TO MFG
00CC E6 10      OUT     10H,AL
00CE B0 89      MOV     AL,MODE_8255
00D0 E6 63      OUT     CMD_PORT,AL ; CONFIGURES I/O PORTS
00D2 28 C0      SUB     AX,AX       ; TEST PATTERN SEED = 0000
00D4 8A C4      L6:  MOV     AL,AH
00D6 E6 60      OUT     PORT_A,AL   ; WRITE PATTERN TO PORT A
00D8 E4 60      IN      AL,PORT_A   ; READ PATTERN FROM PORT A
00DA E6 61      OUT     PORT_B,AL   ; WRITE PATTERN TO PORT B
00DC E4 61      IN      AL,PORT_B   ; READ OUTPUT PORT
00DE 3A C4      CMP     AL,AH       ; DATA AS EXPECTED?
00E0 75 06      JNE     L7          ; IF NOT, SOMETHING IS WRONG
00E2 FE C4      INC     AH          ; MAKE NEW DATA PATTERN
00E4 75 EE      JNZ     L6          ; LOOP TILL 255 PATTERNS DONE
00E6 EB 05      JMP     SHORT L8    ; CONTINUE IF DONE
00E8 B3 02      L7:  MOV     BL,02H  ; SET ERROR FLAG (BH=00 NOW)
00EA E9 09BC R  JMP     E_MSG   ; GO ERROR ROUTINE
00ED 32 C0      L8:  XOR     AL,AL
00EF E6 60      OUT     KBPORT,AL  ; CLEAR KB PORT
00F1 E4 E2      IN      AL,PORT_C   ;
00F3 24 08      AND     AL,00001000B ; 64K CARD PRESENT?
00F5 B0 1B      MOV     AL,1BH      ; PORT SETTING FOR 64K SYS
00F7 75 02      JNZ     L9          ;
00F9 B0 3F      MOV     AL,3FH      ; PORT SETTING FOR 128K SYS
00FB BA 03DF    L9:  MOV     DX,PAGREG
00FE EE         OUT     DX,AL
00FF B0 0D      MOV     AL,00001101B ; INITIALIZE OUTPUT PORTS
0101 E6 61      OUT     PORT_B,AL

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-----
; PART 3
; SET UP VIDEO GATE ARRAY AND 6845 TO GET MEMORY WORKING
-----
0103 B0 FD          MOV     AL,OFDH
0105 E6 10          OUT     10H,AL
0107 BA 03D4        MOV     DX,03D4H ; SET ADDRESS OF 6845
010A BB F0A4 R      MOV     BX,OFFSET VIDEO_PARMS ; POINT TO 6845 PARMS
010D B9 0010 90     MOV     CX,00040 ; SET PARM LEN
0111 32 E4          XOR     AH,AH ; AH IS REG #
0113 8A C4          MOV     AL,AH ; GET 6845 REG #
0115 EE            OUT     DX,AL
0116 42            INC     DX ; POINT TO DATA PORT
0117 FE C4          INC     AH ; NEXT REG VALUE
0119 2E: 8A 07      MOV     AL,CS:[BX] ; GET TABLE VALUE
011C EE            OUT     DX,AL ; OUT TO CHIP
011D 43            INC     BX ; NEXT IN TABLE
011E 4A            DEC     DX ; BACK TO POINTER REG
011F E2 F2          LOOP    L10

; START VGA WITHOUT VIDEO ENABLED
0121 BA 03DA        MOV     DX,VGA_CTL ; SET ADDRESS OF VGA
0124 EC            IN      AL,DX ; BE SURE ADDR/DATA FLAG IS
                                ; IN THE PROPER STATE
                                ; # OF REGISTERS
0125 B9 0005        MOV     CX,5 ;
0128 32 E4          XOR     AH,AH ; AH IS REG COUNTER
012A 8A C4          MOV     AL,AH ; GET REG #
012C EE            OUT     DX,AL ; SELECT IT
012D 32 C0          XOR     AL,AL ; SET ZERO FOR DATA
012F EE            OUT     DX,AL
0130 FE C4          INC     AH ; NEXT REG
0132 E2 F6          LOOP    L11

; TEST 4
; PLANAR BOARD ROS CHECKSUM TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; A CHECKSUM TEST IS DONE FOR EACH ROS
; MODULE ON THE PLANAR BOARD TO
; MFG ERROR CODE =0003H MODULE AT ADDRESS
; F000:0000 ERROR
; 0004H MODULE AT ADDRESS
; F800:0000 ERROR
;
0134 B0 FC          MOV     AL,OFCH
0136 E6 10          OUT     10H,AL ; MFG OUT=FC
; CHECK MODULE AT F000:0 (LENGTH 32K)
0138 33 F6          XOR     SI,SI ; INDEX OFFSET WITHIN SEGMENT OF
                                ; FIRST BYTE
                                ; SET UP STACK SEGMENT
013A 8C C8          MOV     AX,CS ;
013C 8E D0          MOV     SS,AX ;
013E 8E D8          MOV     DS,AX ; LOAD DS WITH SEGMENT OF ADDRESS
                                ; SPACE OF BIOS/BASIC
                                ; NUMBER OF BYTES TO BE TESTED, 32K
0140 B9 8000        MOV     CX,8000H ;
0143 BC 001B R      MOV     SP,OFFSET Z1 ; SET UP STACK POINTER SO THAT
                                ; RETURN WILL COME HERE
0146 E9 FEED R      JMP     ROS_CHECKSUM ; JUMP TO ROUTINE WHICH PERFORMS
                                ; CRC CHECK
0149 74 06          JZ      L12 ; MODULE AT F000:0 OK, GO CHECK
                                ; OTHER MODULE AT F000:8000
014B BB 0003        MOV     BX,0003H ; SET ERROR CODE
014E E9 09BC R      JMP     E_MSG ; INDICATE ERROR
0151 B9 8000        MOV     CX,8000H ; LOAD COUNT (SI POINTING TO START
0154 E9 FEED R      JMP     ROS_CHECKSUM ; OF NEXT MODULE AT THIS POINT)
0157 74 06          JZ      L15 ; PROCEED IF NO ERROR
0159 BB 0004        MOV     BX,0004H ; INDICATE ERROR
015C E9 09BC R      JMP     E_MSG
015F

; TEST 5
; BASE 2K READ/WRITE STORAGE TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; WRITE/READ/VERIFY DATA PATTERNS
; AA,55, AND 00 TO 1ST 2K OF STORAGE
; AND THE 2K JUST BELOW 64K (CRT BUFFER)
; VERIFY STORAGE ADDRESSABILITY.
; ON EXIT SET CRT PAGE TO 3. SET
; TEMPORARY STACK ALSO.
; MFG. ERROR CODE 04XX FOR SYSTEM BOARD MEM.
; 05XX FOR 64K ATTRIB CD. MEM
; 06XX FOR ERRORS IN BOTH
; (XX= ERROR BITS)
;
015F B0 FB          MOV     AL,OFBH
0161 E6 10          OUT     10H,AL ; SET MFG FLAG=FB
0163 B9 0400        MOV     CX,0400H ; SET FOR 1K WORDS, 2K BYTES
0166 33 C0          XOR     AX,AX
0168 8E C0          MOV     ES,AX ; LOAD ES WITH 0000 SEGMENT
016A E9 0859 R      JMP     PODSTG
016D 75 19          JNZ     L20 ; BAD STORAGE FOUND
016F B0 FA          MOV     AL,0FAH ; MFG OUT=FA
0171 E6 10          OUT     10H,AL
0173 B9 0400        MOV     CX,400H ; 1024 WORDS TO BE TESTED IN THE
                                ; REGEN BUFFER
                                ; WHERE IS THE REGEN BUFFER?
0176 E4 60          IN      AL,PORT_A ; TOP OF 64K?
0178 3C 1B          CMP     AL,1BH ;
017A BB 0F80        MOV     AX,0F80H ; SET POINTER TO THERE IF IT IS
017D 74 02          JE      L18 ;
017F 84 1F          MOV     AH,1FH ; OR SET POINTER TO TOP OF 128K
0181 8E C0          MOV     ES,AX
0183 E9 0859 R      JMP     PODSTG
0186 74 23          JZ      L23

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0188 B7 04          L20:  MOV     BH,04H          ; ERROR 04...
018A E4 62          ; IN      AL,PORT_C        ; GET CONFIG BITS
018C 24 08          AND     AL,00001000H      ; TEST FOR ATTRIB CARD PRESENT
018E 74 06          JZ      L21                ; WORRY ABOUT ODD/EVEN IF IT IS
0190 8A D9          MOV     BL,CL              ;
0192 0A D0          OR      BL,CH              ; COMBINE ERROR BITS IF IT ISN'T
0194 EB 12          JMP     SHORT L22          ;
0196 80 FC 02       L21:  CMP     AH,02        ; EVEN BYTE ERROR? ERR 04XX
0198 8A D9          MOV     BL,CL              ;
019B 74 08          JE      L22                ;
019D FE C7          INC     BH                  ; MAKE INTO 05XX ERR
019F 0A D0          OR      BL,CH              ; MOVE AND POSSIBLY COMBINE
                                           ; ERROR BITS
01A1 80 FC 01       ; CMP     AH,1            ; ODD BYTE ERROR
01A4 74 02          JE      L22                ;
01A6 FE C7          INC     BH                  ; MUST HAVE BEEN BOTH
                                           ; - MAKE INTO 06XX
01A8 E9 09BC R     L22:  JMP     E_MSG          ; JUMP TO ERROR OUTPUT ROUTINE
                                           ; RETEST HIGH 2K USING B8000 ADDRESS PATH
01AB 80 F9          L23:  MOV     AL,0F9H        ; MFG OUT =F9
01AD E6 10          OUT     10H,AL            ;
01AF B9 0400       MOV     CX,0400H          ; 1K WORDS
01B2 B8 BB80       MOV     AX,0BB80H         ; POINT TO AREA JUST TESTED WITH
                                           ; DIRECT ADDRESSING
01B5 BE C0          MOV     ES,AX              ;
01B7 E9 0B59 R     JMP     PODSTG            ;
01BA 74 06          JZ      L25                ;
01BC BB 0005       MOV     BX,0005H          ; ERROR 0005
01BF E9 09BC R     JMP     E_MSG          ;
                                           ; ---- SETUP STACK SEG AND SP
01C2 B8 0030       L25:  MOV     AX,0030H        ; GET STACK VALUE
01C5 BE D0          MOV     SS,AX              ; SET THE STACK UP
01C7 BC 0100 R     MOV     SP,OFFSET TOS      ; STACK IS READY TO GO
01CA 33 C0          XOR     AX,AX              ; SET UP DATA SEG
01CC 8E D8          MOV     DS,AX              ;
                                           ; ---- SETUP CRT PAGE
01CE C7 06 0462 R 0007 MOV     DATA_WORD[ACTIVE_PAGE-DA],07
                                           ; ---- SET PRELIMINARY MEMORY SIZE WORD
01D4 B8 0040       MOV     BX,64              ;
01D7 E4 62          IN      AL,PORT_C        ;
01D9 24 08          AND     AL,08H            ; 64K CARD PRESENT?
01DB 80 1B          MOV     AL,1BH            ; PORT SETTING FOR 64K SYSTEM
01DD 75 05          JNZ     L26                ; SET TO 64K IF NOT
01DF 83 C3 40       ADD     BX,64              ; ELSE SET FOR 128K
01E2 B0 3F          MOV     AL,3FH            ; PORT SETTING FOR 128K SYSTEM
01E4 B9 1E 0415 R   L26:  MOV     DATA_WORD[TRUE_MEM-DA],BX
01E8 A2 048A R     MOV     DATA_AREA[PAGDAT-DA],AL
                                           ;
                                           ; -----
                                           ; PART 6
                                           ;
                                           ; INTERRUPTS
                                           ;
                                           ; DESCRIPTION
                                           ;
                                           ; 32 INTERRUPTS ARE INITIALIZED TO POINT TO A
                                           ; DUMMY HANDLER. THE BIOS INTERRUPTS ARE LOADED.
                                           ; DIAGNOSTIC INTERRUPTS ARE LOADED
                                           ; SYSTEM CONFIGURATION WORD IS PUT IN MEMORY.
                                           ; THE DUMMY INTERRUPT HANDLER RESIDES HERE.
                                           ;
                                           ; -----
01EB B8 ---- R     ASSUME DS:XXDATA
01EE BE D8          MOV     AX,XXDATA
01F0 C6 06 0005 R F8 MOV     DS,AX
                                MOV     MFG_TST,0F8H      ; SET UP MFG CHECKPOINT FROM THIS
                                           ; POINT
01F5 E8 E6D8 R     CALL     MFG_UP              ; UPDATE MFG CHECKPOINT
01F8 C7 06 0022 R 0A61 R MOV     MFG_RTN,OFFSET MFG_OUT
01FE 8C C8          MOV     AX,CS
0200 A3 0024 R     MOV     MFG_RTN+2,AX        ; SET DOUBLEWORD POINTER TO MFG.
                                           ; ERROR OUTPUT ROUTINE SO DIAGS.
                                           ; DON'T HAVE TO DUPLICATE CODE
0203 B8 0000       ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABSO
0206 8E D8          MOV     AX,0
                                MOV     DS,AX
                                           ; ---- SET UP THE INTERRUPT VECTORS TO TEMP INTERRUPT
0208 B9 00FF       MOV     CX,255              ; FILL ALL INTERRUPTS
020B 2B FF          SUB     DI,D1              ; FIRST INTERRUPT LOCATION IS 0000
020D BE C7          MOV     ES,D1              ; SET ES=0000 ALSO
020F B8 F815 R     D3:  MOV     AX,OFFSET D11      ; MOVE ADDR OF INTR PROC TO TBL
0212 AB            STOSW
0213 8C C8          MOV     AX,CS              ; GET ADDR OF INTR PROC SEG
0215 AB            STOSW
0216 E2 F7          LOOP    D3                  ; VECTBLO
0218 C7 06 0124 R 109D R MOV     EXST,OFFSET EXTAB ; SET UP EXT. SCAN TABLE
                                           ; SET UP BIOS INTERRUPTS
021E BF 0040 R     MOV     DI,OFFSET VIDEO_INT ; SET UP VIDEO INT
0221 0E            PUSH     CS
0222 1F            POP      DS                  ; PLACE CS IN DS
0223 BE FF03 R     MOV     SI,OFFSET VECTOR_TABLE+16
0226 B9 0010       MOV     CX,16
0229 A5            MOVSW
                                           ;
022A 47            INC     DI
022B 47            INC     DI
022C E2 FB          LOOP    D4                  ; POINT TO NEXT VECTOR ENTRY
                                           ; REPEAT FOR ALL 16 BIOS INTERRUPTS
                                           ; SET UP DIAGNOSTIC INTERRUPTS
022E BF 0200       MOV     DI,0200H            ; START WITH INT. 80H
0231 BE 4000       MOV     SI,DIAG_TABLE_PTR    ; POINT TO ENTRY POINT TABLE
0234 B9 0010       MOV     CX,16              ; 16 ENTRIES
0237 A5            MOVSW
D5:  MOVSW
                                           ; MOVE INTERRUPT VECTOR TO LOW
                                           ; MEMORY

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0238 47          INC D1
0239 47          INC D1          ; POINT TO NEXT VECTOR ENTRY
023A E2 FB      LOOP D5          ; REPEAT FOR ALL 16 BIOS INTERRUPTS
023C 8E D9      MOV D5,CX        ; SET DS TO ZERO
023E C7 06 0204 R 1B63 R      MOV INTB1,OFFSET LOCATE1
0244 C7 06 0208 R 1A2A R      MOV INTB2,OFFSET PRNT3
024A C7 06 0224 R 1BA5 R      MOV INTB9,OFFSET JOYSTICK

;----- SET UP DEFAULT EQUIPMENT DETERMINATION WORD
;
; BIT 15,14 = NUMBER OF PRINTERS ATTACHED
;
; BIT 13 = 1 = SERIAL PRINTER PRESENT
;
; BIT 12 = GAME I/O ATTACHED
;
; BIT 11,10,9 = NUMBER OF RS232 CARDS ATTACHED
;
; BIT 8 = DMA (0=DMA PRESENT, 1=NO DMA ON SYSTEM)
;
; BIT 7,6 = NUMBER OF DISKETTE DRIVES
;
; 00=1, 01=2, 10=3, 11=4 ONLY IF BIT 0 = 1
;
; BIT 5,4 = INITIAL VIDEO MODE
;
; 00 - UNUSED
;
; 01 - 40X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
;
; 10 - 80X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
;
; 11 - 80X25 BW USING BW CARD
;
; BIT 3,2 = PLANAR RAM SIZE (10=48K, 11=64K)
;
; BIT 1 NOT USED
;
; BIT 0 = 1 (IPL DISKETTE INSTALLED)
;-----
0250 BB 1118     ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABS0
MOV BX,1118H    ; DEFAULT GAME10, 40X25, NO DMA, 48K ON
; PLANAR
0253 E4 62      IN AL,PORT_C
0255 24 08      AND AL,0BH      ; 64K CARD PRESENT
0257 75 03      JNZ D55        ; NO, JUMP
0259 80 CB 04   OR BL,4        ; SET 64K ON PLANAR
025C 89 1E 0410 R D55: MOV DATA_WORD[EQUIP_FLAG-DATA],BX

;----- TEST 7
;
; INITIALIZE AND TEST THE 8259 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER CHIP
;
; MFG ERR. CODE 07XX (XX=00, DATA PATH OR INTERNAL FAILURE,
; XX=ANY OTHER BITS ON=UNEPECTED INTERRUPTS)
;-----
0260 E8 E6D8 R   CALL MFG_UP      ; MFG CODE=F7
0263 B0 13      ASSUME DS:ABS0,CS:CODE
MOV AL,13H     ; ICW1 - RESET EDGE SENSE CIRCUIT,
; SET SINGLE 8259 CHIP AND ICW4 READ
0265 E6 20      OUT INTA00,AL
0267 B0 08      MOV AL,8        ; ICW2 - SET INTERRUPT TYPE 8 (8-F)
0269 E6 21      OUT INTA01,AL
026B B0 09      MOV AL,9        ; ICW4 - SET BUFFERED MODE/SLAVE
; AND 8086 MODE
026D E6 21      OUT INTA01,AL

;----- TEST ABILITY TO WRITE/READ THE MASK REGISTER
;-----
026F B0 00      MOV AL,0        ; WRITE ZEROES TO IMR
0271 8A D8      MOV BL,AL       ; PRESET ERROR INDICATOR
0273 E6 21      OUT INTA01,AL   ; DEVICE INTERRUPTS ENABLED
0275 E4 21      IN AL,INTA01    ; READ IMR
0277 0A C0      OR AL,AL        ; IMR = 0?
0279 75 18      JNZ GERROR      ; NO - GO TO ERROR ROUTINE
027B B0 FF      MOV AL,0FFH     ; DISABLE DEVICE INTERRUPTS
027D E6 21      OUT INTA01,AL   ; WRITE ONES TO IMR
027F E4 21      IN AL,INTA01    ; READ IMR
0281 04 01      ADD AL,1        ; ALL IMR BITS ON?
; (ADD SHOULD PRODUCE 0)
; NO - GO TO ERROR ROUTINE
0283 75 0E      JNZ GERROR

;----- CHECK FOR HOT INTERRUPTS
;-----
; INTERRUPTS ARE MASKED OFF. NO INTERRUPTS SHOULD OCCUR.
;
; STI          ; ENABLE EXTERNAL INTERRUPTS
0285 FB      STI
0286 B9 0050     MOV CX,50H
0289 E2 FE      LOOP HOT1       ; WAIT FOR ANY INTERRUPTS
028B 8A 1E 0484 R MOV BL,DATA_AREA[INTR_FLAG-DATA] ; DID ANY INTERRUPTS
; OCCUR?
028F 0A DB      OR BL,BL
0291 74 05      JZ END_TESTG    ; NO - GO TO NEXT TEST
0293 B7 07      MOV BH,07H     ; SET 07 SECTION OF ERROR MSG
0295 E9 09BC R   GERROR: MOV E_MSG
0298          JMP E_MSG
END_TESTG:
; FIRE THE DISKETTE WATCHDOG TIMER
0298 B0 E0      MOV AL,WD_ENABLE+WD_STROBE+FDC_RESET
029A E6 F2      OUT 0F2H,AL
029C B0 A0      MOV AL,WD_ENABLE+FDC_RESET
029E E6 F2      OUT 0F2H,AL
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABS0

;-----
; B253 TIMER CHECKOUT
;
; DESCRIPTION
;
; VERIFY THAT THE TIMERS (0, 1, AND 2) FUNCTION PROPERLY.
; THIS INCLUDES CHECKING FOR STUCK BITS IN ALL THE TIMERS,
; THAT TIMER 1 RESPONDS TO TIMER 0 OUTPUTS, THAT TIMER 0
; INTERRUPTS WHEN IT SHOULD, AND THAT TIMER 2'S OUTPUT WORKS
; AS IT SHOULD.
; THERE ARE 7 POSSIBLE ERRORS DURING THIS CHECKOUT.
; BL VALUES FOR THE CALL TO E_MSG INCLUDE:
;
; 0) STUCK BITS IN TIMER 0
;
; 1) TIMER 1 DOES NOT RESPOND TO TIMER 0 OUTPUT
;
; 2) TIMER 0 INTERRUPT DOES NOT OCCUR
;
; 3) STUCK BITS IN TIMER 1
;
; 4) TIMER 2 OUTPUT INITIAL VALUE IS NOT LOW
;
; 5) STUCK BITS IN TIMER 2
;
; 6) TIMER 2 OUTPUT DOES NOT GO HIGH ON TERMINAL COUNT

```

```

;-----
; INITIALIZE TIMER 1 AND TIMER 0 FOR TEST
;-----
02A0 EB E608 R      CALL MFG_UP      ; MFG CKPOINT=F6
02A3 BB 0176H      MOV AX,0176H    ; SET TIMER 1 TO MODE 3 BINARY
02A6 BB FFFF      MOV BX,0FFFFH    ; INITIAL COUNT OF FFFF
02A9 EB FFE0 R      CALL INIT_TIMER ; INITIALIZE TIMER 1
02AC BB 0036H      MOV AX,0036H    ; SET TIMER 0 TO MODE 3 BINARY
                                ; INITIAL COUNT OF FFFF
02AF EB FFE0 R      CALL INIT_TIMER ; INITIALIZE TIMER 0
;-----
; SET BIT 5 OF PORT A0 SO TIMER 1 CLOCK WILL BE PULSED BY THE
; TIMER 0 OUTPUT RATHER THAN THE SYSTEM CLOCK.
;-----
02B2 B0 20      MOV AL,00100000B
02B4 E6 A0      OUT A0AH,AL
;-----
; CHECK IF ALL BITS GO ON AND OFF IN TIMER 0 (CHECK FOR STUCK
; BITS)
;-----
02B6 B4 00      MOV AH,0          ; TIMER 0
02B8 EB 036C R   CALL BITS_ON_OFF ; LET SUBROUTINE CHECK IT
02BB 73 05      JNB TIMER1_NZ     ; NO STUCK BITS (CARRY FLAG NOT SET)
02BD B3 00      MOV BL,0          ; STUCK BITS IN TIMER 0
02BF E9 0362 R   JMP TIMER_ERROR
;-----
; SINCE TIMER 0 HAS COMPLETED AT LEAST ONE COMPLETE CYCLE,
; TIMER 1 SHOULD BE NON-ZERO. CHECK THAT THIS IS THE CASE.
;-----
02C2          ; TIMER1_NZ:
02C2 E4 41      IN AL,TIMER+1      ; READ LSB OF TIMER 1
02C4 8A E0      MOV AH,AL         ; SAVE LSB
02C6 E4 41      IN AL,TIMER+1      ; READ MSB OF TIMER 1
02C8 3D FFFF    CMP AX,0FFFFH    ; STILL FFFF?
02CB 75 05      JNE TIMERO_INTR    ; NO - TIMER 1 HAS BEEN BUMPED
02CD B3 01      MOV BL,1          ; TIMER 1 WAS NOT BUMPED BY TIMER 0
02CF E9 0362 R   JMP TIMER_ERROR
;-----
; CHECK FOR TIMER 0 INTERRUPT
;-----
02D2          ; TIMERO_INTR:
02D2 FB          STI              ; ENABLE MASKABLE EXT INTERRUPTS
02D3 E4 21      IN AL,INTA01      ;
02D5 24 FE      AND AL,0FEH       ; MASK ALL INTRs EXCEPT LVL 0
02D7 20 06 0484 R AND DATA_AREA[INTR_FLAG-DATA],AL ; CLEAR INT RECEIVED
02D8 E6 21      OUT INTA01,AL     ; WRITE THE 8259 IMR
02DA B9 FFFF    MOV CX,0FFFFH    ; SET LOOP COUNT
02DB          ; WAIT_INTR_LOOP:
02DB F6 06 0484 R 01 TEST DATA_AREA[INTR_FLAG-DATA],1 ; TIMER 0 INT OCCUR?
02DE 75 06      JNE RESET_INTRS   ; YES - CONTINUE
02E7 E2 F7      LOOP WAIT_INTR_LOOP ; WAIT FOR INTR FOR SPECIFIED TIME
02E9 B3 02      MOV BL,2          ; TIMER 0 INTR DIDN'T OCCUR
02EB EB 75      JMP SHORT TIMER_ERROR
;-----
; HOUSEKEEPING FOR TIMER 0 INTERRUPTS
;-----
02ED          ; RESET_INTRS:
02ED FA          CLI
02EE BA 0201    ; SET TIMER INT. TO POINT TO MFG. HEARTBEAT ROUTINE IF IN MFG MODE
02F1 EC          MOV DX,201H
02F2 24 F0      IN AL,DX          ; GET MFG. BITS
02F4 3C 10      AND AL,0F0H
02F6 74 04      CMP AL,10H       ; SYS TEST MODE?
02F8 0A C0      JE D6            ;
02FA 75 11      OR AL,AL         ; OR BURN-IN MODE
02FC C7 06 0020 R 188D R D6: MOV INT_PTR,OFFSET MFG_TICK ; SET TO POINT TO MFG.
                                ; ROUTINE
0302 C7 06 0070 R 188D R MOV INTIC_PTR,OFFSET MFG_TICK ; ALSO SET USER TIMER INT
                                ; FOR DIAGS. USE
0308 B0 FE      MOV AL,0FEH
030A E6 21      OUT INTA01,AL
030C FB          STI
;-----
; RESET D5 OF PORT A0 SO THAT THE TIMER 1 CLOCK WILL BE
; PULSED BY THE SYSTEM CLOCK.
;-----
030D B0 00      ; TIMER_1:
030F E6 A0      MOV AL,0          ; MAKE AL = 00
                                OUT A0AH,AL
;-----
; CHECK FOR STUCK BITS IN TIMER 1
;-----
0311 B4 01      MOV AH,1          ; TIMER 1
0313 EB 036C R   CALL BITS_ON_OFF ;
0316 73 04      JNB TIMER2_INIT   ; NO STUCK BITS
0318 B3 03      MOV BL,3          ; STUCK BITS IN TIMER 1
031A EB 46      JMP SHORT TIMER_ERROR
;-----
; INITIALIZE TIMER 2
;-----
031C          ; TIMER2_INIT:
031C BB 02B6      MOV AX,02B6H    ; SET TIMER 2 TO MODE 3 BINARY
031F BB FFFF      MOV BX,0FFFFH   ; INITIAL COUNT
0322 EB FFE0 R    CALL INIT_TIMER
;-----
; SET PB0 OF PORT_B OF 8255 (TIMER 2 GATE)
;-----
0325 E4 61      IN AL,PORT_B      ; CURRENT STATUS
0327 0C 01      OR AL,00000001B ; SET BIT 0 - LEAVE OTHERS ALONE
0329 E6 61      OUT PORT_B,AL

```

```

0328 B4 02
0320 EB 036C R
0330 73 04
0332 B3 05
0334 EB 2C

```

CHECK FOR STUCK BITS IN TIMER 2

```

MOV AH,2 ; TIMER 2
CALL BITS_ON_OFF
JNB REINIT_T2 ; NO STUCK BITS
MOV BL,5 ; STUCK BITS IN TIMER 2
JMP SHORT TIMER_ERROR

```

RE_INITIALIZE TIMER 2 WITH MODE 0 AND A SHORT COUNT

```
0336
```

REINIT_T2:

```
; DROP GATE TO TIMER 2
```

```

0336 E4 61 IN AL,PORT_B ; CURRENT STATUS
0338 24 FE AND AL,1111110B ; RESET BIT 0 - LEAVE OTHERS ALONE
033A E6 61 OUT PORT_B,AL
033C BB 0280 MOV AX,0280H ; SET TIMER 2 TO MODE 0 BINARY
033F BB 000A MOV BX,000AH ; INITIAL COUNT OF 10
0342 EB FFE0 R CALL INIT_TIMER

```

CHECK PC5 OF PORT_C OF 8255 TO SEE IF THE OUTPUT OF TIMER 2 IS LOW

```

0345 E4 62 IN AL,PORT_C ; CURRENT STATUS
0347 24 00 AND AL,00100000B ; MASK OFF OTHER BITS
0349 74 04 JZ CK2_ON ; IT'S LOW
034B B3 04 MOV BL,4 ; PC5 OF PORT_C WAS HIGH WHEN IT
034D EB 13 JMP SHORT TIMER_ERROR ; SHOULD HAVE BEEN LOW

```

```
; TURN GATE BACK ON
```

```

034F E4 61 CK2_ON: IN AL,PORT_B ; CURRENT STATUS
0351 0C 01 OR AL,00000001B ; SET BIT 0 - LEAVE OTHERS ALONE
0353 E6 61 OUT PORT_B,AL

```

CHECK PC5 OF PORT_C TO SEE IF THE OUTPUT OF TIMER 2 GOES HIGH

```

0355 B9 000A MOV CX,000AH ; WAIT FOR OUTPUT GO HIGH, SHOULD
0358 E2 FE LOOP CK2_LO ; BE LONGER THAN INITIAL COUNT
035A E4 62 IN AL,PORT_C ; CURRENT STATUS
035C 24 00 AND AL,00100000B ; MASK OFF ALL OTHER BITS
035E 75 57 JNZ POD13_END ; IT'S HIGH - WE'RE DONE!
0360 B3 06 MOV BL,6 ; TIMER 2 OUTPUT DID NOT GO HIGH

```

8253 TIMER ERROR OCCURRED SET BH WITH MAJOR ERROR INDICATOR AND CALL E_MSG TO INFORM THE SYSTEM OF THE ERROR. (BL ALREADY CONTAINS THE MINOR ERROR INDICATOR TO TELL WHICH PART OF THE TEST FAILED.)

```

0362
0362 B7 08
0364 EB 09BC R
0367 EB 4E

```

TIMER_ERROR:

```

MOV BH,8 ; TIMER ERROR INDICATOR
CALL E_MSG
JMP SHORT POD13_END

```

BITS ON/OFF SUBROUTINE - USED FOR DETERMINING IF A PARTICULAR TIMER'S BITS GO ON AND OFF AS THEY SHOULD. THIS ROUTINE ASSUMES THAT THE TIMER IS USING BOTH THE LSB AND THE MSB.

CALLING PARAMETER:

(AH) = TIMER NUMBER (0, 1, OR 2)

RETURNS:

(CF) = 1 IF FAILED

(CF) = 0 IF PASSED

REGISTERS AX, BX, CX, DX, DI, AND SI ARE ALTERED.

```

0369
036A 40
036B 80

```

LATCHES LABEL

```

DB 00H ; LATCH MASK FOR TIMER 0
DB 40H ; LATCH MASK FOR TIMER 1
DB 80H ; LATCH MASK FOR TIMER 2

```

BITS_ON_OFF

PROC NEAR

```

036C 33 DB XOR BX,BX ; INITIALIZE BX REGISTER
036E 33 F6 XOR SI,SI ; 1ST PASS - SI = 0
0370 BA 0040 MOV DX,TIMER ; BASE PORT ADDRESS FOR TIMERS
0372 02 D4 ADD DL,AH
0375 BF 0369 R MOV DI,OFFSET LATCHES ; SELECT LATCH MASK
0378 32 C0 XOR AL,AL ; CLEAR AL
037A 86 C4 XCHG AL,AH ; AH -> AL
037C 03 F8 ADD DI,AX ; TIMER LATCH MASK INDEX

```

; 1ST PASS - CHECKS FOR ALL BITS TO COME ON
; 2ND PASS - CHECKS FOR ALL BITS TO GO OFF

```

037E
037E B9 0008
0381

```

OUTER_LOOP:

```
MOV CX,8 ; OUTER LOOP COUNTER
```

```

0381
0381 51
0382 B9 FFFF

```

INNER_LOOP:

```

PUSH CX ; SAVE OUTER LOOP COUNTER
MOV CX,OFFFH ; INNER LOOP COUNTER

```

```

0385
0385 2E BA 05
0388 E6 43

```

TST_BITS:

```
MOV AL,CS:[DI] ; TIMER LATCH MASK
```

```

038A 50
038B 58
038C EC

```

```
OUT TIM_CTL,AL ; LATCH TIMER
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
PUSH AX ; PAUSE
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
POP AX
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
IN AL,DX ; READ TIMER LSB
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
OR SI,SI
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
JNE SECOND ; SECOND PASS
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
OR AL,01H ; TURN LS BIT ON
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
OR BL,AL ; TURN 'ON' BITS ON
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
IN AL,DX ; READ TIMER MSB
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
OR BH,AL ; TURN 'ON' BITS ON
```

```

0388 58
038C EC
038D 0B F6

```

```
CMP BX,OFFFH ; ARE ALL TIMER BITS ON?
```

```
JMP SHORT TST_CMP ; DON'T CHANGE FLAGS
```

```

039E
039E 22 DB
03A0 EC
03A1 22 F8
03A3 0B DB
03A5
03A5 74 07
03A7 E2 DC
03A9 59
03AA E2 D5
03AC F9
03AD C3
03AE
03AE 59
03AF 46
03B0 83 FE 02
03B3 75 C9
03B5 F8
03B6 C3
03B7
03B7

SECOND:
AND BL,AL ; CHECK FOR ALL BITS OFF
IN AL,DX ; READ MSB
AND BH,AL ; TURN OFF BITS
OR BX,BX ; ALL OFF?

TST_CMP:
JE CHK_END ; YES - SEE IF DONE
LOOP TST_BITS ; KEEP TRYING
POP CX ; RESTORE OUTER LOOP COUNTER
LOOP INNER_LOOP ; TRY AGAIN
STC ; ALL TRIES EXHAUSTED - FAILED TEST
RET

CHK_END:
POP CX ; POP FORMER OUTER LOOP COUNTER
INC SI
SI,2
JNE OUTER_LOOP ; CHECK FOR ALL BITS TO GO OFF
CLC ; TIMER BITS ARE WORKING PROPERLY
RET

BITS_ON_OFF ENDP
POD13_END:
-----
; CRT ATTACHMENT TEST
;
; 1. INIT CRT TO 40X25 - BW
; 2. CHECK FOR VERTICAL AND VIDEO ENABLES, AND CHECK
; TIMING OF SAME
; 3. CHECK VERTICAL INTERRUPT
; 4. CHECK RED, BLUE, GREEN, AND INTENSIFY DOTS
; 5. INIT TO 40X25 - COLOR
; MFG. ERROR CODE 09XX (XX-SEE COMMENTETS IN CODE)
-----
= A0AC MAVT EQU 0A0ACH ; MAXIMUM TIME FOR VERT/VERT
; (NOMINAL + 10%)
= C460 MIVT EQU 0C460H ; MINIMUM TIME FOR VERT/VERT
; (NOMINAL - 10%)
; NOMINAL TIME IS 8286H FOR 60 HZ.
= 00C8 EPF EQU 200 ; NUMBER OF ENABLES PER FRAME

03B7 E8 E6DB R CALL MFG_UP ; MFG CHECKPOINT= F5
03BA FA CLF
03BB 80 70 MOV AL,01110000B ; SET TIMER 1 TO MODE 0
03BD E6 43 OUT TIM_CTL,AL
03BF 89 8000 MOV CX,8000H
Q1: LOOP Q1 ; WAIT FOR MODE SET TO "TAKE"
MOV AL,00H
OUT TIMER+1,AL ; SEND FIRST BYTE TO TIMER
SUB AX,AX ; SET MODE 40X25 - BW
INT 10H
MOV AX,0507H ; SET TO VIDEO PAGE 7
INT 10H
MOV DX,03DAH ; SET ADDRESSING TO VIDEO ARRAY
SUB CX,CX
; LOOK FOR VERTICAL
Q2: IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS
TEST AL,00001000B ; VERTICAL THERE YET?
JNE Q3 ; CONTINUE IF IT IS
LOOP Q2 ; KEEP LOOKING TILL COUNT EXHAUSTED
MOV BL,00
JMP SHORT Q115 ; NO VERTICAL = ERROR 0900

03E1 32 C0 Q3: XOR AL,AL
03E3 E6 41 OUT TIMER+1,AL ; SEND 2ND BYTE TO TIMER TO START
03E5 2B DB SUB BX,BX ; INIT. ENABLE COUNTER
; WAIT FOR VERTICAL TO GO AWAY
XOR CX,CX
Q4: IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS
TEST AL,00001000B ; VERTICAL STILL THERE?
JZ Q5 ; CONTINUE IF IT'S GONE
LOOP Q4 ; KEEP LOOKING TILL COUNT EXHAUSTED
MOV BL,01H ; VERTICAL STUCK ON = ERROR 0901
JMP SHORT Q115
; NOW START LOOKING FOR ENABLE TRANSITIONS
Q5: SUB CX,CX
Q6: IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS
TEST AL,00000001B ; ENABLE ON YET?
JNE Q7 ; GO ON IF IT IS
TEST AL,00001000B ; VERTICAL ON AGAIN?
JNE Q11 ; CONTINUE IF IT IS
LOOP Q6 ; KEEP LOOKING IF NOT
MOV BL,02H ; ENABLE STUCK OFF = ERROR 0902
JMP SHORT Q115
; MAKE SURE VERTICAL WENT OFF WITH ENABLE GOING ON
Q7: TEST AL,00001000B ; VERTICAL OFF?
JZ Q8 ; GO ON IF IT IS
MOV BL,03H ; VERTICAL STUCK ON = ERROR 0903
JMP SHORT Q115
; NOW WAIT FOR ENABLE TO GO OFF
Q8: SUB CX,CX
Q9: IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS
TEST AL,00000001B ; ENABLE OFF YET?
JE Q10 ; PROCEED IF IT IS
LOOP Q9 ; KEEP LOOKING IF NOT YET LOW
MOV BL,04H ; ENABLE STUCK ON = ERROR 0904
JMP SHORT Q115
; ENABLE HAS TOGGLED, BUMP COUNTER AND TEST FOR NEXT VERTICAL
Q10: INC BX ; BUMP ENABLE COUNTER
JZ Q11 ; IF COUNTER WRAPS, ERROR
TEST AL,00001000B ; DID ENABLE GO LOW BECAUSE OF
; VERTICAL?
JZ Q5 ; IF NOT, LOOK FOR ANOTHER ENABLE
TOGGLE

```

```

; HAVE HAD COMPLETE VERTICAL-VERTICAL CYCLE, NOW TEST RESULTS
0421 B0 40 Q11: MOV AL,40H ; LATCH TIMER1
0423 E6 43 OUT TIM_CTL,AL
0425 B1 FB 00CB CMP BX,EPF ; NUMBER OF ENABLES BETWEEN VERTICALS 0.K.?

0429 74 04 JE Q12
042B B3 05 MOV BL,05H
042D EB 74 Q115: JMP SHORT Q22 ; WRONG # ENABLES = ERROR 0905
042F E4 41 Q12: IN AL,TIMER+1 ; GET TIMER VALUE LOW
0431 8A E0 MOV AH,AL ; SAVE IT
0433 90 NOP
0434 E4 41 IN AL,TIMER+1 ; GET TIMER HIGH
0436 B6 E0 XCHG AH,AL
0438 FB STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
0439 90 NOP
043A 3D A0AC CMP AX,MAVT
043D 7D 04 JGE Q13
043F B3 06 MOV BL,06H
0441 EB 60 JMP SHORT Q22 ; VERTICALS TOO FAR APART = ERROR 0906

0443 3D C460 Q13: CMP AX,MIVT
0446 7E 04 JLE Q14
0448 B3 07 MOV BL,07H
044A EB 57 JMP SHORT Q22 ; VERTICALS TOO CLOSE TOGETHER = ERROR 0907

; TIMINGS SEEM O.K., NOW CHECK VERTICAL INTERRUPT (LEVEL 5)
044C 2B C9 Q14: SUB CX,CX ; SET TIMEOUT REG
044E E4 21 IN AL,INTA01
0450 24 DF AND AL,11011111B ; UNMASK INT. LEVEL 5
0452 E6 21 OUT INTA01,AL
0454 20 06 04B4 R AND DATA_AREA[INTR_FLAG-DATA],AL
0458 FB STI ; ENABLE INTS.
0459 F6 06 04B4 R 20 Q15: TEST DATA_AREA[INTR_FLAG-DATA],00100000B ; SEE IF INTR. 5 HAPPENED YET
045E 75 06 JNZ Q16 ; GO ON IF IT DID
0460 E2 F7 LOOP Q15 ; KEEP LOOKING IF IT DIDN'T
0462 B3 08 MOV BL,08H
0464 EB 30 JMP SHORT Q22 ; NO VERTICAL INTERRUPT = ERROR 0908

0466 E4 21 Q16: IN AL,INTA01 ; DISABLE INTERRUPTS FOR LEVEL 5
0468 0C 20 OR AL,00100000B
046A E6 21 OUT INTA01,AL
; SEE IF RED, GREEN, BLUE AND INTENSIFY DOTS WORK
; FIRST, SET A LINE OF REVERSE VIDEO, INTENSIFIED BLANKS INTO VIDEO
; BUFFER
046C B8 09DB MOV AX,09DBH ; WRITE CHARS, BLOCKS
046F B8 077F MOV BX,077FH ; PAGE 7, REVERSE VIDEO, HIGH INTENSITY
; 40 CHARACTERS
0472 B9 002B MOV CX,40
0475 CD 10 INT 10H
0477 33 C0 XOR AX,AX
0479 2B C9 Q17: SUB CX,CX ; START WITH BLUE DOTS
047B EE OUT DX,AL ; SET VIDEO ARRAY ADDRESS FOR DOTS
; SEE IF DOT COMES ON
047C EC Q18: IN AL,DX
047D AB 10 TEST AL,00010000B ; GET STATUS
047F 75 08 JNZ Q19 ; DOT THERE?
0481 E2 F9 LOOP Q18 ; GO LOOK FOR DOT TO TURN OFF
0483 B3 10 MOV BL,10H ; CONTINUE TESTING FOR DOT ON
0485 0A DC OR BL,AH ; OR IN DOT BEING TESTED
0487 EB 1A JMP SHORT Q22 ; DOT NOT COMING ON = ERROR 091X
; ( X=0, BLUE; X=1, GREEN; X=2, RED; X=3, INTENSITY)

; SEE IF DOT GOES OFF
0489 2B C9 Q19: SUB CX,CX
048B EC Q20: IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS
048C AB 10 TEST AL,00010000B ; IS DOT STILL ON?
048E 74 08 JE Q21 ; GO ON IF DOT OFF
0490 E2 F9 LOOP Q20 ; ELSE, KEEP WAITING FOR DOT TO GO OFF
0492 B3 20 MOV BL,20H
0494 0A DC OR BL,AH ; OR IN DOT BEING TESTED
0496 EB 08 JMP SHORT Q22 ; DOT STUCK ON = ERROR 092X
; (X=0, BLUE; X=1, GREEN; X=2, RED; X=3, INTENSITY)

; ADJUST TO POINT TO NEXT DOT
0498 FE C4 Q21: INC AH ;
049A 80 FC 04 CMP AH,4 ; ALL 4 DOTS DONE?
049D 74 09 JE Q23 ; GO END
049F 8A C4 MOV AL,AH
04A1 EB D6 JMP Q17 ; GO LOOK FOR ANOTHER DOT
04A3 B7 09 MOV BH,09H ; SET MSB OF ERROR CODE
04A5 E9 09BC R JMP E_MSG
; DONE WITH TEST RESET TO 40X25 - COLOR
04A8 EB 13BB R Q23: CALL DS:DATA
04AB B8 0001 MOV AX,0001H ; INIT TO 40X25 - COLOR
04AE CD 10 INT 10H
04B0 B8 0507 MOV AX,0507H ; SET TO VIDEO PAGE 7
04B3 CD 10 INT 10H
04B5 91 3E 0072 R 1234 CMP RESET_FLAG,1234H ; WARM START?
04B8 74 03 JE Q24 ; BYPASS PUTTING UP POWER-ON SCREEN
04BD EB 0C21 R CALL PUT_LOGO ; PUT LOGO ON SCREEN

```

```

048D E8 0C21 R      CALL PUT_LOGO      ; PUT LOGO ON SCREEN
04C0 B0 76          MOV AL,0110110B ; RE-INIT TIMER 1
04C2 E6 43          OUT TIM_CTL,AL  ;
04C4 B0 00          MOV AL,00H      ;
04C6 E6 41          OUT TIMER+1,AL  ;
04C8 90             NOP
04C9 90             NOP
04CA E6 41          OUT TIMER+1,AL  ;
                        ASSUME DS:ABS0
04CC E8 E6D8 R      CALL MFG_UP      ; MFG CHECKPOINT=F4
04CF 33 C0          XOR AX,AX
04D1 8E D8          MOV DS,AX
04D3 C7 06 0008 R   MOV NMI_PTR,OFFSET KB0NMI ; SET INTERRUPT VECTOR
04D9 C7 06 0120 R   MOV KEY62_PTR,OFFSET KEY_SCAN_SAVE ; SET VECTOR FOR
                        ; P0D INT HANDLER
04DF 0E             PUSH CS
04E0 58             POP AX
04E1 A3 0122 R      MOV KEY62_PTR+2,AX
                        ASSUME DS:DATA
04E4 E8 1388 R      CALL DDS      ; SET DATA SEGMENT
04E7 BE 001E R      MOV SI,OFFSET KB_BUFFER ; SET KEYBOARD PARMS
04EA 89 36 001A R   MOV BUFFER_HEAD,SI
04EE 89 36 001C R   MOV BUFFER_TAIL,SI
04F2 89 36 0080 R   MOV BUFFER_START,SI
04F6 83 C6 20       ADD SI,32      ; SET DEFAULT BUFFER OF 32 BYTES
04F9 89 36 00B2 R   MOV BUFFER_END,SI
04FD E4 A0          IN AL,0A0H     ; CLEAR NMI F/F
04FF B0 80          MOV AL,80H     ; ENABLE NMI
0501 E6 A0          OUT 0A0H,AL
; IF A KEY IS STUCK, THE BUFFER SHOULD FILL WITH THAT KEY'S CODE
; THIS WILL BE CHECKED LATER
; -----
; MEMORY SIZE DETERMINE AND TEST
; THIS ROUTINE WILL DETERMINE HOW MUCH MEM
; IS ATTACHED TO THE SYSTEM (UP TO 640KB)
; AND SET "MEMORY_SIZE" AND "REAL_MEMORY"
; WORDS IN THE DATA AREA.
;
; AFTER THIS, MEMORY WILL BE EITHER TESTED
; OR CLEARED, DEPENDING ON THE CONTENTS OF
; "RESET_FLAG"
; MFG. ERROR CODES -0AXX PLANAR BD ERROR
; -0BXX 64K CD ERROR
; -0CXX ERRORS IN BOTH
; ODD AND EVEN BYTES
; IN A 128K SYS
; -1YXX MEMORY ABOVE 128K
; Y=SEGMENT HAVING TROUBLE
; XX= ERROR BITS
; -----
0503 E8 E6D8 R      ASSUME DS:DATA
0506 B8 0040        CALL MFG_UP      ; MFG CHECKPOINT=F3
0509 E4 62          MOV BX,64      ; START WITH BASE 64K
050B A8 08          IN AL,PORT_C    ; GET CONFIG BYTE
050D 05 03          TEST AL,00001000B ; SEE IF 64K CARD INSTALLED
050F 83 C3 40       JNE Q25        ; (BIT 4 WILL BE 0 IF CARD PLUGGED)
0512 53             ADD BX,64      ; ADD 64K
0513 83 EB 10       PUSH BX        ; SAVE K COUNT
0516 89 1E 0013 R   MOV [MEMORY_SIZE],BX ; SUBTRACT 16K CRT REFRESH SPACE
051A 58             POP BX        ; LOAD "CONTIGUOUS MEMORY" WORD
051B BA 2000        MOV DX,2000H   ; SET POINTER TO JUST ABOVE 128K
051E 2B FF          SUB DI,D1      ; SET DI TO POINT TO BEGINNING
0520 B9 AA55        MOV CX,0AA55H  ; LOAD DATA PATTERN
0523 8E C2          MOV ES,DX      ; SET SEGMENT TO POINT TO MEMORY
; SPACE
0525 26 89 0D       MOV ES:[DI],CX ; SET DATA PATTERN TO MEMORY
0528 B0 0F          MOV AL,0FH     ; SET AL TO ODD VALUE
052A 26 B8 05       MOV AX,ES:[DI] ; GET DATA PATTERN BACK FROM MEM
052D 33 C1          XOR AX,CX      ; SEE IF DATA MADE IT BACK
052F 75 0C          JNZ Q27        ; NO? THEN END OF MEM HAS BEEN
; REACHED
0531 81 C2 1000     ADD DX,1000H   ; POINT TO BEGINNING OF NEXT 64K
0535 83 C3 40       ADD BX,64      ; ADJUST TOTAL MEM. COUNTER
0538 B0 FE A0       CMP DH,0A0H   ; PAST 640K YET?
053B 75 E6          JNE Q26        ; CHECK FOR ANOTHER BLOCK IF NOT
053D 89 1E 0015 R   MOV [TRUE_MEM],BX ; LOAD "TOTAL MEMORY" WORD
; SIZE HAS BEEN DETERMINED, NOW TEST OR CLEAR ALL OF MEMORY
0541 B8 0004        MOV AX,4      ; 4 KB KNOWN OK AT THIS POINT
0544 E8 05BC R      CALL Q35
0547 BA 0080        MOV DX,0080H   ; SET POINTER TO JUST ABOVE
; LOWER 2K
054A B9 7800        MOV CX,7800H   ; TEST 30K WORDS (60KB)
054D BE C2          MOV ES,DX
054F 51             PUSH CX
0550 53             PUSH BX
0551 50             PUSH AX
0552 E8 0859 R      CALL P0DSTG    ; TEST OR FILL MEM
0555 74 03          JZ Q29
0557 E9 0603 R      JMP Q39      ; JUMP IF ERROR
055A 58             POP AX
055B 58             POP BX
055C 59             POP CX
055D 80 FD 78       CMP CH,78H   ; RECOVER
0560 9C             PUSHF      ; WAS THIS A 60 K PASS
0561 05 003C        ADD AX,60      ; BUMP GOOD STORAGE BY 60 KB
0564 9D             POPF
0565 74 03          JE Q30
0567 05 0002        ADD AX,2      ; ADD 2 FOR A 62K PASS
056A E8 05BC R      CALL Q35
056D 3B C3          CMP AX,BX
056F 75 03          JNE Q31
0571 E9 0640 R      JMP Q43      ; ALL DONE, IF 50

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0574 3D 0080      Q31:  CMP     AX,128      ; DONE WITH 1ST 128K?
0577 74 1E        JE      Q32          ; GO FINISH REST OF MEM.
0579 BA 0F80      MOV     DX,0F80H      ; SET POINTER TO FINISH 1ST 64 KB
057C B9 0400      MOV     CX,0400H
057F 9E C2        MOV     ES,DX
0581 50          PUSH    AX
0582 53          PUSH    BX
0583 52          PUSH    DX
0584 E8 0B59 R    CALL    P0DSTG      ; GO TEST/FILL
0587 75 7A        JNZ     Q39
0589 5A          POP      DX
058A 5B          POP      BX
058B 58          POP      AX
058C 05 0002      ADD     AX,2          ; UPDATE GOOD COUNT
058F BA 1000      MOV     DX,1000H      ; SET POINTER TO 2ND 64K BLOCK
0592 B9 7C00      MOV     CX,7C00H      ; 62K WORTH
0595 EB B6        JMP      Q28          ; GO TEST IT
0597 BA 2000      MOV     DX,2000H      ; POINT TO BLOCK ABOVE 128K
059A 3B D8        CMP     BX,AX      ; COMPARE GOOD MEM TO TOTAL MEM
059C 75 03        JNE     Q34          ; EXIT IF ALL DONE
059E E9 0640 R    JMP      Q43          ; SET FOR 32KB BLOCK
05A1 B9 4000      MOV     CX,4000H
05A4 9E C2        MOV     ES,DX
05A6 50          PUSH    AX
05A7 53          PUSH    BX
05A8 52          PUSH    DX
05A9 E8 0B59 R    CALL    P0DSTG      ; GO TEST/FILL
05AC 75 55        JNZ     Q39
05AE 5A          POP      DX
05AF 5B          POP      BX
05B0 58          POP      AX
05B1 05 0020      ADD     AX,32          ; BUMP GOOD MEMORY COUNT
05B4 E8 058C R    CALL    Q35          ; DISPLAY CURRENT GOOD MEM
05B7 80 C6 08      ADD     DH,08H      ; SET POINTER TO NEXT 32K
05BA EB DE        JMP      Q33          ; AND MAKE ANOTHER PASS

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-----
SUBROUTINE FOR PRINTING TESTED
MEMORY OK MSG ON THE CRT
CALL PARAMS: AX = K OF GOOD MEMORY
(IN HEX)
-----

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058C          Q35:  PROC     NEAR
058C E8 138B R    CALL    D05          ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
058F 81 3E 0072 R 1234 CMP     RESET_FLAG,1234H ; WARM START?
05C5 74 3B        JE      Q35E      ; NO PRINT ON WARM START
05C7 53          PUSH    BX
05C8 51          PUSH    CX
05C9 52          PUSH    DX
05CA 50          PUSH    AX
05CB B4 02        MOV     AH,2          ; SAVE WORK REGS
05CD BA 1421      MOV     DX,1421H      ; SET CURSOR TOWARD THE END OF
05D0 B7 07        MOV     BH,7          ; ROW 20 (ROW 20, COL. 33)
05D2 C0 10        INT     10H          ; PAGE 7
05D4 58          POP      AX
05D5 50          PUSH    AX
05D6 B8 000A      MOV     BX,10          ; SET UP FOR DECIMAL CONVERT
05D9 B9 0003      MOV     CX,3          ; OF 3 NIBBLES
05DC 33 D2        XOR     DX,DX
05DE F7 F3        DIV     BX          ; DIVIDE BY 10
05E0 80 CA 30      OR      DL,30H      ; MAKE INTO ASCII
05E3 52          PUSH    DX          ; SAVE
05E4 E2 F6        LOOP    Q36
05E6 B9 0003      MOV     CX,3          ;
05E9 5B          POP      AX          ;
05EA E8 18BA R    CALL    PRT_HEX      ; RECOVER A NUMBER
05ED E2 FA        LOOP    Q37
05EF B9 0003      MOV     CX,3          ;
05F2 BE 0025 R    MOV     SI,OFFSET F3B ; PRINT " KB"
05F5 2E: BA 04    MOV     AL,CS:[SI]
05F8 46          INC      SI
05F9 E8 18BA R    CALL    PRT_HEX
05FC E2 F7        LOOP    Q38
05FE 58          POP      AX
05FF 5A          POP      DX
0600 59          POP      CX
0601 5B          POP      BX
0602 C3          Q35E:  RET
0603          Q35:  ENDP
; ON ENTRY TO MEMORY ERROR ROUTINE, CX HAS ERROR BITS
; AH HAS ODD/EVEN INFO, OTHER USEFUL INFO ON THE STACK
0603 5A          Q39:  POP      DX          ; POP SEGMENT POINTER TO DX
; (HEADING DOWNHILL, DON'T CARE ABOUT STACK)
0604 B1 FA 2000    CMP     DX,2000H      ; ABOVE 128K (THE SIMPLE CASE)
0608 7C 0E        JL      Q40          ; GO DO ODD/EVEN-LESS THAN 128K
060A BA D9        MOV     BL,CL          ; FORM ERROR BITS ("XX")
060C 0A DD        OR      BL,CH
060E B1 04        MOV     CL,4          ; ROTATE MOST SIGNIFIGANT
; NIBBLE OF SEGMENT
; TO LOW NIBBLE OF DH
0610 D2 EE        SHR     DH,CL
0612 B7 10        MOV     BH,10H
0614 0A FE        OR      BH,DH          ; FORM "1Y" VALUE
0616 EB 20        JMP      SHORT Q42
0618 B7 0A        MOV     BH,0AH      ; ERROR 0A...
061A E4 62        IN      AL,PORT_C      ; GET CONFIG BITS
061C 24 08        AND     AL,00001000B ; TEST FOR ATTRIB CARD PRESENT
061E 74 06        JZ      Q41          ; WORRY ABOUT ODD/EVEN IF IT IS
0620 BA D9        MOV     BL,CL
0622 0A DD        OR      BL,CH
0624 EB 12        JMP      SHORT Q42          ; COMBINE ERROR BITS IF IT ISN'T

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0626 80 FC 02          Q41:  CMP    AH,02          ; EVEN BYTE ERROR? ERR OAXX
0629 8A D9             MOV    BL,CL
062B 74 0B             JE      Q42
062D FE C7             INC     BH                ; MAKE INTO 0BXX ERR
062F 0A DD             OR      BL,CH            ; MOVE AND COMBINE ERROR BITS
0631 80 FC 01          CMP     AH,1              ; ODD BYTE ERROR
0634 74 02             JE      Q42
0636 FE C7             INC     BH                ; MUST HAVE BEEN BOTH
                                ; - MAKE INTO OCXX
063B BE 0035 R         Q42:  MOV     SI,OFFSET MEM_ERR
063B E8 09BC R         CALL    E_MSG              ; LET ERROR ROUTINE FIGURE OUT
                                ; WHAT TO DO
063E FA               CLI
063F F4               HLT
0640

Q43:
-----
; KEYBOARD TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; NMI HAS BEEN ENABLED FOR QUITE A FEW
; SECONDS NOW. CHECK THAT NO SCAN CODES
; HAVE SHOWN UP IN THE BUFFER. (STUCK
; KEY) IF THEY HAVE, DISPLAY THEM AND
; POST ERROR.
; MFG ERR CODE
; 2000 STRAY NMI INTERRUPTS OR KEYBOARD
; RECEIVE ERRORS
; 21XX CARD FAILURE
; XX=01, KB DATA STUCK HIGH
; XX=02, KB DATA STUCK LOW
; XX=03, NO NMI INTERRUPT
; 22XX STUCK KEY (XX=SCAN CODE)
-----
; ASSUME DS:DATA
; CHECK FOR STUCK KEYS
0640 E8 E6DB R         CALL    MFG_UP              ; MFG CODE=F2
0643 E8 13BB R         CALL    D05              ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
0646 BB 001E R         MOV     BX,OFFSET KB_BUFFER
0649 8A 07             MOV     AL,[BX]          ; CHECK FOR STUCK KEYS
064B 0A C0             OR      AL,AL            ; SCAN CODE = 0?
064D 74 06             JE      F6_Y            ; YES - CONTINUE TESTING
064F B7 22             MOV     BH,22H          ; 22XX ERROR CODE
0651 8A D8             MOV     BL,AL
0653 EB 0A             JMP     SHORT F6
0655 80 3E 0012 R 00   F6_Y:  CMP     KBD_ERR,00H          ; DID NMI'S HAPPEN WITH NO SCAN
                                ; CODE PASSED?
                                ; (STRAYS) - CONTINUE IF NONE
065A 74 1C             JE      F7              ; SET ERROR CODE 2000
065C BB 2000          MOV     BX,2000H
065F BE 0036 R         MOV     SI,OFFSET KEY_ERR ; GET MSG ADDR
0662 81 3E 0072 R 4321 F6:    CMP     RESET_FLAG,4321H ; WARM START TO DIAGS
066B 74 0B             JE      F6_Z            ; DO NOT PUT UP MESSAGE
066A 81 3E 0072 R 1234 CMP     RESET_FLAG,1234H ; WARM SYSTEM START
0670 74 03             JE      F6_Z            ; DO NOT PUT UP MESSAGE
0672 E8 09BC R         CALL    E_MSG              ; PRINT MSG ON SCREEN
0675 E9 06FF R         F6_Z:  JMP     F6_X
                                ; CHECK LINK CARD, IF PRESENT
067B 8A 0201          F7:    MOV     DX,0201H
067B EC             IN      AL,DX              ; CHECK FOR BURN-IN MODE
067C 24 F0             AND     AL,0F0H
067E 74 7F             JE      F6_X            ; BYPASS CHECK IN BURN-IN MODE
0680 E4 62             IN      AL,PORT_C        ; GET CONFIG. PORT DATA
0682 24 80             AND     AL,01000000B     ; KEYBOARD CABLE ATTACHED?
0684 74 79             JZ      F6_X            ; BYPASS TEST IF IT IS
0686 E4 61             IN      AL,PORT_B        ;
0688 24 FC             AND     AL,11111100B     ; DROP SPEAKER DATA
068A E6 61             OUT     PORT_B,AL
068C 80 86             MOV     AL,0B6H          ; MODE SET TIMER 2
068E E6 43             OUT     TIM_CTL,AL
0690 80 40             MOV     AL,040H          ; DISABLE NMI
0692 E6 A0             OUT     OAOH,AL
0694 80 20             MOV     AL,32            ; LSB TO TIMER 2
                                ; (APPROX. 40Khz VALUE)
0696 8A 0042          MOV     DX,TIMER+2
0699 EE             OUT     DX,AL
069A 2B C0             SUB     AX,AX
069C 8B C8             MOV     CX,AX
069E EC             OUT     DX,AL
069F E4 61             IN      AL,PORT_B        ; MSB TO TIMER 2 (START TIMER)
06A1 0C 01             OR      AL,1
06A3 E6 61             OUT     PORT_B,AL          ; ENABLE TIMER 2
06A5 E4 62             IN      AL,PORT_C        ; SEE IF KEYBOARD DATA ACTIVE
06A7 24 40             AND     AL,01000000B
06A9 75 06             JNZ     F7_1            ; EXIT LOOP IF DATA SHOWED UP
06AB E2 F8             LOOP    F7_0
06AD B3 02             MOV     BL,02H          ; SET NO KEYBOARD DATA ERROR
06AF EB 49             JMP     SHORT F6_1
06B1 06             F7_1:  PUSH    ES              ; SAVE ES
06B2 2B C0             SUB     AX,AX          ; SET UP SEGMENT REG
06B4 8E C0             MOV     ES,AX          ; *
06B6 26: C7 06 000B R F815 R MOV     ES:[NMI_PTR],OFFSET D11 ; SET UP NEW NMI VECTOR
06BD A2 00B4 R         MOV     INTR_FLAG,AL ; RESET INTR FLAG
06C0 E4 61             IN      AL,PORT_B        ; DISABLE INTERNAL BEEPER TO
06C2 0C 30             OR      AL,00110000B     ; PREVENT ERROR BEEP
06C4 E6 61             OUT     PORT_B,AL
06C6 80 C0             MOV     AL,0C0H
06C8 E6 A0             OUT     OAOH,AL          ; ENABLE NMI
06CA 89 0100          MOV     CX,0100H

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06CD E2 FE          F6_0: LOOP      F6_0          ; WAIT A BIT
06CF E4 61          IN          AL,PORT_B      ; RE-ENABLE BEEPER
06D1 24 CF          AND          AL,1100111B
06D3 E6 61          OUT          PORT_B,AL
06D5 A0 00B4 R      MOV          AL,INTR_FLAG    ; GET INTR FLAG
06DB 0A 0C          OR           AL,AL          ; WILL BE NON-ZERO IF NMI HAPPENED
06DA B3 03          MOV          BL,03H         ; SET POSSIBLE ERROR CODE
06DC 26: C7 06 00B R OF78 R MOV      ES:[NMI_PTR],OFFSET KBDNMI ; RESET NMI VECTOR
06E3 07             POP          ES             ; RESTORE ES
06E4 74 14          JZ           F6_1          ; JUMP IF NO NMI
06E6 80 00          MOV          AL,00H         ; DISABLE FEEDBACK CKT
06EB E6 A0          OUT          0A0H,AL
06EA E4 61          IN          AL,PORT_B
06EC 24 FE          AND          AL,1111110B     ; DROP GATE TO TIMER 2
06EE E6 61          OUT          PORT_B,AL
06F0 E4 62          F6_2: IN          AL,PORT_C      ; SEE IF KEYBOARD DATA ACTIVE
06F2 24 40          AND          AL,01000000B
06F4 74 09          JZ           F6_X          ; EXIT LOOP IF DATA WENT LOW
06F6 E2 F8          LOOP        F6_2
06F8 B3 01          MOV          BL,01H         ; SET KEYBOARD DATA STUCK HIGH ERR
06FA B7 21          F6_1: MOV          BH,21H         ; POST ERROR "21XX"
06FC E9 065F R      JMP          F6
06FF B0 0C          F6_X: MOV          AL,00H         ; DISABLE FEEDBACK CKT
0701 E6 A0          OUT          0A0H,AL

;-----
; CASSETTE INTERFACE TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF. WRITE A BIT OUT TO THE
; CASSETTE DATA BUS. VERIFY THAT CASSETTE DATA
; READ IS WITHIN A VALID RANGE.
; MFG. ERROR CODE=2300H (DATA PATH ERROR)
; 23FF (RELAY FAILED TO PICK)
;-----

= 0A9A
= 08AD

MAX_PERIOD EQU 0A9AH ; NOM. +10%
MIN_PERIOD EQU 08ADH ; NOM. -10%

;----- TURN THE CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
0703 E8 E6DB R      CALL        MFG_UP          ; MFG CODE=F1
0706 E4 61          IN          AL,PORT_B
0708 0C 09          OR           AL,0001001B     ; SET TIMER 2 SPK OUT, AND CASSETTE
070A E6 61          OUT          PORT_B,AL       ; OUT BITS ON, CASSETTE MOT OFF

;----- WRITE A BIT
070C E4 21          IN          AL,INTA01
070E 0C 01          OR           AL,01H         ; DISABLE TIMER INTERRUPTS
0710 E6 21          OUT          INTA01,AL
0712 80 B6          MOV          AL,0B6H         ; SEL TIM 2, LSB, MSB, MD 3
0714 E6 43          OUT          TIMER+3,AL      ; WRITE 8253 CMD/MODE REG
0716 B8 04D2        MOV          AX,1234         ; SET TIMER 2 CNT FOR 1000 USEC
0718 E6 42          OUT          TIMER+2,AL      ; WRITE TIMER 2 COUNTER REG
071B 8A C4          MOV          AL,AH         ; WRITE MSB
071D E6 42          OUT          TIMER+2,AL
071F 2B C9          SUB          CX,CX         ; CLEAR COUNTER FOR LONG DELAY
0721 E2 FE          LOOP        $             ; WAIT FOR COUNTER TO INIT

;----- READ CASSETTE INPUT
0723 E4 62          IN          AL,PORT_C      ; READ VALUE OF CASS IN BIT
0725 24 10          AND          AL,10H         ; ISOLATE FROM OTHER BITS
0727 A2 006B R      MOV          LAST_VAL,AL
072A E8 F96F R      CALL        READ_HALF_BIT    ; TO SET UP CONDITIONS FOR CHECK
072D E8 F96F R      CALL        READ_HALF_BIT
0730 E3 3E          JCXZ        F8             ; CAS_ERR
0732 53             PUSH        BX             ; SAVE HALF BIT TIME VALUE
0733 E8 F96F R      CALL        READ_HALF_BIT
0736 58             POP          AX             ; GET TOTAL TIME
0737 E3 37          JCXZ        F8             ; CAS_ERR
0739 03 C3          ADD          AX,BX
073B 3D 0A9A        CMP          AX,MAX_PERIOD
073E 73 30          JNC          F8             ; CAS_ERR
0740 3D 08AD        CMP          AX,MIN_PERIOD
0743 72 2B          JC           F8
0745 BA 0201        MOV          DX,201H
0748 EC            IN          AL,DX
0749 24 F0          AND          AL,0F0H         ; DETERMINE MODE
074B 3C 10          CMP          AL,00010000B     ; MFG?
074D 74 04          JE           F9
074F 3C 40          CMP          AL,01000000B     ; SERVICE?
0751 75 26          JNE          T13_END        ; GO TO NEXT TEST IF NOT

; CHECK THAT CASSETTE RELAY IS PICKING (CAN'T DO TEST IN NORMAL
; MODE BECAUSE OF POSSIBILITY OF WRITING ON CASSETTE IF "RECORD"
; BUTTON IS DEPRESSED.)
F9: IN          AL,PORT_B      ; SAVE PORT B CONTENTS
MOV      DL,AL          ; SET CASSETTE MOTOR ON
AND      AL,11100101B
OUT      PORT_B,AL
XOR      CX,CX

F91: LOOP       F91          ; WAIT FOR RELAY TO SETTLE
CALL     READ_HALF_BIT
CALL     READ_HALF_BIT
MOV      AL,DL          ; DROP RELAY
OUT      PORT_B,AL
JCXZ     T13_END        ; READ_HALF_BIT SHOULD TIME OUT IN
; THIS SITUATION
0768 B8 23FF        MOV      BX,23FFH      ; ERROR 23FF
076E EB 03          JMP          SHORT F81

F8: MOV          BX,2300H      ; CAS_ERR
0770 MOV          SI,OFFSET CASS_ERR ; ERR. CODE 2300H
0773 MOV          E_MSG          ; CASSETTE WRAP FAILED
0776 CALL        E_MSG          ; GO PRINT ERROR MSG

T13_END: IN      AL,INTA01    ; ENABLE TIMER INTS
AND      AL,0FEH
OUT      INTA01,AL
IN      AL,NMI_PORT      ; CLEAR NMI FLIP/FLOP
MOV      AL,80H          ; ENABLE NMI INTERRUPTS
OUT      NMI_PORT,AL

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-----
; SERIAL PRINTER AND MODEM POWER ON DIAGNOSTIC
; DESCRIPTION:
; VERIFIES THAT THE SERIAL PRINTER UART FUNCTIONS PROPERLY.
; CHECKS IF THE MODEM CARD IS ATTACHED. IF IT'S NOT, EXITS.
; VERIFIES THAT THE MODEM UART FUNCTIONS PROPERLY.
; ERROR CODES RETURNED BY 'UART' RANGE FROM 1 TO 1FH AND ARE
; REPORTED VIA REGISTER BL. SEE LISTING OF 'UART' (POD27)
; FOR POSSIBLE ERRORS
; MFG. ERR. CODES 23XX FOR SERIAL PRINTER
; 24XX FOR MODEM
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
-----
TEST SERIAL PRINTER INS8250 UART
-----
0785 EB E6D8 R      CALL    MFG_UP      ; MFG ROUTINE INDICATOR=FO
0788 BA 02F8        MOV     DX,02F8H    ; ADDRESS OF SERIAL PRINTER CARD
078B EB EB31 R      CALL    UART      ; ASYNCH. COMM. ADAPTER POD
078E 73 06          JNC     TM        ; PASSED
0790 BE 0038 R      MOV     SI,OFFSET COM1_ERR ; CODE FOR DISPLAY
0793 EB 09BC R      CALL    E_MSG     ; REPORT ERROR
-----
TEST MODEM INS8250 UART
-----
TM: 0796 EB E6D8 R      CALL    MFG_UP      ; MFG ROUTINE INDICATOR = EF
0799 E4 62          IN      AL,PORT_C   ; TEST FOR MODEM CARD PRESENT
079B 24 02          AND     AL,00000010B ; ONLY CONCERNED WITH BIT 1
079D 75 0E          JNE     TM1        ; IT'S NOT THERE - DONE WITH TEST
079F BA 03F8        MOV     DX,03F8H    ; ADDRESS OF MODEM CARD
07A2 EB EB31 R      CALL    UART      ; ASYNCH. COMM. ADAPTER POD
07A5 73 06          JNC     TM1        ; PASSED
07A7 BE 0039 R      MOV     SI,OFFSET COM2_ERR ; MODEM ERROR
07AA EB 09BC R      CALL    E_MSG     ; REPORT ERROR
TM1:
-----
SETUP HARDWARE INT. VECTOR TABLE
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABSO
SUB     AX,AX
MOV     ES,AX
MOV     CX,08      ; GET VECTOR CNT
PUSH    CS          ; SETUP DS SEG REG
POP      DS
MOV     SI,OFFSET VECTOR_TABLE
MOV     DI,OFFSET INT_PTR
F7A: MOVSW
INC     DI          ; SKIP OVER SEGMENT
INC     DI
LOOP    F7A
-----
SET UP OTHER INTERRUPTS AS NECESSARY
ASSUME DS:ABSO
MOV     DS,CX
MOV     INT5_PTR,OFFSET PRINT_SCREEN ; PRINT SCREEN
MOV     KEY62_PTR,OFFSET KEY62_INT ; 62 KEY CONVERSION
; ROUTINE
MOV     CSET_PTR,OFFSET CRT_CHAR_GEN ; DOT TABLE
MOV     BASIC_PTR,OFFSET BAS_ENT ; CASSETTE BASIC ENTRY
PUSH    CS
POP      AX
MOV     WORD_PTR BASIC_PTR+2,AX ; CODE SEGMENT FOR CASSETTE
-----
; CHECK FOR OPTIONAL ROM FROM C0000 TO F0000 IN 2K BLOCKS
; (A VALID MODULE HAS '55AA' IN THE FIRST 2 LOCATIONS,
; LENGTH INDICATOR (LENGTH/512) IN THE 3D LOCATION AND
; TEST/INIT. CODE STARTING IN THE 4TH LOCATION.)
; MFG ERR CODE 25XX (XX=MSB OF SEGMENT THAT HAS CRC CHECK)
-----
MOV     AL,01H
OUT     13H,AL
CALL    MFG_UP      ; MFG ROUTINE = EE
MOV     DX,0C000H   ; SET BEGINNING ADDRESS
ROM_SCAN_1:
MOV     DS,DX
SUB     BX,BX       ; SET BX=0000
MOV     AX,[BX]     ; GET 1ST WORD FROM MODULE
PUSH    BX
POP      BX
CMP     AX,0AA55H   ; BUS SETTLING
; = TO 1D WORD?
JNZ     NEXT_ROM   ; PROCEED TO NEXT ROM IF NOT
CALL    ROM_CHECK   ; GO CHECK OUT MODULE
JMP     SHORT ARE_WE_DONE ; CHECK FOR END OF ROM SPACE
NEXT_ROM:
ADD     DX,0080H    ; POINT TO NEXT 2K ADDRESS
ARE_WE_DONE:
CMP     DX,0F000H   ; AT F0000 YET?
JL      ROM_SCAN_1 ; GO CHECK ANOTHER ADD. IF NOT

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-----
DISKETTE ATTACHMENT TEST
DESCRIPTION
CHECK IF IPL DISKETTE DRIVE IS ATTACHED TO SYSTEM. IF
ATTACHED, VERIFY STATUS OF NEC FDC AFTER A RESET. ISSUE
A RECAL AND SEEK CMD TO FDC AND CHECK STATUS. COMPLETE
SYSTEM INITIALIZATION THEN PASS CONTROL TO THE BOOT
LOADER PROGRAM.
MFG ERR CODES: 2601 RESET TO DISKETTE CONTROLLER CD. FAILED
2602 RECALIBRATE TO DISKETTE DRIVE FAILED
2603 WATCHDOG TIMER FAILED
-----
0806 E8 E6DB R      CALL    MFG_UP      ; MFG ROUTINE = ED
0809 E8 138B R      CALL    D05      ; POINT TO DATA AREA
080C B0 FF          MOV     AL,OFFH
080E A2 0074 R      MOV     TRACK0,AL      ; INIT DISKETTE SCRATCHPADS
0811 A2 0075 R      MOV     TRACK1,AL
0814 A2 0076 R      MOV     TRACK2,AL
0817 E4 62          IN      AL,PORT_C      ; DISKETTE PRESENT?
0819 24 04          AND     AL,00000100B
081B 74 03          JZ      F10_0
081D E9 08A3 R      JMP     F15      ; NO - BYPASS DISKETTE TEST
0820 80 0E 0010 R 01 F10_0: OR     BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG,01H ; SET IPL DISKETTE
                                ; INDICATOR IN EQUIP. FLAG
0825 83 3E 0072 R 00 CMP     RESET_FLAG,0      ; RUNNING FROM POWER-ON STATE?
082A 75 0E          JNE     F10      ; BYPASS WATCHDOG TEST
082C B0 0A          MOV     AL,00001010B    ; READ INT. REQUEST REGISTER CMD
082E E6 20          OUT     INTA00,AL
0830 E4 20          IN      AL,INTA00
0832 24 40          AND     AL,01000000B    ; HAS WATCHDOG GONE OFF?
0834 75 04          JNZ     F10      ; PROCEED IF IT HAS
0836 B3 03          MOV     BL,03H          ; SET ERROR CODE
0838 E8 33          JMP     SHORT F13
083A B0 80          MOV     AL,FDC_RESET
083C E6 F2          OUT     OF2H,AL      ; DISABLE WATCHDOG TIMER
083E B4 00          MOV     AH,0
0840 8A 04          MOV     DL,AH          ; SET FOR DRIVE 0
0842 CD 13          INT     13H          ; VERIFY STATUS AFTER RESET
0844 F6 C4 FF        TEST     AH,OFFH      ; STATUS OK?
0847 B3 01          MOV     BL,01H      ; SET UP POSSIBLE ERROR CODE
0849 75 22          JNZ     F13          ; NO - FDC FAILED
;----- TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR ON
084B B0 81          MOV     AL,DRIVE_ENABLE+FDC_RESET ; TURN MOTOR ON,DRIVE 0
084D E6 F2          OUT     OF2H,AL      ; WRITE FDC CONTROL REG
084F 2B C9          SUB     CX,CX
0851 E2 FE          F11: LOOP    F11      ; WAIT FOR 1 SECOND
0853 E2 FE          F12: LOOP    F12
0855 33 D2          XOR     DX,DX      ; SELECT DRIVE 0
0857 B5 01          MOV     CH,1      ; SELECT TRACK 1
0859 8B 16 003E R    MOV     SEEK_STATUS,DL
085D E8 E9FB R      CALL    SEEK      ; RECALIBRATE DISKETTE
0860 B3 02          MOV     BL,02H      ; ERROR CODE
0862 72 09          JC      CH,34      ; GO TO ERR SUBROUTINE IF ERR
0864 B5 22          MOV     CH,34      ; SELECT TRACK 34
0866 E8 E9FB R      CALL    SEEK      ; SEEK TO TRACK 34
0869 73 0A          JNC     F14          ; OK, TURN MOTOR OFF
086B B3 02          MOV     BH,26H      ; DSK_ERR: (26XX)
086D B7 26          F13: MOV     SI,OFFSET_DISK_ERR ; GET ADDR OF MSG
086F BE 003C R      MOV     CALL E_MSG      ; GO PRINT ERROR MSG
0872 E8 09BC R      CALL    AL,FDC_RESET+02H
0875 B0 82          F14: MOV     AL,0E2H
0877 E6 F2          OUT     OF2H,AL
0879 E4 E2          IN      AL,0E2H
087B 24 06          AND     AL,00000110B
087D 3C 02          CMP     AL,00000010B
087F 75 1E          JNE     F14_1
0881 B0 84          MOV     AL,FDC_RESET+04H
0883 E6 F2          OUT     OF2H,AL
0885 E4 E2          IN      AL,0E2H
0887 24 06          AND     AL,00000110B
0889 3C 04          CMP     AL,00000100B
088B 75 12          JNE     F14_1
088D E4 E2          IN      AL,0E2H
088F 24 30          AND     AL,00110000B
0891 74 0C          JZ      F14_1
0893 3C 10          CMP     AL,00010000B
0895 B4 40          MOV     AH,01000000B
0897 74 02          JE      F14_2
0899 B4 80          MOV     AH,10000000B
089B 08 26 0010 R    F14_2: OR     BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG,AH
;----- TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR OFF
089F B0 80          F14_1: MOV     AL,FDC_RESET ; TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR OFF
08A1 E6 F2          OUT     OF2H,AL
08A3 C6 06 00B4 R 00 F15: MOV     INTR_FLAG,00H ; SET STRAY INTERRUPT FLAG = 00
08A8 BF 0078 R      MOV     D1,OFFSET_PRINT_TIM_OUT ; SET DEFAULT PRT TIMEOUT
08AB 1E            PUSH    DS
08AC 07            POP     DS
08AD B8 1414        MOV     AX,1414H      ; DEFAULT=20
08AB AB            STOSW
0881 AB            STOSW
0882 B8 0101        MOV     AX,0101H      ; RS232 DEFAULT=01
0885 AB            STOSW
0886 AB            STOSW
0887 E4 21          IN      AL,INTA01
0889 24 FE          AND     AL,0FEH      ; ENABLE TIMER INT. (LVL 0)
088B E6 21          OUT     INTA01,AL
088D 1E            ASSUME DS:XXDATA
088E B8 ----- R   PUSH    DS
08C1 8E DB          MOV     AX,XXDATA
08C1 8E DB          MOV     DS,AX

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08C3 80 3E 0018 R 00      CMP     POST_ERR,00H      ; CHECK FOR "POST_ERR" NON-ZERO
                                ASSUME  DS:DATA
08C8 1F                    POP     DS
08C9 74 10                JE      F15A_0      ; CONTINUE IF NO ERROR
08CB B2 02                MOV     DL,2        ; 2 SHORT BEEPS (ERROR)
08CD E8 1A0C R            CALL    ERR_BEEP
08D0                      ERR_WAIT
08D0 B4 00                MOV     AH,00
08D2 C0 16                INT     16H         ; WAIT FOR "ENTER" KEY
08D4 80 FC 1C            CMP     AH,1CH
08D7 75 F7                JNE     ERR_WAIT
08D9 E8 05                JMP     SHORT F15C
08DB B2 01                MOV     DL,1        ; 1 SHORT BEEP (NO ERRORS)
08DD E8 1A0C R            CALL    ERR_BEEP
08E0 B0 003D R            ;----- SETUP PRINTER AND RS232 BASE ADDRESSES IF DEVICE ATTACHED
08E3 33 F6                F15C:  MOV     BP,OFFSET F4      ; PRT_SRC_TBL
                                XOR     SI,SI
                                F16:
08E5 2E: 8B 56 00        MOV     DX,CS:[BP]      ; GET PRINTER BASE ADDR
08E9 B0 AA                MOV     AL,0AAH        ; WRITE DATA TO PORT A
08EB EE                OUT     DX,AL
08EC 1E                PUSH    DS
08ED EC                IN      AL,DX        ; BUS SETTLING
08EE 1F                POP     DS
08EF 3C AA                CMP     AL,0AAH        ; DATA PATTERN SAME
08F1 75 06                JNE     F17          ; NO - CHECK NEXT PRT CD
08F3 89 94 0008 R        MOV     PRINTER_BASE[SI],DX ; YES - STORE PRT BASE ADDR
08F7 46                INC     SI
08F8 46                INC     SI
08F9 45                F17:  INC     BP
08FA 45                INC     BP
08FB 83 FD 41            CMP     BP,OFFSET F4E    ; ALL POSSIBLE ADDRS CHECKED?
08FE 75 E5                JNE     F16          ; PRT_BASE
0900 33 DB                XOR     BX,BX        ; SET ADDRESS BASE
0902 BA 03FA            MOV     DX,03FAH      ; POINT TO INT ID REGISTER
0905 EC                IN      AL,DX        ; READ PORT
0906 A8 F8                TEST    AL,0F8H       ; SEEM TO BE AN 8250
0908 75 08                JNZ     F18
090A C7 87 0000 R 03FB  MOV     RS232_BASE[BX],3FBH ; SETUP RS232 CD #1 ADDR
0910 43                INC     BX
0911 43                INC     BX
0912 C7 87 0000 R 02FB  MOV     RS232_BASE[BX],2FBH ; SETUP RS232 #2
0918 43                INC     BX
0919 43                INC     BX
                                F18:
;----- SET UP EQUIP FLAG TO INDICATE NUMBER OF PRINTERS AND RS232
; CARDS
091A 8B C6                MOV     AX,SI
091C B1 03                MOV     CL,3
091E 02 CB                ROR     AL,CL        ; SHIFT COUNT
0920 0A C3                OR      AL,BL        ; ROTATE RIGHT 3 POSITIONS
                                OR      AL,BL        ; OR IN THE RS232 COUNT
0922 08 06 0011 R        OR      BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG+1,AL ; STORE AS SECOND BYTE
;----- SET EQUIP. FLAG TO INDICATE PRESENCE OF SERIAL PRINTER
; ATTACHED TO ON BOARD RS232 PORT. ---ASSUMPTION---"RTS" IS TIED TO
; "CARRIER DETECT" IN THE CABLE PLUG FOR THIS SPECIFIC PRINTER.
0926 8B C8                MOV     CX,AX
0928 8B 02FE            MOV     BX,2FEH      ; SAVE PRINTER COUNT IN CX
092B 2A 02FC            MOV     DX,2FCH      ; SET POINTER TO MODEM STATUS REG
092E 2A C0                SUB     DX,AL        ; POINT TO MODEM CONTROL REG
0930 EE                OUT     DX,AL
0931 EB 00                JMP     $+2          ; CLEAR IT
0933 87 D3                XCHG    DX,BX        ; DELAY
                                IN      AL,DX        ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REG
0935 EC                IN      AL,DX        ; CLEAR IT
0936 EB 00                JMP     $+2          ; DELAY
0938 B0 02                MOV     AL,02H      ; BRING UP RTS
093A 87 D3                XCHG    DX,BX        ; POINT TO MODEM CONTROL REG
093C EE                OUT     DX,AL
093D EB 00                JMP     $+2          ; DELAY
093F 87 D3                XCHG    DX,BX        ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REG
0941 EC                IN      AL,DX        ; GET CONTENTS
0942 A8 08                TEST    AL,00001000B ; HAS CARRIER DETECT CHANGED?
0944 74 23                JZ      F19_A        ; NO, THEN NO PRINTER
0946 A8 01                TEST    AL,00000001B ; DID CTS CHANGE? (AS WITH WRAP
                                ; CONNECTOR INSTALLED)
0948 75 1F                JNZ     F19_A        ; WRAP CONNECTOR ON IF IT DID
094A 2A C0                SUB     AL,AL        ; SET RTS OFF
094C 87 D3                XCHG    DX,BX        ; POINT TO MODEM CONTROL REG
094E EE                OUT     DX,AL        ; DROP RTS
094F EB 00                JMP     $+2          ; DELAY
0951 87 D3                XCHG    DX,BX        ; MODEM STATUS REG
0953 EC                IN      AL,DX        ; GET STATUS
0954 24 08                AND     AL,00001000B ; HAS CARRIER DETECT CHANGED?
0956 74 11                JZ      F19_A        ; NO, THEN NO PRINTER
; CARRIER DETECT IS FOLLOWING RTS--INDICATE SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED
0958 B0 C9 20            OR      CL,00100000B ;
095B F6 C1 CO            TEST    CL,11000000B ; CHECK FOR NO PARALLEL PRINTERS
095E 75 09                JNZ     F19_A        ; DO NOTHING IF PARALLEL PRINTER
                                ; ATTACHED
0960 80 C9 40            OR      CL,01000000B ; INDICATE 1 PRINTER ATTACHED
0963 C7 06 0008 R 02FB  MOV     PRINTER_BASE,2FBH ; STORE ON-BOARD RS232 BASE IN
                                ; PRINTER BASE
0969 08 0E 0011 R        F19_A:  OR      BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG+1,CL ; STORE AS SECOND BYTE
096D 33 D2                XOR     DX,DX        ; POINT TO FIRST SERIAL PORT
096F F6 C1 40            TEST    CL,040H      ; SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED?
0972 74 18                JZ      F19_C        ; NO, SKIP INIT
0974 81 3E 0000 R 02FB  CMP     RS232_BASE,02FBH ; PRINTER IN FIRST SERIAL PORT
097A 74 01                JE      F19_B        ; YES, JUMP
097C 42                INC     DX
                                F19_B:  MOV     AX,87H      ; NO POINT TO SECOND SERIAL PORT
                                INC     DX        ; INIT SERIAL PRINTER
097D B8 0087            MOV     AX,87H
0980 C0 14                INT     14H
0982 F6 C4 1E            TEST    AH,1EH
0985 75 05                JNZ     F19_C        ; ERROR?
0987 B8 0118            MOV     AX,0118H
098A C0 14                INT     14H        ; YES, JUMP
                                ; SEND CANCEL COMMAND TO
                                ; ..SERIAL PRINTER

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098C BA 0201      F19_C: MOV    DX,0201H
098F EC          IN      AL,DX                ; GET MFG. / SERVICE MODE INFO
0990 24 F0        AND     AL,0F0H            ; IS HIGH ORDER NIBBLE = 0?
0992 75 03        JNZ     F19_1              ; (BURN-IN MODE)
0994 E9 0043 R    F19_0: START                ; ELSE GO TO BEGINNING OF POST
0997 3C 20        CMP     AL,00100000B      F19_1:      ; SERVICE MODE LOOP?
0999 74 F9        JE      F19_0              ; BRANCH TO START
099B 81 3E 0072 R 4321 CMP     RESET_FLAG,4321H      ; DIAG. CONTROL PROGRAM RESTART?
09A1 74 0C        JE      F19_3              ; NO, GO BOOT
09A3 3C 10        CMP     AL,00010000B      ; MFG DCP RUN REQUEST
09A5 74 08        JE      F19_3
09A7 C7 06 0072 R 1234 MOV     RESET_FLAG,1234H      ; SET WARM START INDICATOR IN CASE
                                ; OF CARTRIDGE RESET
                                ; GO TO THE BOOT LOADER

09AD CD 19        INT     19H
                                ASSUME DS:ABS0

09AF FA          F19_3: CLI
09B0 2B C0        SUB     AX,AX
09B2 8E D8        MOV     DS,AX              ; RESET TIMER INT.
09B4 C7 06 0020 R FEAS R MOV     INT_PTR,OFFSET TIMER_INT
09BA CD 80        INT     80H                ; ENTER DCP THROUGH INT. 80H

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; THIS SUBROUTINE IS THE GENERAL ERROR HANDLER FOR THE POST
; ENTRY
; SI = OFFSET(ADDRESS) OF MESSAGE BUFFER
; BX= ERROR CODE FOR MANUFACTURING OR SERVICE MODE
; REGISTERS ARE NOT PRESERVED
; LOCATION "POST_ERR" IS SET NON-ZERO IF AN ERROR OCCURS IN
; CUSTOMER MODE
; SERVICE/MANUFACTURING FLAGS AS FOLLOWS: (HIGH NIBBLE OF
; PORT 201)
; 0000 = MANUFACTURING (BURN-IN) MODE
; 0001 = MANUFACTURING (SYSTEM TEST) MODE
; 0010 = SERVICE MODE (LOOP POST)
; 0100 = SERVICE MODE (SYSTEM TEST)

```

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09BC BA 0201      E_MSG PROC    NEAR
09BF EC          MOV     DX,201H
09C0 24 F0        IN      AL,DX                ; GET MODE BITS
09C2 75 03        JNZ     EMO                 ; ISOLATE BITS OF INTEREST
09C4 E9 0A61 R    JMP     MFG_OUT              ; MANUFACTURING MODE (BURN-IN)
09C7 3C 10        CMP     AL,00010000B
09C9 75 03        JNE     EM1
09CB E9 0A61 R    JMP     MFG_OUT              ; MFG. MODE (SYSTEM TEST)
09CE 8A F0        MOV     DH,AL                ; SAVE MODE
09D0 80 FF 0A     CMP     BH,0AH              ; ERROR CODE ABOVE 0AH (CRT STARTED
                                ; DISPLAY POSSIBLE)?
09D3 7C 63        JL      BEEPS                ; DO BEEP OUTPUT IF BELOW 10H
09D5 53          PUSH    BX                    ; SAVE ERROR AND MODE FLAGS
09D6 56          PUSH    SI
09D7 52          PUSH    DX
09D8 84 02        MOV     AH,2                ; SET CURSOR
09DA 8A 1521      MOV     DX,1521H            ; ROW 21, COL.33
09DD 87 07        MOV     BH,7                ; PAGE 7
09DF CD 10        INT     10H
09E1 8E 0030 R    MOV     SI,OFFSET ERROR_ERR
09E4 B9 0005      MOV     CX,5                ; PRINT WORD "ERROR"
09E7 2E: 8A 04    EM_0:  MOV     AL,CS:[SI]
09EA 46          INC     SI
09EB E8 18BA R    CALL    PRT_HEX
09EE E2 F7        LOOP   EM_0
; LOOK FOR A BLANK SPACE TO POSSIBLY PUT CUSTOMER LEVEL ERRORS (IN
; CASE OF MULTI ERROR)
09F0 B6 16        MOV     DH,16H
09F2 B4 02        MOV     AH,2                ; SET CURSOR
09F4 CD 10        INT     10H                ; ROW 22, COL33 (OR ABOVE, IF
                                ; MULTIPLE ERRS)
09F6 B4 08        MOV     AH,8                ; READ CHARACTER THIS POSITION
09F8 CD 10        INT     10H
09FA FE C2        INC     DL                ; POINT TO NEXT POSITION
09FC 3C 20        CMP     AL,' '              ; BLANK?
09FE 75 F2        JNE     EM_1                ; GO CHECK NEXT POSITION, IF NOT
0A00 5A          POP     DX                ; RECOVER ERROR POINTERS
0A01 5E          POP     SI
0A02 5B          POP     BX
0A03 80 FE 20     CMP     DH,00100000B        ; SERVICE MODE?
0A06 74 21        JE      SERV_OUT
0A08 80 FE 40     CMP     DH,01000000B
0A0B 74 1C        JE      SERV_OUT
0A0D 2E: 8A 04    MOV     AL,CS:[SI]            ; GET ERROR CHARACTER
0A10 E8 18BA R    CALL    PRT_HEX            ; DISPLAY IT
0A13 80 FF 20     CMP     BH,20H            ; ERROR BELOW 20? (MEM TROUBLE?)
0A16 7D 03        JNL     EM_2
0A18 E9 0A8B R    JMP     TOTLTPO
                                ASSUME DS:XXDATA
0A1B 1E          EM_2:  PUSH    DS
0A1C 50          PUSH    AX
0A1D B8 ---- R    MOV     AX,XXDATA
0A20 8E D8        MOV     DS,AX
0A22 B8 3E 0018 R MOV     POST_ERR,BH        ; SET ERROR FLAG NON-ZERO
0A26 5B          POP     AX
0A27 1F          POP     DS
                                ASSUME DS:NOTHING
0A28 C3          RET                        ; RETURN TO CALLER

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0A29          SERV_OUT:
0A29 8A C7      MOV     AL,BH          ; PRINT MSB
0A2B 53          PUSH    BX
0A2C E8 18A9 R  CALL    XPC_BYTE      ; DISPLAY IT
0A2F 5B          POP     BX
0A30 8A C3      MOV     AL,BL          ; PRINT LSB
0A32 E8 18A9 R  CALL    XPC_BYTE
0A35 E9 0ABB R  JMP     TOTLTPO
0A38 FA          CLI
0A39 8C C8      MOV     AX,CS          ; SET CODE SEG= STACK SEG
0A3B 8C DB      MOV     SS,AX          ; (STACK IS LOST, BUT THINGS ARE
                                ; OVER, ANYWAY)
0A3D B2 02      MOV     DL,2          ; 2 BEEPS
0A3F BC 0028 R  MOV     SP,OFFSET EX_0      ; SET DUMMY RETURN
0A42 B3 01      EB:      MOV     BL,1          ; SHORT BEEP
0A44 E9 FF31 R  JMP     BEEP
0A47 E2 FE      EB0:     LOOP    EBO          ; WAIT (BEEPER OFF)
0A49 FE CA      DEC     DL          ; DONE YET?
0A4B 75 F5      JNZ     EB          ; LOOP IF NOT
0A4D 80 FF 05   CMP     BH,05H        ; 64K CARD ERROR?
0A50 75 69      JNE     TOTLTPO       ; END IF NOT
0A52 80 FE 20   CMP     DH,00100000B    ; SERVICE MODE?
0A55 74 05      JEC     EB1
0A57 80 FE 40   CMP     DH,01000000B    ;
0A5A 75 F7      JNE     EB1
0A5C B3 01      EB1:     MOV     BL,1          ; END IF NOT
                                ; ONE MORE BEEP FOR 64K ERROR IF IN
                                ; SERVICE MODE
0A5E E9 FF31 R  JMP     BEEP
0A61          MFG_OUT:
0A61 FA          CLI
0A62 E4 61      IN       AL,PORT_B
0A64 24 FC      AND     AL,0FCH
0A66 E6 61      OUT     PORT_B,AL
0A68 BA 0011    MOV     DX,11H
0A6B 8A C7      MOV     AL,BH          ; SEND DATA TO ADDRESSES 11,12
0A6D EE          OUT     DX,AL          ; SEND HIGH BYTE
0A6E 42          INC     DX
0A6F 8A C3      MOV     AL,BL          ; SEND LOW BYTE
0A71 EE          OUT     DX,AL
                                ; INIT: ON-BOARD RS232 PORT FOR COMMUNICATIONS W/MFG MONITOR
0A72 B8 ----- R ASSUME DS:XXDATA
0A75 BE DB      MOV     AX,XXDATA
                                ; POINT TO DATA SEGMENT CONTAINING
                                ; CHECKPOINT #
0A77 8C C8      MOV     AX,CS
0A79 BE D0      MOV     SS,AX          ; SET STACK FOR RTN
0A7B BC 002E R  MOV     SP,OFFSET EX1
0A7E BA 02FB    MOV     DX,02FBH
0A81 E9 F0B5 R  JMP     SB250
                                ; LINE CONTROL REG. ADDRESS
                                ; GO SET UP FOR 9600, 000, 2 STOP
                                ; BITS, 8 BITS
                                ; DX CAME BACK WITH XMIT REG
                                ; ADDRESS IN IT
0A84 8B CA      M01:     MOV     CX,DX
                                ; MODEM CONTROL REG
                                ; SET DTR AND RTS LOW SO POSSIBLE
                                ; WRAP PLUG WON'T CONFUSE THINGS
0A86 BA 02FCH   MOV     DX,02FCH
0A89 2A C0      SUB     AL,AL
                                ; MODEM STATUS REG
0A8B EE          OUT     DX,AL
0A8C BA 02FE    MOV     DX,02FEH
0A8F EC          IN       AL,DX
0A90 24 10      AND     AL,00010000B    ; CTS UP YET?
0A92 74 FB      JZ      M02          ; LOOP TILL IT IS
0A94 4A          DEC     DX          ; SET DX=2FD (LINE STATUS REG)
0A95 87 D1      XCHG    DX,CX        ; POINT TO XMIT. DATA REG
0A97 A0 0005 R  MOV     AL,MFG_TST
0A9A EE          OUT     DX,AL
0A9B EB 00      JMP     $+2          ; GET MFG ROUTINE ERROR INDICATOR
                                ; (MAY BE WRONG FOR EARLY ERRORS)
                                ; DELAY
0A9D 87 D1      XCHG    DX,CX        ; POINT DX=2FD
0A9F EC          IN       AL,DX
0AA0 24 20      AND     AL,00100000B    ; TRANSMIT EMPTY?
0AA2 EB 00      JMP     $+2          ; DELAY
0AA4 74 F9      JZ      M03          ; LOOP TILL IT IS
0AA6 87 D1      XCHG    DX,CX
0AA8 8A C7      MOV     AL,BH
0AAA EE          OUT     DX,AL
0AAB EB 00      JMP     $+2          ; GET MSB OF ERROR WORD
                                ; DELAY
0AAD 87 D1      XCHG    DX,CX
0AAF EC          IN       AL,DX
0AB0 24 20      AND     AL,00100000B    ; WAIT FOR XMIT EMPTY
0AB2 EB 00      JMP     $+2          ; DELAY
0AB4 74 F9      JZ      M04          ;
0AB6 8A C3      MOV     AL,BL
0AB8 87 D1      XCHG    DX,CX        ; GET LSB OF ERROR WORD
0ABA EE          OUT     DX,AL
0ABB          TOTLTPO:
0ABB FA          CLI
0ABC 2A C0      MOV     AL,AL          ; DISABLE INTS.
0ABE E6 F2      OUT     OF2H,AL        ; STOP DISKETTE MOTOR
0AC0 E6 A0      OUT     0A0H,AL        ; DISABLE NMI
0AC2 F4          HLT
0AC3 C3          RET
0AC4          E_MSG    ENDP

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SUBROUTINE TO INITIALIZE INS8250 PORTS TO THE MASTER RESET
STATUS. THIS ROUTINE ALSO TESTS THE PORTS' PERMANENT
ZERO BITS.
EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
(DX) = ADDRESS OF THE 8250 TRANSMIT/RECEIVE BUFFER
UPON RETURN:
(CF) = 1 IF ONE OF THE PORTS' PERMANENT ZERO BITS WAS NOT
ZERO (ERR)
(DX) = PORT ADDRESS THAT FAILED TEST
(AL) = MEANINGLESS
(BL) = 2 INTR ENBL REG BITS NOT 0
3 INTR ID REG BITS NOT 0
4 MODEM CTRL REG BITS NOT 0
5 LINE STAT REG BITS NOT 0
0 IF ALL PORTS' PERMANENT ZERO BITS WERE ZERO
(DX) = TRANSMIT/RECEIVE BUFFER ADDRESS
(AL) = LAST VALUE READ FROM RECEIVER BUFFER
(BL) = 5 (MEANINGLESS)
PORTS SET UP AS FOLLOWS ON ERROR-FREE RETURN:
XF9 - INTR ENBL REG = 0 ALL INTERRUPTS DISABLED
XFA - INTR ID REG = 00000001B NO INTERRUPTS PENDING
XFB - LINE CTRL REG = 0 ALL BITS LOW
XFC - MODEM CTRL REG = 0 ALL BITS LOW
XFD - LINE STAT REG = 01100000B TRANSMITTER HOLDING
REGISTER AND TRANSMITTER EMPTY ON
XFE - MODEM STAT REG = XXXX0000B WHERE X'S REPRESENT
INPUT SIGNALS
REGISTERS DX, AL, AND BL ARE ALTERED. NO OTHER REGISTERS USED.

```

OAC4	EC	18250	PROC	NEAR	
OAC4	EC		IN	AL,DX	; READ RECVR BUFFER BUT IGNORE
OAC5	B3 02		MOV	BL,2	; CONTENTS
OAC7	E8 FE9F R		CALL	RR2	; ERROR INDICATOR
OACA	24 F0		AND	AL,11110000B	; READ INTR ENBL REG
OACC	75 28		JNE	AT20	; BITS 4-7 OFF?
OACE	E8 FE9A R		CALL	RR1	; NO - ERROR
OAD1	24 F8		AND	AL,11110000B	; READ INTR ID REG
OAD3	75 21		JNE	AT20	; BITS 3-7 OFF?
OAD5	42		INC	DX	; NO
OAD6	E8 FE9A R		CALL	RR1	; LINE CTRL REG
OAD9	24 E0		AND	AL,11100000B	; READ MODEM CTRL REG
OADB	75 19		JNE	AT20	; BITS 5-7 OFF?
OADD	E8 FE9A R		CALL	RR1	; NO
OAE0	24 80		AND	AL,10000000B	; READ LINE STAT REG
OAE2	75 12		JNE	AT20	; BIT 7 OFF?
OAE4	80 60		MOV	AL,60H	; NO
OAE6	EE		OUT	DX,AL	
OAE7	EB 00		JMP	\$+2	; I/O DELAY
OAE9	42		INC	DX	; MODEM STAT REG
OAEA	32 C0		XOR	AL,AL	
OAEC	EE		OUT	DX,AL	; WIRED BITS WILL BE HIGH
OAEF	E8 FEA0 R		CALL	RR3	; CLEAR BITS 0-3 IN CASE THEY'RE ON
OAF0	B3 EA 06		SUB	DX,6	; AFTER WRITING TO STATUS REG
OAF3	EC		IN	AL,DX	; RECEIVER BUFFER
OAF4	F8				; IN CASE WRITING TO PORTS CAUSED
OAF5	C3				; DATA READY TO GO HIGH!
OAF6	F9				
OAF7	C3	AT20:	RET		; ERROR RETURN
OAF8		18250	ENDP		

```

SUBROUTINE TO TEST A PARTICULAR 8250 INTERRUPT. PASS IT THE
(BIT # + 1) OF THE STATUS REGISTER THAT IS TO BE TESTED.
THIS ROUTINE SETS THAT BIT AND CHECKS TO SEE IF THE CORRECT
8250 INTERRUPT IS GENERATED.
IT EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
(AH) = BIT # TO BE TESTED
(BL) = INTERRUPT IDENTIFIER
(0) = RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE OR TRANSMITTER HOLDING
REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT TEST
(1) = RECEIVER LINE STATUS OR MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT
TEST
(BH) = BITS WHICH DETERMINE WHICH INTERRUPT IS TO BE
CHECKED
(0) = MODEM STATUS
(2) = TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY
(4) = RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE
(6) = RECEIVER LINE STATUS
(CX) = VALUE TO SUBTRACT AND ADD IN ORDER TO REFERENCE THE
INTERRUPT IDENTIFICATION REGISTER
(3) = RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE, TRANSMITTER HOLDING
REGISTER AND RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPTS
(4) = MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT
(DX) = ADDRESS OF THE LINE STATUS OR MODEM STATUS REGISTER
IT RETURNS:
(AL) = 0FFH IF TEST FAILS - EITHER NO INTERRUPT OCCURRED OR
THE WRONG INTERRUPT OCCURRED
OR
(AL) = CONTENTS OF THE INTERRUPT ID REGISTER FOR RECEIVED
DATA AVAILABLE AND TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER
EMPTY INTERRUPTS
-OR-
CONTENTS OF THE LINE STATUS OR MODEM STATUS REGISTER
DEPENDING ON WHICH ONE WAS TESTED.
(DX) = ADDRESS OF INTERRUPT ID REGISTER FOR RECEIVED DATA
AVAILABLE OR TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY
INTERRUPTS
OR
(DX) = ADDRESS OF THE LINE STATUS OR DATA SET STATUS
REGISTER (DEPENDING ON WHICH INTERRUPT WAS TESTED)
NO OTHER REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.

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OAF8      0AF8      EC      1CT      PROC      NEAR
OAF9      0AF9      EB 00      IN      AL,DX      ; READ STATUS REGISTER
OAF9      0AF9      EB 00      JMP      $+2      ; I/O DELAY
OAF9      0AF9      OA C4      OR      AL,AH      ; SET TEST BIT
OAF9      0AF9      EE      OUT      DX,AL      ; WRITE IT TO THE STATUS REGISTER
OAFE      0AFE      2B D1      SUB      DX,CX      ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ID REGISTER
OB00      0B00      51      PUSH      CX
OB01      0B01      2B C9      SUB      CX,CX      ; WAIT FOR 8250 INTERRUPT TO OCCUR
OB03      0B03      EC      IN      AL,DX      ; READ INTR ID REG
OB04      0B04      A8 01      TEST      AL,1      ; INTERRUPT PENDING?
OB06      0B06      74 02      JE      AT22      ; YES -RETURN W/ INTERRUPT ID IN AL
OB08      0B08      E2 F9      LOOP      AT21      ; NO - TRY AGAIN
OB0A      0B0A      59      POP      CX      ; AL = 1 IF NO INTERRUPT OCCURRED
OB0B      0B0B      3A C7      CMP      AL,BH      ; INTERRUPT WE'RE LOOKING FOR?
OB0D      0B0D      75 09      JNE      AT23      ; NO
OB0F      0B0F      OA DB      OR      BL,BL      ; DONE WITH TEST FOR THIS INTERRUPT
OB11      0B11      74 07      JE      AT24      ; RETURN W/ CONTENTS OF INTR ID REG
OB13      0B13      03 D1      ADD      DX,CX      ; READ STATUS REGISTER TO CLEAR THE
OB15      0B15      EC      IN      AL,DX      ; INTERRUPT (WHEN BL=1)
OB16      0B16      EB 02      JMP      SHORT AT24      ; RETURN CONTENTS OF STATUS REG
OB18      0B18      B0 FF      MOV      AL,OFFH      ; SET ERROR INDICATOR
OB1A      0B1A      C3      RET
OB1B      0B1B      C3      ENDP
;-----
; INT 19
;-----
; BOOT STRAP LOADER
;
; TRACK 0, SECTOR 1 IS READ INTO THE
; BOOT LOCATION (SEGMENT 0, OFFSET 7C00)
; AND CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED THERE.
;
; IF THE DISKETTE IS NOT PRESENT OR HAS A
; PROBLEM LOADING (E.G., NOT READY), AN INT.
; 18H IS EXECUTED. IF A CARTRIDGE HAS VECTORED
; INT. 18H TO ITSELF, CONTROL WILL BE PASSED TO
; THE CARTRIDGE.
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABS0
; BOOT_STRAP PROC NEAR
;
; STI      ; ENABLE INTERRUPTS
; SUB      AX,AX      ; SET 40X25 B8W MODE ON CRT
; INT      10H
; SUB      AX,AX      ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
; MOV      DS,AX
;-----
; SEE IF DISKETTE PRESENT
;
; IN      AL,PORT_C      ; GET CONFIG BITS
; AND      AL,00000100B      ; IS DISKETTE PRESENT?
; JNZ      H3      ; NO, THEN ATTEMPT TO GO TO CART.
;-----
; RESET THE DISK PARAMETER TABLE VECTOR
;
; MOV      WORD PTR DISK_POINTER, OFFSET DISK_BASE
; MOV      WORD PTR DISK_POINTER+2, CS
;-----
; LOAD SYSTEM FROM DISKETTE -- CX HAS RETRY COUNT
;
; MOV      CX,4      ; SET RETRY COUNT
; H1: PUSH      CX      ; SAVE RETRY COUNT
; MOV      AH,0      ; RESET THE DISKETTE SYSTEM
; INT      13H      ; DISKETTE_IO
; JC      H2      ; IF ERROR, TRY AGAIN
; MOV      AX,201H      ; READ IN THE SINGLE SECTOR
; SUB      DX,DX      ; TO THE BOOT LOCATION
; MOV      ES,DX
; MOV      BX,OFFSET BOOT_LOCN
;
; MOV      CX,1      ; DRIVE 0, HEAD 0
; INT      13H      ; SECTOR 1, TRACK 0
; INT      13H      ; DISKETTE_IO
; H2: POP      CX      ; RECOVER RETRY COUNT
; JNC      H3A      ; CF SET BY UNSUCCESSFUL READ
; LOOP      H1      ; DO IT FOR RETRY TIMES
;-----
; UNABLE TO IPL FROM THE DISKETTE
;
; H3: INT      18H      ; GO TO BASIC OR CARTRIDGE
;-----
; IPL WAS SUCCESSFUL
; H3A: JMP      BOOT_LOCN
; BOOT_STRAP ENDP
;-----
; THIS ROUTINE PERFORMS A READ/WRITE TEST ON A BLOCK OF
; STORAGE (MAX. SIZE = 32KB). IF "WARM START", FILL
; BLOCK WITH 0000 AND RETURN.
;
; DATA PATTERNS USED:
;
; 0->FF ON ONE BYTE TO TEST DATA BUS
; AAAA,5555,00FF,FF00 FOR ALL WORDS
; FILL WITH 0000 BEFORE EXIT
;
; ON ENTRY:
;
; ES = ADDRESS OF STORAGE TO BE TESTED
; DS = ADDRESS OF STORAGE TO BE TESTED
; CX = WORD COUNT OF STORAGE BLOCK TO BE TESTED
; (MAX. = 8000H (32K WORDS))
;
; ON EXIT:
;
; ZERO FLAG = OFF IF STORAGE ERROR
; IF ZERO FLAG = OFF, THEN CX = XOR'ED BIT PATTERN
; OF THE EXPECTED DATA PATTERN VS. THE ACTUAL DATA
; READ. (I.E., A BIT "ON" IN AL IS THE BIT IN ERROR)
; AH=03 IF BOTH BYTES OF WORD HAVE ERRORS
; AH=02 IF LOW (EVEN) BYTE HAS ERROR
; AH=01 IF HI (ODD) BYTE HAS ERROR
; AX,BX,CX,DX,D1,S1 ARE ALL DESTROYED.
;-----

```

0859		PODSTG	PROC	NEAR	
0859	FC		ASSUME	DS: ABS0	
085A	2B FF		CLD		; SET DIRECTION TO INCREMENT
085C	2B C0		SUB	D1, D1	; SET D1=0000 REL. TO START OF SEG
			SUB	AX, AX	; INITIAL DATA PATTERN FOR 00-FF
					TEST
085E	8E D8		MOV	DS, AX	; SET DS TO ABS0
0860	8B 1E 0472 R		MOV	BX, DATA_WORD[RESET_FLAG-DATA]	; WARM START?
0864	81 FB 1234		CMP	BX, 1234H	
0868	8C C2		MOV	DX, ES	
086A	8E DA		MOV	DS, DX	; RESTORE DS
086C	75 0B		JNE	P1	
086E	F3/ AB	P12:	REP	STOSW	; SIMPLE FILL WITH 0 ON WARM-START
0870	8E D8		MOV	DS, AX	
0872	89 1E 0472 R		MOV	DATA_WORD[RESET_FLAG-DATA], BX	
0876	8E DA		MOV	DS, DX	; RESTORE DS
0878	C3		RET		; AND EXIT
0879	81 FB 4321	P1:	CMP	BX, 4321H	; DIAG. RESTART?
087F	74 EF		JE	P12	; DO FILL WITH ZEROS
087F	8B 05	P2:	MOV	[D1], AL	; WRITE TEST DATA
0881	8A 05		MOV	AL, [D1]	; GET IT BACK
0883	32 C4		XOR	AL, AH	; COMPARE TO EXPECTED
0885	74 03		JZ	PY	
0887	E9 0C0C R		JMP	P8	; ERROR EXIT IF MISCOMPARE
088A	FE C4	PY:	INC	AH	; FORM NEW DATA PATTERN
088C	8A C4		MOV	AL, AH	
088E	75 EF		JNZ	P2	; LOOP TILL ALL 256 DATA PATTERNS
					DONE
0890	8B E9		MOV	BP, CX	; SAVE WORD COUNT
0892	BB AAAA		MOV	AX, 0AAAAH	; LOAD DATA PATTERN
0895	8B D8		MOV	BX, AX	
0897	BA 5555		MOV	DX, 05555H	; LOAD OTHER DATA PATTERN
089A	F3/ AB		REP	STOSW	; FILL WORDS FROM LOW TO HIGH
					WITH AAAA
089C	4F		DEC	D1	; POINT TO LAST WORD WRITTEN
089D	4F		DEC	D1	
089E	FD		STD		
089F	8B F7		MOV	SI, D1	; SET DIRECTION FLAG TO GO DOWN
08A1	8B C0		MOV	CX, BP	; SET INDEX REGS. EQUAL
08A3		P3:			RECOVER WORD COUNT
08A3	AD		LODSW		GO FROM HIGH TO LOW
08A4	33 C3		XOR	AX, BX	GET WORD FROM MEMORY
08A6	75 64		JNZ	P8	EQUAL WHAT S/B THERE?
08A8	8B C2		MOV	AX, DX	GO ERROR EXIT IF NOT
08AA	AB		STOSW		GET 55 DATA PATTERN
08AB	E2 F6		LOOP	P3	STORE IT IN LOCATION JUST READ
08AD	8B C0		MOV	CX, BP	LOOP TILL ALL BYTES DONE
08AF	FC		CLD		RECOVER WORD COUNT
08B0	46		INC	SI	BACK TO INCREMENT
08B1	46		INC	SI	ADJUST PTRS
08B2	8B FE		MOV	DI, SI	
08B4	8B DA		MOV	BX, DX	; S/B DATA PATTERN TO BX
08B6	BA 00FF		MOV	DX, 00FFH	; DATA FOR CHECKERBOARD PATTERN
08B9	AD	PX:	LODSW		GET WORD FROM MEMORY
08BA	33 C3		XOR	AX, BX	EQUAL WHAT S/B THERE?
08BC	75 4E		JNZ	P8	GO ERROR EXIT IF NOT
08BE	8B C2		MOV	AX, DX	GET OTHER PATTERN
08C0	AB		STOSW		STORE IT IN LOCATION JUST READ
08C1	E2 F6		LOOP	PX	LOOP TILL ALL BYTES DONE
08C3	8B C0		MOV	CX, BP	RECOVER WORD COUNT
08C5	FD		STD		DECREMENT
08C6	4E		DEC	SI	ADJUST PTRS
08C7	4E		DEC	SI	
08C8	8B FE		MOV	DI, SI	
08CA	8B DA		MOV	BX, DX	; S/B DATA PATTERN TO BX
08CC	F7 D2		NOT	DX	; MAKE PATTERN FF00
08CE	0A D2		OR	DL, DL	; FIRST PASS?
08D0	74 E7		JZ	PX	
08D2	FC		CLD		; INCREMENT
08D3	83 C6 04		ADD	SI, 4	
08D6	F7 D2		NOT	DX	
08D8	8B FE		MOV	DI, SI	
08DA	8B C0		MOV	CX, BP	
08DC		P4:			; LOW TO HIGH
08DC	AD		LODSW		GET A WORD
08DD	33 C2		XOR	AX, DX	SHOULD COMPARE TO DX
08DF	75 2B		JNZ	P8	GO ERROR IF NOT
08E1	AB		STOSW		WRITE 0000 BACK TO LOCATION
					JUST READ
08E2	E2 F8		LOOP	P4	LOOP TILL DONE
08E4	FD		STD		BACK TO DECREMENT
08E5	4E		DEC	SI	ADJUST POINTER DOWN TO LAST WORD
08E6	4E		DEC	SI	WRITTEN
					; CHECK IF IN SERVICE/MFG MODES, IF SO, PERFORM REFRESH CHECK
08E7	BA 0201		MOV	DX, 201H	
08EA	EC		IN	AL, DX	; GET OPTION BITS
08EB	24 F0		AND	AL, 0F0H	
08ED	3C F0		CMP	AL, 0F0H	; ALL BITS HIGH=NORMAL MODE
08EF	74 10		JE	P6	
08F1	8C C9		MOV	CX, CS	
08F3	8C D3		MOV	BX, SS	
08F5	3B CB		CMP	CX, BX	; SEE IF IN PRE-STACK MODE
08F7	74 08		JE	P6	; BYPASS RETENTION TEST IF SO
08F9	80 18		MOV	AL, 24	; SET OUTER LOOP COUNT
					; WAIT ABOUT 6-8 SECONDS WITHOUT ACCESSING MEMORY
					; IF REFRESH IS NOT WORKING PROPERLY, THIS SHOULD
					; BE ENOUGH TIME FOR SOME DATA TO GO SOUR.

```

0BF8 E2 FE      P5:  LOOP      P5
0BF9 FE C8      DEC        AL
0BFF 75 FA      JNZ        P5
OC01 8B CD      P6:  MOV        CX,BP      ; RECOVER WORD COUNT
OC03 AD         LODSW      ; GET WORD
OC04 0B C0      P7:  OR         AX,AX      ; = TO 0000
OC06 75 04      JNZ        P8      ; ERROR IF NOT
OC08 E2 F9      LOOP      P7      ; LOOP TILL DONE
OC0A EB 13      JMP        SHORT P11    ; THEN EXIT
OC0C 8B C8      P8:  MOV        CX,AX      ; SAVE BITS IN ERROR
OC0E 32 E4      XOR        AH,AH
OC10 0A ED      OR         CH,CH      ; HIGH BYTE ERROR?
OC12 74 02      JZ         P9
OC14 FE C4      INC        AH      ; SET HIGH BYTE ERROR
OC16 0A C9      P9:  OR         CL,CL      ; LOW BYTE ERROR?
OC18 74 03      JZ         P10
OC1A 80 C4 02   ADD        AH,2
OC1D 0A E4      P10: OR        AH,AH      ; SET ZERO FLAG=0 (ERROR INDICATION)
OC1F FC         P11: CLD          ; SET DIR FLAG BACK TO INCREMENT
OC20 C3         RET          ; RETURN TO CALLER
OC21

PODSTG  ENDP
; *****
; PUT_LOGO PROCEDURE
; THIS PROC SETS UP POINTERS AND CALLS THE SCREEN
; OUTPUT ROUTINE SO THAT THE IBM LOGO, A MESSAGE,
; AND A COLOR BAR ARE PUT UP ON THE SCREEN.
; AX,BX, AND DX ARE DESTROYED. ALL OTHERS ARE SAVED
; *****
PUT_LOGO PROC NEAR
    PUSH    DS
    PUSH    BP
    PUSH    AX
    PUSH    BX
    PUSH    CX
    PUSH    DX
    MOV     BP,OFFSET LOGO ; POINT DH DL AT ROW,COLUMN 0,0
    MOV     DX,8000H      ; ATTRIBUTE OF CHARACTERS TO BE
    MOV     BL,00011111B ; WRITTEN
    INT     82H           ; CALL OUTPUT ROUTINE
    MOV     BL,00000000B  ; INITIALIZE ATTRIBUTE
    MOV     DL,0          ; INITIALIZE COLUMN
    AGAIN:  MOV     DH,94H ; SET LINE
    MOV     BP,OFFSET COLOR ; OUTPUT GIVEN COLOR BAR
    INT     82H           ; CALL OUTPUT ROUTINE
    INC     BL            ; INCREMENT ATTRIBUTE
    CMP     DL,32         ; IS THE COLUMN COUNTER POINTING
    JAE     PAST 40?      ; PAST 40?
    JAE     IF NOT, DO IT AGAIN
    JL      AGAIN
    POP     DX
    POP     CX
    POP     BX
    POP     AX
    POP     BP            ; RESTORE BP
    POP     DS            ; RESTORE DS
    RET

PUT_LOGO ENDP
LOGO DB LOGO_E - LOGO
      DB ' ',220
LOGO_E = $
      DB 40,-5
      DB 40,-5
      DB 2,7,1,9,3,4,9,4,1,-5
      DB 2,7,1,10,2,5,7,5,1,-5
      DB 2,7,1,11,1,6,5,6,1,-5
      DB 4,3,5,3,3,3,3,5,3,5,-5
      DB 4,3,5,3,3,3,3,6,1,6,3,-5
      DB 4,3,5,8,4,13,3,-5
      DB 4,3,5,7,5,13,3,-5
      DB 4,3,5,8,4,13,3,-5
      DB 4,3,5,3,3,3,3,13,3,-5
      DB 4,3,5,3,3,3,3,1,5,1,3,3,-5
      DB 2,7,1,11,1,5,2,3,2,5,1,-5
      DB 2,7,1,10,2,5,3,1,3,5,1,-5
      DB 2,7,1,9,3,5,7,5,1,-5
      DB 40,-5
      DB 40,-4
COLOR DB COLOR_E - COLOR
      DB 219
COLOR_E = $
      DB 2,121-2,2,121-2,2,121-2,2,121-2,2,-4
      ASSUME DS:DATA

```

```

----- INT 10 -----
VIDEO_10
THESE ROUTINES PROVIDE THE CRT INTERFACE
THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS ARE PROVIDED:
(AH)=0 SET MODE (AL) CONTAINS MODE VALUE
      (AL)=0 40X25 BW (POWER ON DEFAULT)
      (AL)=1 40X25 COLOR
      (AL)=2 80X25 BW
      (AL)=3 80X25 COLOR
      GRAPHICS MODES
      (AL)=4 320X200 4 COLOR
      (AL)=5 320X200 BW 4 SHADES
      (AL)=6 640X200 BW 2 SHADES
      (AL)=7 NOT VALID
**** EXTENDED MODES ****
      (AL)=8 160X200 16 COLOR
      (AL)=9 320X200 16 COLOR
      (AL)=A 640X200 4 COLOR
      *** NOTE BW MODES OPERATE SAME AS COLOR MODES, BUT
      COLOR BURST IS NOT ENABLED
      *** NOTE IF HIGH ORDER BIT IN AL IS SET, THE REGEN
      BUFFER IS NOT CLEARED.
(AH)=1 SET CURSOR TYPE
      (CH) = BITS 4-0 = START LINE FOR CURSOR
      ** HARDWARE WILL ALWAYS CAUSE BLINK
      ** SETTING BIT 5 OR 6 WILL CAUSE ERRATIC
      BLINKING OR NO CURSOR AT ALL
      ** IN GRAPHICS MODES, BIT 5 IS FORCED ON TO
      DISABLE THE CURSOR
      (CL) = BITS 4-0 = END LINE FOR CURSOR
(AH)=2 SET CURSOR POSITION
      (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN (0,0) IS UPPER LEFT
      (BH) = PAGE NUMBER (MUST BE 0 FOR GRAPHICS MODES)
(AH)=3 READ CURSOR POSITION
      (BH) = PAGE NUMBER (MUST BE 0 FOR GRAPHICS MODES)
      ON EXIT (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF CURRENT CURSOR
      (CH,CL) = CURSOR MODE CURRENTLY SET
(AH)=4 READ LIGHT PEN POSITION
      ON EXIT:
      (AH) = 0 -- LIGHT PEN SWITCH NOT DOWN/NOT TRIGGERED
      (AH) = 1 -- VALID LIGHT PEN VALUE IN REGISTERS
      (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF CHARACTER LP POSN
      (CH) = RASTER LINE (0-199)
      (BX) = PIXEL COLUMN (0-319,639)
(AH)=5 SELECT ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE (VALID ONLY FOR
      ALPHA MODES)
      (AL)=NEW PAGE VALUE (0-7 FOR MODES 0&1, 0-3 FOR
      MODES 2&3)
      IF BIT 7 (80H) OF AL=1
      READ/WRITE CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTERS
      (AL) = 80H READ CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTERS
      (AL) = 81H SET CPU PAGE REGISTER
      (BL) = VALUE TO SET
      (AL) = 82H SET CRT PAGE REGISTER
      (BH) = VALUE TO SET
      (AL) = 83H SET BOTH CRT AND CPU PAGE REGISTERS
      (BL) = VALUE TO SET IN CPU PAGE REGISTER
      (BH) = VALUE TO SET IN CRT PAGE REGISTER
      IF BIT 7 (80H) OF AL=1
      ALWAYS RETURNS (BH) = CONTENTS OF CRT PAGE REG
      (BL) = CONTENTS OF CPU PAGE REG
(AH)=6 SCROLL ACTIVE PAGE UP
      (AL) = NUMBER OF LINES, INPUT LINES BLANKED AT
      BOTTOM OF WINDOW, AL = 0 MEANS BLANK
      ENTIRE WINDOW
      (CH,CL) = ROW,COLUMN OF UPPER LEFT CORNER OF
      SCROLL
      (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF
      SCROLL
      (BH) = ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED ON BLANK LINE
(AH)=7 SCROLL ACTIVE PAGE DOWN
      (AL) = NUMBER OF LINES, INPUT LINES BLANKED AT TOP
      OF WINDOW, AL=0 MEANS BLANK ENTIRE WINDOW
      (CH,CL) = ROW,COLUMN OF UPPER LEFT CORNER OF
      SCROLL
      (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF
      SCROLL
      (BH) = ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED ON BLANK LINE

CHARACTER HANDLING ROUTINES
(AH) = 8 READ ATTRIBUTE/CHARACTER AT CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
      (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE (VALID FOR ALPHA MODES ONLY)
      ON EXIT:
      (AL) = CHAR READ
      (AH) = ATTRIBUTE OF CHARACTER READ (ALPHA MODES
      ONLY)
(AH) = 9 WRITE ATTRIBUTE/CHARACTER AT CURRENT CURSOR
      POSITION
      (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE (VALID FOR ALPHA MODES ONLY)
      (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE
      (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
      (BL) = ATTRIBUTE OF CHARACTER (ALPHA)/COLOR OF
      CHARACTER (GRAPHICS). SEE NOTE ON WRITE
      DOT FOR BIT 7 OF BL = 1.
(AH) = 10 (0AH) WRITE CHARACTER ONLY AT CURRENT CURSOR
      POSITION
      (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE (VALID FOR ALPHA MODES ONLY)
      (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE
      (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
      (BL) = COLOR OF CHAR (GRAPHICS)
      SEE NOTE ON WRITE DOT FOR BIT 7 OF BL = 1.

```

```

FOR READ/WRITE CHARACTER INTERFACE WHILE IN GRAPHICS MODE,
THE CHARACTERS ARE FORMED FROM A CHARACTER
GENERATOR IMAGE MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM ROM.
INTERRUPT 44H (LOCATION 0010H) IS USED TO
POINT TO THE 1K BYTE TABLE CONTAINING THE
FIRST 128 CHARS (0-127).
INTERRUPT 1FH (LOCATION 0007CH) IS USED TO
POINT TO THE 1K BYTE TABLE CONTAINING THE SECOND
128 CHARS (128-255).
FOR WRITE CHARACTER INTERFACE IN GRAPHICS MODE, THE
REPLICATION FACTOR CONTAINED IN (CX) ON ENTRY WILL
PRODUCE VALID RESULTS ONLY FOR CHARACTERS
CONTAINED ON THE SAME ROW. CONTINUATION TO
SUCCEEDING LINES WILL NOT PRODUCE CORRECTLY.

GRAPHICS INTERFACE
(AH) = 11 (0BH) SET COLOR PALETTE
      (BH) = PALETTE COLOR ID BEING SET (0-127)
      (BL) = COLOR VALUE TO BE USED WITH THAT COLOR ID
            COLOR ID = 0 SELECTS THE BACKGROUND
            COLOR (0-15)
            COLOR ID = 1 SELECTS THE PALETTE TO BE
            USED:
            2 COLOR MODES:
              0 = WHITE FOR COLOR 1
              1 = BLACK FOR COLOR 1
            4 COLOR MODES:
              0 = GREEN, RED, BROWN FOR
              COLORS 1,2,3
              1 = CYAN, MAGENTA, WHITE FOR
              COLORS 1,2,3
            16 COLOR MODES:
              ALWAYS SETS UP PALETTE AS:
              BLUE FOR COLOR 1
              GREEN FOR COLOR 2
              CYAN FOR COLOR 3
              RED FOR COLOR 4
              MAGENTA FOR COLOR 5
              BROWN FOR COLOR 6
              LIGHT GRAY FOR COLOR 7
              DARK GRAY FOR COLOR 8
              LIGHT BLUE FOR COLOR 9
              LIGHT GREEN FOR COLOR 10
              LIGHT CYAN FOR COLOR 11
              LIGHT RED FOR COLOR 12
              LIGHT MAGENTA FOR COLOR 13
              YELLOW FOR COLOR 14
              WHITE FOR COLOR 15
            IN 40X25 OR 80X25 ALPHA MODES, THE VALUE SET
            FOR PALETTE COLOR 0 INDICATES THE BORDER
            COLOR TO BE USED. IN GRAPHIC MODES, IT
            INDICATES THE BORDER COLOR AND THE
            BACKGROUND COLOR.
(AH) = 12 (0CH) WRITE DOT
      (DX) = ROW NUMBER
      (CX) = COLUMN NUMBER
      (AL) = COLOR VALUE
            IF BIT 7 OF AL = 1, THEN THE COLOR VALUE IS
            EXCLUSIVE OR'D WITH THE CURRENT CONTENTS OF
            THE DOT
(AH) = 13 (0DH) READ DOT
      (DX) = ROW NUMBER
      (CX) = COLUMN NUMBER
      (AL) RETURNS THE DOT READ

ASCII TELETYPE ROUTINE FOR OUTPUT
(AH) = 14 (0EH) WRITE TELETYPE TO ACTIVE PAGE
      (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
      (BL) = FOREGROUND COLOR IN GRAPHICS MODE
      NOTE -- SCREEN WIDTH IS CONTROLLED BY PREVIOUS
      MODE SET
(AH) = 15 (0FH) CURRENT VIDEO STATE
      RETURNS THE CURRENT VIDEO STATE
      (AL) = MODE CURRENTLY SET (SEE AH=0 FOR
      EXPLANATION)
      (AH) = NUMBER OF CHARACTER COLUMNS ON SCREEN
      (BH) = CURRENT ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE
(AH) = 16 (10H) SET PALETTE REGISTERS
      (AL) = 0 SET PALETTE REGISTER
            (BL) = PALETTE REGISTER TO SET (00H - 0FH)
            (BH) = VALUE TO SET
      (AL) = 1 SET BORDER COLOR REGISTER
            (BH) = VALUE TO SET
      (AL) = 2 SET ALL PALETTE REGISTERS AND BORDER
      REGISTER
      ES:DX POINTS TO A 17 BYTE LIST
      BYTES 0 THRU 15 ARE VALUES FOR PALETTE
      REGISTERS 0 THRU 15
      BYTE 16 IS THE VALUE FOR THE BORDER
      REGISTER

NOTE:
IN MODES USING A 32K REGEN (9 AND A), ACCESS THROUGH THE CPU
REGISTER BY USE OF 8B00H SEGMENT VALUE ONLY REACHES THE
FIRST 16K. BIOS USES THE CONTENTS OF THE CPU PAGE REG
(BITS 3,4, & 5 OF PAGDAT IN BIOS DATA AREA) TO DERIVE THE
PROPER SEGMENT VALUE.

CS,SS,DS,ES,BX,CX,DX PRESERVED DURING CALL
ALL OTHERS DESTROYED

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-----
: VIDEO GATE ARRAY REGISTERS
:
: PORT 3DA OUTPUT
:
: REG 0 MODE CONTROL 1 REGISTER
: 01H +HI BANDWIDTH/-LOW BANDWIDTH
: 02H +GRAPHICS/-ALPHA
: 04H +B&W
: 08H +VIDEO ENABLE
: 10H +16 COLOR GRAPHICS
:
: REG 1 PALETTE MASK REGISTER
: 01H PALETTE MASK 0
: 02H PALETTE MASK 1
: 04H PALETTE MASK 2
: 08H PALETTE MASK 3
:
: REG 2 BORDER COLOR REGISTER
: 01H BLUE
: 02H GREEN
: 04H RED
: 08H INTENSITY
:
: REG 3 MODE CONTROL 2 REGISTER
: 01H RESERVED -- MUST BE ZERO
: 02H +ENABLE BLINK
: 04H RESERVED -- MUST BE ZERO
: 08H +2 COLOR GRAPHICS (640X200 2 COLOR ONLY)
:
: REG 4 RESET REGISTER
: 01H +ASYNCHRONOUS RESET
: 02H +SYNCHRONOUS RESET
:
: REGS 10 TO 1F PALETTE REGISTERS
: 01H BLUE
: 02H GREEN
: 04H RED
: 08H INTENSITY
:
: VIDEO GATE ARRAY STATUS
:
: PORT 3DA INPUT
:
: 01H +DISPLAY ENABLE
: 02H +LIGHT PEN TRIGGER SET
: 04H -LIGHT PEN SWITCH MADE
: 08H +VERTICAL RETRACE
: 10H +VIDEO DOTS
:
: ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:VIDEO_RAM
: M0010 LABEL WORD ; TABLE OF ROUTINES WITHIN VIDEO I/O
: DW OFFSET SET_MODE
: DW OFFSET SET_CTYPE
: DW OFFSET SET_CPDS
: DW OFFSET READ_CURSOR
: DW OFFSET READ_LPEN
: DW OFFSET ACT_DISP_PAGE
: DW OFFSET SCROLL_UP
: DW OFFSET SCROLL_DOWN
: DW OFFSET READ_AC_CURRENT
: DW OFFSET WRITE_AC_CURRENT
: DW OFFSET WRITE_C_CURRENT
: DW OFFSET SET_COLOR
: DW OFFSET WRITE_DOT
: DW OFFSET READ_DOT
: DW OFFSET WRITE_TTY
: DW OFFSET VIDEO_STATE
: DW OFFSET SET_PALETTE
:
: M0010L EQU $-M0010
:
: OCE9
: OCE9 0DA5 R
: OCEB E45E R
: OCED E488 R
: OCEF E520 R
: OCF1 F751 R
: OCF3 E4B3 R
: OCF5 E503 R
: OCF7 E63F R
: OCF9 F0E4 R
: OCFB F113 R
: OCFD F12C R
: OCFE E543 R
: OD01 F187 R
: OD03 F146 R
: OD05 1992 R
: OD07 E5B1 R
: OD09 E685 R
: = 0022
:
: M0010L EQU $-M0010
:
: VIDEO_I0 PROC NEAR
:
: STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
: CLD ; SET DIRECTION FORWARD
:
: PUSH ES ;
: PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT REGISTERS
: PUSH DX
: PUSH CX
: PUSH BX
: PUSH SI
: PUSH DI
: PUSH AX
: MOV AL,AH ; SAVE AX VALUE
: MOV AL,AH ; GET INTO LOW BYTE
: XOR AH,AH ; ZERO TO HIGH BYTE
: SAL AX,1 ; *2 FOR TABLE LOOKUP
: MOV SI,AX ; PUT INTO SI FOR BRANCH
: CMP AX,M0010L ; TEST FOR WITHIN RANGE
: JB C1 ; BRANCH AROUND BRANCH
: POP AX ; THROW AWAY THE PARAMETER
: JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; DO NOTHING IF NOT IN RANGE
:
: C1: MOV AX,0B00H ; SEGMENT FOR COLOR CARD
: CMP CRT_MODE,9 ; IN MODE USING 32K REGEN
: JC C2 ; NO_JUMP
: MOV AH,PAGDAT ; GET COPY OF PAGE REGS
: AND AH,CPUREG ; ISOLATE CPU REG
: SHR AH,1 ; SHIFT TO MAKE INTO SEGMENT VALUE
: C2: MOV AX,AX ; SET UP TO POINT AT VIDEO RAM AREA
: POP AX ; RECOVER VALUE
: MOV AH,CRT_MODE ; GET CURRENT MODE INTO AH
: JMP WORD PTR CS:[SI+OFFSET M0010]
:
: VIDEO_I0 ENDP

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-----
; SET_MODE
; THIS ROUTINE INITIALIZES THE ATTACHMENT TO
; THE SELECTED MODE. THE SCREEN IS BLANKED.
; INPUT
; (AL) = MODE SELECTED (RANGE 0-B)
; OUTPUT
; NONE
-----

0048      0048      0800      M0050 LABEL WORD ; TABLE OF REGEN LENGTHS
0048      0800      DW 2048 ; MODE 0 40X25 BW
004A      0800      DW 2048 ; MODE 1 40X25 COLOR
004C      1000      DW 4096 ; MODE 2 80X25 BW
004E      1000      DW 4096 ; MODE 3 80X25 COLOR
0050      4000      DW 16384 ; MODE 4 320X200 4 COLOR
0052      4000      DW 16384 ; MODE 5 320X200 4 COLOR
0054      4000      DW 16384 ; MODE 6 640X200 BW
0056      0000      DW 0 ; MODE 7 INVALID
0058      4000      DW 16384 ; MODE 8 160X200 16 COLOR
005A      8000      DW 32768 ; MODE 9 320X200 16 COLOR
005C      8000      DW 32768 ; MODE A 640X200 4 COLOR

;----- COLUMNS
005E      28 28 50 50 28 28 M0060 LABEL BYTE
005E      50 00 14 28 50 DB 40,40,80,80,40,40,80,0,20,40,80

;----- TABLE OF GATE ARRAY PARAMETERS FOR MODE SETTING
0069      0C 0F 00 02 M0070 LABEL BYTE
= 0004 ;----- SET UP FOR 40X25 BW MODE 0
;----- DB 0CH,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
M0070L EQU $-M0070
;----- SET UP FOR 40X25 COLOR MODE 1
;----- DB 08H,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;----- SET UP FOR 80X25 BW MODE 2
;----- DB 0DH,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;----- SET UP FOR 80X25 COLOR MODE 3
;----- DB 09H,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;----- SET UP FOR 320X200 4 COLOR MODE 4
;----- DB 0AH,03H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;----- SET UP FOR 320X200 BW MODE 5
;----- DB 0EH,03H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;----- SET UP FOR 640X200 BW MODE 6
;----- DB 0EH,01H,0,8 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;----- SET UP FOR INVALID MODE 7
;----- DB 00H,00H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;----- SET UP FOR 160X200 16 COLOR MODE 8
;----- DB 1AH,0FH,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;----- SET UP FOR 320X200 16 COLOR MODE 9
;----- DB 1BH,0FH,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS
;----- SET UP FOR 640X200 4 COLOR MODE A
;----- DB 0BH,03H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMS

;----- TABLES OF PALETTE COLORS FOR 2 AND 4 COLOR MODES
0095      00 0F 00 00 M0072 LABEL BYTE
= 0004 ;----- DB 0,0FH,0,0
;----- EQU $-M0072 ; ENTRY LENGTH
;----- DB 0FH,0,0,0 ; 2 COLOR, SET 1
;----- DB 0,2,4,6 ; 4 COLOR, SET 0
0099      0F 00 00 00 M0074 LABEL BYTE
009D      00 02 04 06 DB 0,2,4,6
;----- DB 0,2,4,6 ; 4 COLOR, SET 1
00A1      00 03 05 0F M0075 LABEL BYTE
00A5      SET_MODE DB 0,3,5,0FH
;----- PROC NEAR
00A5      50      PUSH AX ; SAVE INPUT MODE ON STACK
00A6      24 7F AND AL,7FH ; REMOVE CLEAR REGEN SWITCH
00A8      3C 07 CMP AL,7 ; CHECK FOR VALID MODES
00AA      74 04 JE C3 ; MODE 7 IS INVALID
00AC      3C 08 CMP AL,08H
00AE      72 02 JC C4 ; GREATER THAN A IS INVALID
00B0      80 00 C3: MOV AL,0 ; DEFAULT TO MODE 0
00B2      3C 02 C4: CMP AL,2 ; CHECK FOR MODES NEEDING 128K
00B4      74 08 JE C5
00B6      3C 03 CMP AL,3
00B8      74 04 JE C5
00BA      3C 09 CMP AL,09H
00BC      72 0A JC C6
00BE      81 3E 0015 R 0080 C5: CMP TRUE_MEM,128 ; DO WE HAVE 128K?
00C4      73 02 JNC C6 ; YES, JUMP
00C6      80 00 MOV AL,0 ; NO, DEFAULT TO MODE 0
00C8      BA 03D4 C6: MOV DX,03D4H ; ADDRESS OF COLOR CARD
00CB      8A E0 MOV AH,AL ; SAVE MODE IN AH
00CD      A2 0049 R MOV CRT_MODE,AL ; SAVE IN GLOBAL VARIABLE
00D0      89 16 0063 R MOV ADDR_6845,DX ; SAVE ADDRESS OF BASE
00D4      8B F8 MOV DI,AX ; SAVE MODE IN DI
00D6      BA 03DA MOV DX,VGA_CTL ; POINT TO CONTROL REGISTER
00D9      EC IN AL,DX ; SYNC CONTROL REG TO ADDRESS
00DA      32 C0 XOR AL,AL ; SET VGA REG 0
00DC      EE OUT DX,AL ; SELECT IT
00DD      A0 0065 R MOV AL,CRT_MODE_SET ; GET LAST MODE SET
00E0      24 F7 AND AL,0F7H ; TURN OFF VIDEO
00E2      EE OUT DX,AL ; SET IN GATE ARRAY

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;----- SET DEFAULT PALETTES
0DE3 8B C7      MOV     AX,D1      GET MODE
0DE5 84 10      MOV     AH,10H    SET PALETTE REG 0
0DE7 8B 0095 R  MOV     BX,OFFSET M0072    POINT TO TABLE ENTRY
0DEA 3C 06      CMP     AL,6      2 COLOR MODE?
0DEC 74 0F      JE       C7       YES, JUMP
0DEE 8B 0DA1 R  MOV     BX,OFFSET M0075    POINT TO TABLE ENTRY
0DF1 3C 05      CMP     AL,5      CHECK FOR 4 COLOR MODE
0DF3 74 08      JE       C7       YES, JUMP
0DF5 3C 04      CMP     AL,4      CHECK FOR 4 COLOR MODE
0DF7 74 04      JE       C7       YES JUMP
0DF9 3C 0A      CMP     AL,0AH    CHECK FOR 4 COLOR MODE
0DFB 75 11      JNE      C9       NO, JUMP
0DFD 89 0004    C7:     MOV     CX,4      NUMBER OF REGS TO SET
0E00 8A C4      CB:     MOV     AL,AH    GET REG NUMBER
0E02 EE         OUT     DX,AL    SELECT IT
0E03 2E: BA 07  MOV     AL,CS:[BX1]   GET DATA
0E06 EE         OUT     DX,AL    SET IT
0E07 FE C4      INC     AH      NEXT REG
0E09 43         INC     BX      NEXT TABLE VALUE
0E0A E2 F4      LODP    CB
0E0C EB 08      JMP     SHORT C11

;----- SET PALETTES FOR DEFAULT 16 COLOR
0E0E 89 0010    C9:     MOV     CX,16      NUMBER OF PALETTES, AH IS REG
                                COUNTER
0E11 8A C4      C10:    MOV     AL,AH    GET REG NUMBER
0E13 EE         OUT     DX,AL    SELECT IT
0E14 EE         OUT     DX,AL    SET PALETTE VALUE
0E15 FE C4      INC     AH      NEXT REG
0E17 E2 FB      LOOP    C10

;----- SET UP M0 & M1 IN PAGREG
0E19 8B C7      C11:    MOV     AX,D1      GET CURRENT MODE
0E1B 32 0B      XOR     BL,BL      SET UP FOR ALPHA MODE
0E1D 3C 04      CMP     AL,4      IN ALPHA MODE
0E1F 72 08      JC       C12      YES, JUMP
0E21 83 40      MOV     BL,40H    SET UP FOR 16K REGEN
0E23 3C 09      CMP     AL,09H    MODE USE 16K
0E25 72 02      JC       C12      YES, JUMP
0E27 83 C0      MOV     BL,0COH    SET UP FOR 32K REGEN
0E29 BA 03DF    C12:    MOV     DX,PAGREG   SET PORT ADDRESS OF PAGREG
0E2C A0 008A R  MOV     AL,PAGDAT    GET LAST DATA OUTPUT
0E2F 24 3F      AND     AL,3FH      CLEAR M0 & M1 BITS
0E31 0A C3      OR      AL,BL        SET NEW BITS
0E33 EE         OUT     DX,AL    STUFF BACK IN PORT
0E34 A2 008A R  MOV     PAGDAT,AL    SAVE COPY IN RAM

;----- ENABLE VIDEO AND CORRECT PORT SETTING
0E37 8B C7      MOV     AX,D1      GET CURRENT MODE
0E39 32 E4      XOR     AH,AH      INTO AX REG
0E3B 89 0004    MOV     CX,M0070L    SET TABLE ENTRY LENGTH
0E3E F7 E1      MUL     CX          TIMES MODE FOR OFFSET INTO TABLE
0E40 8B 08      MOV     BX,AX        TABLE OFFSET IN BX
0E42 81 C3 0D69 R ADD     BX,OFFSET M0070 ADD TABLE START TO OFFSET
0E46 2E: BA 27  MOV     AH,CS:[BX1]   SAVE MODE SET AND PALETTE
0E49 2E: BA 47 02 MOV     AL,CS:[BX + 2] TILL WE CAN PUT THEM IN RAM
0E4D 8B F0      MOV     SI,AX
0E4F FA        CL1
0E50 EB E675 R  CALL    MODE_ALIVE    KEEP MEMORY DATA VALID
0E53 80 10      MOV     AL,10H      DISABLE NMI AND HOLD REQUEST
0E55 E6 A0      OUT     NMI_PORT,AL
0E57 BA 03DA    MOV     DX,VGA_CTL
0E5A 80 04      MOV     AL,4
0E5C EE         OUT     DX,AL    POINT TO RESET REG
0E5D 80 02      MOV     AL,2
0E5F EE         OUT     DX,AL    SEND TO GATE ARRAY
                                SET SYNCHRONOUS RESET
                                DO IT
; WHILE THE GATE ARRAY IS IN RESET STATE, WE CANNOT ACCESS RAM
0E60 8B C6      MOV     AX,SI      RESTORE NEW MODE SET
0E62 80 E4 F7  AND     AH,0F7H  TURN OFF VIDEO ENABLE
0E65 32 C0      XOR     AL,AL        SET UP TO SELECT VGA REG 0
0E67 EE         OUT     DX,AL    SELECT IT
0E68 86 E0      XCHG    AH,AL        AH IS VGA REG COUNTER
0E6A EE         OUT     DX,AL    SET MODE
0E6B 80 04      MOV     AL,4
0E6D EE         OUT     DX,AL    SET UP TO SELECT VGA REG 4
0E6E 32 C0      XOR     AL,AL        SELECT IT
0E70 EE         OUT     DX,AL    REMOVE RESET FROM VGA

; NOW OKAY TO ACCESS RAM AGAIN
0E71 80 80      MOV     AL,80H      ENABLE NMI AGAIN
0E73 E6 A0      OUT     NMI_PORT,AL
0E75 EB E675 R  CALL    MODE_ALIVE    KEEP MEMORY DATA VALID
0E78 FB        STI       ENABLE INTERRUPTS
0E79 EB 07      JMP     SHORT C14
0E7B 8A C4      C13:    MOV     AL,AH    GET VGA REG NUMBER
0E7D EE         OUT     DX,AL    SELECT REG
0E7E 2E: BA 07  MOV     AL,CS:[BX1]   GET TABLE VALUE
0E81 EE         OUT     DX,AL    PUT IN VGA REG
0E82 43         INC     BX      NEXT IN TABLE
0E83 FE C4      INC     AH      NEXT REG
0E85 E2 F4      LOOP    C13      DO ENTIRE ENTRY

;---- SET UP CRT AND CPU PAGE REGS ACCORDING TO MODE & MEMORY SIZE
0E87 BA 03DF    MOV     DX,PAGREG   SET IO ADDRESS OF PAGREG
0E8A A0 008A R  MOV     AL,PAGDAT    GET LAST DATA OUTPUT
0E8D 24 C0      AND     AL,0COH      CLEAR REG BITS
0E8F 83 36      MOV     BL,36H     SET UP FOR GRAPHICS MODE WITH 32K
                                REGEN
0E91 AB 80      TEST    AL,80H        IN THIS MODE?
0E93 75 0C      JNZ     C15           YES, JUMP
0E95 83 3F      MOV     BL,3FH       SET UP FOR 16K REGEN AND 128K
                                MEMORY
0E97 81 3E 0015 R 0080 CMP     TRUE_MEM,12B  DO WE HAVE 128K?
0E9D 73 02      JNC     C15           YES, JUMP
0E9F 83 1B      MOV     BL,1BH      SET UP FOR 16K REGEN AND 64K
                                MEMORY

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OE A1 0A C3          C15:  OR    AL,BL          ; COMBINE MODE BITS AND REG VALUES
OE A3 EE            OUT    DX,AL          ; SET PORT
OE A4 A2 00BA R      MOV    PAGDAT,AL     ; SAVE COPY IN RAM
OE A7 8B C6          MOV    AX,S1        ; PUT MODE SET & PALETTE IN RAM
OE A9 8B 26 0065 R   MOV    CRT_MODE_SET,AH
OE AD A2 0066 R      MOV    CRT_PALETTE,AL
OE B0 E4 61          IN     AL,PORT_B     ; GET CURRENT VALUE OF 8255 PORT B
OE B2 24 FB          AND    AL,0FBH      ; SET UP GRAPHICS MODE
OE B4 F6 C4 02       TEST   AH,2         ; JUST SET ALPHA MODE IN VGA?
OE B7 75 02          JNZ    C16          ; YES, JUMP
OE B9 0C 04          OR     AL,4         ; SET UP ALPHA MODE
OE BB E6 61          C16:  OUT    PORT_B,AL ; STUFF BACK IN 8255
                      ; ----- SET UP 6845
OE BD 1E            PUSH   DS           ; SAVE DATA SEGMENT VALUE
OE BE 33 C0          XOR     AX,AX       ; SET UP FOR A850 SEGMENT
OE C0 8E D8          MOV    DS,AX       ; ESTABLISH VECTOR TABLE ADDRESSING
                      DS:ASSUME
OE C2 C5 1E 0074 R   LDS     BX,PARAM_PTR ; GET POINTER TO VIDEO PARAMS
                      ASSUME DS:CODE
OE C6 8B C7          MOV    AX,D1       ; GET CURRENT MODE IN AX
OE C8 B9 0010 90     MOV    CX,00040    ; LENGTH OF EACH ROW OF TABLE
OE CC 80 FC 02       CMP    AH,2       ; DETERMINE WHICH TO USE
OE CF 72 10          JC     C17         ; MODE IS 0 OR 1
OE D1 03 D9          ADD     BX,CX      ; MOVE TO NEXT ROW OF INIT TABLE
OE D3 80 FC 04       CMP    AH,4       ;
OE D5 72 09          JC     C17         ; MODE IS 2 OR 3
OE D8 03 D9          ADD     BX,CX      ; MOVE TO GRAPHICS ROW OF
                      ; INIT_TABLE
OE DA 80 FC 09       CMP    AH,9       ;
OE DD 72 02          JC     C17         ; MODE IS 4, 5, 6, 8, OR 9
OE DF 03 D9          ADD     BX,CX      ; MOVE TO NEXT GRAPHICS ROW OF
                      ; INIT_TABLE
                      ; ----- BX POINTS TO CORRECT ROW OF INITIALIZATION TABLE
OE E1 50            C17:  PUSH   AX       ; SAVE MODE IN AH
OE E2 8A 47 02       MOV    AL,DS:[BX+2] ; GET HORZ. SYNC POSITION
OE E4 8B 7F 0A       MOV    DI,WORD PTR DS:[BX+10] ; GET CURSOR TYPE
OE E8 1E            PUSH   DS
OE EA E8 138B R      CALL    DDS
                      ASSUME DS:DATA
OE EC A2 0089 R      MOV    HORZ_POS,AL  ; SAVE HORZ. SYNC POSITION VARIABLE
OE EE 89 3E 0060 R   MOV    CURSOR_MODE,D1 ; SAVE CURSOR MODE
OE F0 50            PUSH   AX
OE F2 A0 0086 R      MOV    AL,VAR_DELAY ; SET DEFAULT OFFSET
OE F4 24 0F          AND    AL,0FH
OE F6 A2 0086 R      MOV    VAR_DELAY,AL
OE FC 5B            POP     AX
                      ASSUME DS:CODE
OE FE 1F            POP     DS
OE FE 32 E4          XOR     AH,AH      ; AH WILL SERVE AS REGISTER NUMBER
                      ; DURING LOOP
OF 00 BA 03D4        MOV    DX,03D4H    ; POINT TO 6845
                      ; LOOP THROUGH TABLE, OUTPUTTING REG ADDRESS, THEN VALUE FROM TABLE
OF 03 8A C4          C18:  MOV    AL,AH   ; GET 6845 REGISTER NUMBER
OF 05 EE            OUT    DX,AL
OF 06 42            INC    DX           ; POINT TO DATA PORT
OF 07 F6 C4          INC    AH         ; NEXT REGISTER VALUE
OF 09 8A 07          MOV    AL,[BX]    ; GET TABLE VALUE
OF 0B EE            OUT    DX,AL      ; OUT TO CHIP
OF 0D 43            INC    BX         ; NEXT IN TABLE
OF 0F 4A            DEC    DX         ; BACK TO POINTER REGISTER
OF 11 E2 F3          LOOP   C18       ; DO THE WHOLE TABLE
OF 10 5B            POP     AX        ; GET MODE BACK
OF 11 1F            POP     DS        ; RECOVER SEGMENT VALUE
                      ASSUME DS:DATA
                      ; ----- FILL REGEN AREA WITH BLANK
OF 12 33 FF          XOR     DI,D1     ; SET UP POINTER FOR REGEN
OF 14 B9 3E 004E R   MOV    CRT_START,D1 ; START ADDRESS SAVED IN GLOBAL
OF 16 C6 06 0062 R 00 MOV    ACTIVE_PAGE,0 ; SET PAGE VALUE
OF 18 5A            POP     DX         ; GET ORIGINAL INPUT BACK
OF 1A 5A            AND    DL,80H      ; NO CLEAR OF REGEN ?
OF 1C 75 1C          JNZ    C21       ; SKIP CLEARING REGEN
OF 1E 8A B800        MOV    DX,0B800H  ; SET UP SEGMENT FOR 16K REGEN AREA
OF 20 B9 2000        MOV    CX,B192   ; NUMBER OF WORDS TO CLEAR
OF 22 3C 09          CMP    AL,09H    ; REQUIRE 32K BYTE REGEN ?
OF 24 72 05          JCL    C19       ; NO, JUMP
OF 26 D1 E1          SHL     CX,1      ; SET 16K WORDS TO CLEAR
OF 28 BA 1800        MOV    DX,1800H  ; SET UP SEGMENT FOR 32K REGEN AREA
OF 2A 8E C2          C19:  MOV    ES,DX  ; SET REGEN SEGMENT
OF 2C 3C 04          CMP    AL,4      ; TEST FOR GRAPHICS
OF 2E B8 0F20        MOV    AX,' '+15*256 ; FILL CHAR FOR ALPHA
OF 30 72 02          JC     C20       ; NO GRAPHICS_INIT
OF 32 33 C0          XOR     AX,AX     ; FILL FOR GRAPHICS MODE
OF 34 F3 AB          REP     STOSW     ; FILL THE REGEN BUFFER WITH BLANKS
                      ; ----- ENABLE VIDEO
OF 3F BA 03DA        C20:  MOV    DX,VGA_CTL ; SET PORT ADDRESS OF VGA
OF 41 32 C0          C21:  XOR     AL,AL   ;
OF 43 EE            OUT    DX,AL      ;
OF 45 A0 0065 R      MOV    AL,CRT_MODE_SET ; SELECT VGA REG 0
OF 47 32 E4          OUT    DX,AL     ; GET MODE SET VALUE
OF 48 EE            OUT    DX,AL     ; SET MODE
                      ; ----- DETERMINE NUMBER OF COLUMNS, BOTH FOR ENTIRE DISPLAY
                      ; ----- AND THE NUMBER TO BE USED FOR TTY INTERFACE
OF 49 32 FF          XOR     BH,BH
OF 4B 8A 1E 0049 R   MOV    BL,CRT_MODE
OF 4D 2E BA 87 005E R MOV    AL,CS:[BX + OFFSET M0060]
OF 4F 32 E4          XOR     AH,AH
OF 51 A3 004A R      MOV    CRT_COLS,AX ; NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN THIS SCREEN

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OF59 D1 E3          ;----- SET CURSOR POSITIONS
                   SHL     BX,1          ; WORD OFFSET INTO CLEAR LENGTH
OF5B 2E: 8B BF 0D4B R    MOV     CX,CS:[BX + OFFSET M0050J] ; TABLE
OF60 B9 0E 004C R    MOV     CRT_LEN,CX          ; SAVE LENGTH OF CRT
OF64 B9 0008          MOV     CX,8          ; CLEAR ALL CURSOR POSITIONS
OF67 BF 0050 R    MOV     D1,OFFSET CURSOR_POSN
OF6A 1E          PUSH    DS          ; ESTABLISH SEGMENT
OF6B 07          POP     ES          ; ADDRESSING
OF6C 33 C0          XOR     AX,AX
OF6E F3/ AB        REP     STOSW          ; FILL WITH ZEROES
                   ;----- NORMAL RETURN FROM ALL VIDEO RETURNS
OF70          VIDEO_RETURN:
                   POP     D1
OF71 5E          POP     SI
OF72 5B          POP     BX
OF73 59          C22:    POP     CX
OF74 5A          POP     DX
OF75 1F          POP     PS
OF76 07          POP     ES          ; RECOVER SEGMENTS
OF77 CF          IRET          ; ALL DONE
OF7B          SET_MODE      ENDP
;-----
;
; KBDNMI - KEYBOARD NMI INTERRUPT ROUTINE
;
; THIS ROUTINE OBTAINS CONTROL UPON AN NMI INTERRUPT, WHICH
; OCCURS UPON A KEYSTROKE FROM THE KEYBOARD.
;
; THIS ROUTINE WILL DE-SERIALIZE THE BIT STREAM IN ORDER TO
; GET THE KEYBOARD SCAN CODE ENTERED. IT THEN ISSUES INT 41
; PASSING THE SCAN CODE IN AL TO THE KEY PROCESSOR. UPON RETURN
; IT RE-ENABLES NMI AND RETURNS TO SYSTEM (IRET).
;
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
OF7B          KBDNMI PROC FAR
OF7B FA          ;-----DISABLE INTERRUPTS
                   CLI
;-----SAVE REGS & DISABLE NMI
OF79 56          PUSH    SI
OF7A 57          PUSH    D1
OF7B 50          PUSH    AX          ; SAVE REGS
OF7C 53          PUSH    BX
OF7D 51          PUSH    CX
OF7E 52          PUSH    DX
OF7F 1E          PUSH    DS
OF80 06          PUSH    ES
;-----INIT COUNTERS
OF81 BE 000B      MOV     SI,8          ; SET UP # OF DATA BITS
OF84 32 D8        XOR     BL,BL          ; INIT. PARITY COUNTER
;-----SAMPLE 5 TIMES TO VALIDATE START BIT
OF86 32 E4        XOR     AH,AH
OF88 B9 0005      MOV     CX,5          ; SET COUNTER
OF8B E4 62        I1:    IN     AL,PORT_C    ; GET SAMPLE
OF8D A8 40        TEST    AL,40H          ; TEST IF 1
OF8F 74 02        JZ      I2              ; JMP IF 0
OF91 FE C4        INC     AH              ; KEEP COUNT OF 1'S
OF93 E2 F6        I2:    LOOP    I1          ; KEEP SAMPLING
OF95 80 FC 03      CMP     AH,3          ; VALID START BIT ?
OF98 73 03        JNB     I25             ; JUMP IF OK
OF9A EB 5D 90      JMP     I18            ; INVALID (SYNC ERROR) NO AUDIO
;-----OUTPUT
OF9D B9 0032      MOV     CX,50          ; SET UP WATCHDOG TIMEOUT
OF9E E4 62        I25:   IN     AL,PORT_C    ; GET SAMPLE
OF9F A8 40        TEST    AL,40H          ; TEST IF 0
OFA4 74 05        JZ      I13             ; JMP IF TRAILING EDGE FOUND
OFA6 E2 F8        I13:   LOOP    I25        ; KEEP LOOKING FOR TRAILING EDGE
OFA8 EB 4F 90      JMP     I18            ; SYNC ERROR (STUCK ON 1'S)
;-----READ CLOCK TO SET START OF BIT TIME
OFAB 80 40        I15:   MOV     AL,40H          ; READ CLOCK
OFAD E6 43        OUT     TIM_CTL,AL      ;
OFAF 90          NOP                    ;
OFB0 90          NOP                    ;
OFB1 E4 41        IN     AL,TIMER+1      ;
OFB3 8A E0        MOV     AH,AL          ;
OFB5 E4 41        IN     AL,TIMER+1      ;
OFB7 86 E0        XCHG    AH,AL          ;
OFB9 8B F8        MOV     D1,AX          ; SAVE CLOCK TIME IN D1
;-----VERIFY VALID TRANSITION
OFBB B9 0004      MOV     CX,4          ; SET COUNTER
OFBE E4 62        I16:   IN     AL,PORT_C    ; GET SAMPLE
OFC0 A8 40        TEST    AL,40H          ; TEST IF 0
OFC2 75 35        JNZ     I17             ; JMP IF INVALID TRANSITION (SYNC)
OFC4 E2 F8        I17:   LOOP    I16          ; KEEP LOOKING FOR VALID TRANSITION
;-----SET UP DISTANCE TO MIDDLE OF 1ST DATA BIT
OFC6 BA 0220      MOV     DX,544          ; 310 USEC AWAY (.838 US / CT)
;-----START LOOKING FOR TIME TO READ DATA BITS AND ASSEMBLE BYTE
OFC9 E8 1031 R    I17:   CALL    I30          ;
OFCB CA 020E      MOV     DX,526          ; SET NEW DISTANCE TO NEXT HALF BIT
OFCF 50          PUSH    AX          ; SAVE 1ST HALF BIT
OFD0 E8 1031 R    CALL    I30          ;
OFD3 8A C8        MOV     CL,AL          ; PUT 2ND HALF BIT IN CL
OFD5 5B          POP     AX          ; RESTORE 1ST HALF BIT
OFD6 3A C8        CMP     CL,AL          ; ARE THEY OPPOSITES ?
OFD8 74 2A        JE      I19            ; NO, PHASE ERROR

```

```

;-----VALID DATA BIT, PLACE IN SCAN BYTE
OFDA D0 EF          SHR BH,1          ; SHIFT PREVIOUS BITS
OFDC 0A F8          OR BH,AL          ; OR IN NEW DATA BIT
OFDE 4E             DEC SI            ; DECREMENT DATA BIT COUNTER
OFDF 75 E8          JNZ I7            ; CONTINUE FOR MORE DATA BITS

;-----WAIT FOR TIME TO SAMPLE PARITY BIT
OFE1 E8 1031 R      CALL I30          ;
OFE4 50             PUSH AX           ; SAVE 1ST HALF BIT
OFE5 E8 1031 R      CALL I30          ;
OFE8 8A C8          MOV CL,AL         ; PUT 2ND HALF BIT IN CL
OFEA 58             POP AX            ; RESTORE 1ST HALF BIT
OFEB 3A C8          CMP CL,AL         ; ARE THEY OPPOSITES ?
OFED 74 15          JE I9             ; NO, PHASE ERROR

;-----VALID PARITY BIT, CHECK PARITY
OFEF 80 E3 01       AND BL,1         ; CHECK IF ODD PARITY
OFF2 74 10          JZ I9             ; JMP IF PARITY ERROR

;-----VALID CHARACTER, SEND TO CHARACTER PROCESSING
OFF4 F8             STI               ; ENABLE INTERRUPTS
OFF5 8A C7          MOV AL,BH         ; PLACE SCAN CODE IN AL
OFF7 C0 48          INT 4BH           ; CHARACTER PROCESSING

;-----RESTORE REGS AND RE-ENABLE NMI
OFF9 07             POP ES            ; RESTORE REGS
OFFA 1F             POP DS            ;
OFFB 5A             POP DX            ;
OFFC 59             POP CX            ;
OFFD 58             POP BX            ;
OFFE E4 A0          IN AL,0A0H        ; ENABLE NMI
1000 58             POP AX            ;
1001 5F             POP DI            ;
1002 5E             POP SI            ;
1003 CF             IRET              ; RETURN TO SYSTEM

;-----PARITY, SYNCH OR PHASE ERROR. OUTPUT MISSED KEY BEEP
1004 E8 138B R      19: CALL DD5        ; SETUP ADDRESSING
1007 83 FE 08       CMP SI,B          ; ARE WE ON THE FIRST DATA BIT?
100A 74 ED          JE I8             ; NO AUDIO FEEDBACK (MIGHT BE A
; ... GLITCH)
100C F6 06 0018 R 01 TEST KB_FLAG_1,01H ; CHECK IF TRANSMISSION ERRORS
; ... ARE TO BE REPORTED
1011 75 18          JNZ I10           ; I=DO NOT BEEP, 0=BEEP
1013 8B 0080        MOV BX,080H       ; DURATION OF ERROR BEEP
1016 B9 0048        MOV CX,048H       ; FREQUENCY OF ERROR BEEP
1019 E8 E035 R      CALL KB_NOISE      ; AUDIO FEEDBACK
101C 80 26 0017 R F0 AND KB_FLAG,0F0H ; CLEAR ALT, CLRL, LEFT AND RIGHT
; SHIFTS
1021 80 26 0018 R OF AND KB_FLAG_1,0FH ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
; NUM AND SCROLL SHIFT
1026 80 26 00BB R IF AND KB_FLAG_2,1FH ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
102B FE 06 0012 R 110: INC KBD_ERR    ; KEEP TRACK OF KEYBOARD ERRORS
102F EB C8          JMP SHORT I8       ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

KBDNMI
1031 130           PROC NEAR
1031 131: MOV AL,40H ; READ CLOCK
1033 OUT TIM_CTL,AL ; *
1035 NOP            ; *
1036 90             NOP              ; *
1037 E4 41          IN AL,TIMER+1     ; *
1039 8A E0          MOV AH,AL         ; *
103B E4 41          IN AL,TIMER+1     ; *
103D 86 E0          XCHG AH,AL        ; *
103F 8B CF          MOV CX,DI         ; GET LAST CLOCK TIME
1041 2B C8          SUB CX,AX         ; SUB CURRENT TIME
1043 3B CA          CMP CX,DX         ; IS IT TIME TO SAMPLE ?
1045 72 EA          JC I31            ; NO, KEEP LOOKING AT TIME
1047 2B CA          SUB CX,DX         ; UPDATE # OF COUNTS OFF
1049 8B F8          MOV DI,AX         ; SAVE CURRENT TIME AS LAST TIME
104B 03 F9          ADD DI,CX         ; ADD DIFFERENCE FOR NEXT TIME

;-----START SAMPLING DATA BIT (5 SAMPLES)
104D B9 0005        MOV CX,5         ; SET COUNTER

;-----
; SAMPLE LINE
;
; PORT_C IS SAMPLED CX TIMES AND IF THERE ARE 3 OR MORE 1'S
; THEN 80H IS RETURNED IN AL, ELSE 00H IS RETURNED IN AL.
; PARITY COUNTER IS MAINTAINED IN ES.
;
;-----
1050 32 E4          XOR AH,AH         ; CLEAR COUNTER
1052 E4 62          IN AL,PORT_C      ; GET SAMPLE
1054 A8 40          TEST AL,40H       ; TEST IF 1
1056 74 02          JZ I33            ; JMP IF 0
1058 FE C4          INC AH            ; KEEP COUNT OF 1'S
105A E2 F6          LOOP I32          ; KEEP SAMPLING
105C 80 FC 03       CMP AH,3         ; VALID 1 ?
105F 72 05          JB I34            ; JMP IF NOT VALID 1
1061 80 80          MOV AL,080H       ; RETURN 80H IN AL (1)
1063 FE C3          INC BL            ; INCREMENT PARITY COUNTER
1065 C3             RET              ; RETURN TO CALLER
1066 32 C0          XOR AL,AL         ; RETURN 0 IN AL (0)
1068 C3             RET              ; RETURN TO CALLER
1069 130           ENDP

```

```

;-----
;KEY62_INT
;THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO TRANSLATE SCAN CODES AND
;SCAN CODE COMBINATIONS FROM THE 62 KEY KEYBOARD TO THEIR
;EQUIVALENTS ON THE 83 KEY KEYBOARD. THE SCAN CODE IS
;PASSED IN AL. EACH SCAN CODE PASSED EITHER TRIGGERS ONE OR
;MORE CALLS TO INTERRUPT 9 OR SETS FLAGS TO RETAIN KEYBOARD
;STATUS. WHEN INTERRUPT 9 IS CALLED THE TRANSLATED SCAN
;CODES ARE PASSED TO IT IN AL. THE INTENT OF THIS CODE WAS
;TO KEEP INTERRUPT 9 INTACT FROM ITS ORIGIN IN THE PC FAMILY
;THIS ROUTINE IS IN THE FRONT END OF INTERRUPT 9 AND
;TRANSFORMS A 62 KEY KEYBOARD TO LOOK AS IF IT WERE AN 83
;KEY VERSION.
;IT IS ASSUMED THAT THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED FROM THE NMI
;DESERIALIZATION ROUTINE AND THAT ALL REGISTERS WERE SAVED
;IN THE CALLING ROUTINE. AS A CONSEQUENCE ALL REGISTERS ARE
;DESTROYED.
;-----
;EQUATES
BREAK_BIT EQU 80H
FN_KEY EQU 54H
PHK EQU FN_KEY+1
EXT_SCAN EQU PHK+1 ; BASE CODE FOR SCAN CODES
; EXTENDING BEYOND 83
; USED TO SELECTIVELY REMOVE BITS
AND_MASK EQU OFFH ; (FN_FLAG+FN_BREAK+FN_PENDING)
CLEAR_FLAGS EQU
; SCAN CODES
B_KEY EQU 48
Q_KEY EQU 16
P_KEY EQU 25
E_KEY EQU 18
S_KEY EQU 31
N_KEY EQU 49
UP_ARROW EQU 72
DOWN_ARROW EQU 80
LEFT_ARROW EQU 75
RIGHT_ARROW EQU 77
MINUS EQU 12
EQUALS EQU 13
NUM_0 EQU 11
; NEW TRANSLATED SCAN CODES
;-----
;NOTE:
; BREAK, PAUSE, ECHO, AND PRT_SCREEN ARE USED AS OFFSETS
; INTO THE TABLE 'SCAN'. OFFSET = TABLE POSITION + 1.
;-----
= 0001 ECHO EQU 01
= 0002 BREAK EQU 02
= 0003 PAUSE EQU 03
= 0004 PRT_SCREEN EQU 04
= 0046 SCROLL_LOCK EQU 70
= 0045 NUM_LOCK EQU 69
= 0047 HOME EQU 71
= 004F END_KEY EQU 79
= 0049 PAGE_UP EQU 73
= 0051 PAGE_DOWN EQU 81
= 004A KEYPAD_MINUS EQU 74
= 004E KEYPAD_PLUS EQU 78
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
;----TABLE OF VALID SCAN CODES
KBO LABEL BYTE
DB B_KEY, Q_KEY, E_KEY, P_KEY, S_KEY, N_KEY
DB UP_ARROW, DOWN_ARROW, LEFT_ARROW, RIGHT_ARROW, MINUS
DB EQUALS
KBOLEN EQU $ - KBO
;----TABLE OF NEW SCAN CODES
KB1 LABEL BYTE
DB BREAK, PAUSE, ECHO, PRT_SCREEN, SCROLL_LOCK, NUM_LOCK
DB HOME, END_KEY, PAGE_UP, PAGE_DOWN, KEYPAD_MINUS, KEYPAD_PLUS
;NOTE: THERE IS A ONE TO ONE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN
; THE SIZE OF KBO AND KB1.
;-----
;TABLE OF NUMERIC KEYPAD SCAN CODES
; THESE SCAN CODES WERE NUMERIC KEYPAD CODES ON
; THE 83 KEY KEYBOARD.
;-----
NUM_CODES LABEL BYTE
DB 79, 80, 81, 75, 76, 77, 71, 72, 73, 82
;-----
;TABLE OF SIMULATED KEYSTROKES
; THIS TABLE REPRESENTS A 4*2 ARRAY. EACH ROW
; CONSISTS OF A SEQUENCE OF SCAN CODES WHICH
; WOULD HAVE BEEN GENERATED ON AN 83 KEY KEYBOARD
; TO CAUSE THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:
; ROW 1=ECHO CRT OUTPUT TO THE PRINTER
; ROW 2=BREAK
; THE TABLE HAS BOTH MAKE AND BREAK SCAN CODES.
;-----
SCAN LABEL BYTE
DB 29, 55, 183, 157 ; CTRL + PRPSC
DB 29, 70, 198, 157 ; CTRL + SCROLL-LOCK

```

```

1093
1093 35 28 34 1A 1B
= 0005

```

```

-----
;TABLE OF VALID ALT SHIFT SCAN CODES
;THIS TABLE CONTAINS SCAN CODES FOR KEYS ON THE
;62 KEY KEYBOARD. THESE CODES ARE USED IN
;COMBINATION WITH THE ALT KEY TO PRODUCE SCAN CODES
;FOR KEYS NOT FOUND ON THE 62 KEY KEYBOARD.
;-----

```

```

ALT_TABLE LABEL BYTE
          DB 53,40,52,26,27
ALT_LEN EQU $ - ALT_TABLE

```

```

;-----
;TABLE OF TRANSLATED SCAN CODES WITH ALT SHIFT
;THIS TABLE CONTAINS THE SCAN CODES FOR THE
;KEYS WHICH ARE NOT ON THE 62 KEY KEYBOARD AND
;WILL BE TRANSLATED WITH ALT SHIFT. THERE IS A
;ONE TO ONE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SIZES
;OF ALT_TABLE AND NEW_ALT.
;THE FOLLOWING TRANSLATIONS ARE MADE:

```

```

;ALT+ / = \
;ALT+ . = ^
;ALT+ [ = {
;ALT+ ] = }
;ALT+ . = *
;-----

```

```

1098
1098 28 29 37 2B 29

```

```

NEW_ALT LABEL BYTE
          DB 43,41,55,43,41

```

```

;-----
;EXTAB

```

```

;TABLE OF SCAN CODES FOR MAPPING EXTENDED SET
;OF SCAN CODES (SCAN CODES > 85). THIS TABLE
;ALLOWS OTHER DEVICES TO USE THE KEYBOARD INTERFACE.
;IF THE DEVICE GENERATES A SCAN CODE > 85 THIS TABLE
;CAN BE USED TO MAP THE DEVICE TO THE KEYBOARD. THE
;DEVICE ALSO HAS THE OPTION OF HAVING A UNIQUE SCAN
;CODE PUT IN THE KEYBOARD BUFFER (INSTEAD OF MAPPING
;TO THE KEYBOARD). THE EXTENDED SCAN CODE PUT IN THE
;BUFFER WILL BE CONTINUOUS BEGINNING AT 150. A ZERO
;WILL BE USED IN PLACE OF AN ASCII CODE. (E.G. A
;DEVICE GENERATING SCAN CODE 86 AND NOT MAPPING 86
;TO THE KEYBOARD WILL HAVE A [150,0] PUT IN THE
;KEYBOARD BUFFER)
;TABLE FORMAT:
;THE FIRST BYTE IS A LENGTH INDICATING THE NUMBER
;OF SCAN CODES MAPPED TO THE KEYBOARD. THE REMAINING
;ENTRIES ARE WORDS. THE FIRST BYTE (LOW BYTE) IS A
;SCAN CODE AND THE SECOND BYTE (HIGH BYTE) IS ZERO.
;A DEVICE GENERATING N SCAN CODES IS ASSUMED TO GENERATE THE
;FOLLOWING STREAM 86,87,88,...,86+(N-1). THE SCAN CODE BYTES
;IN THE TABLE CORRESPOND TO THIS SET WITH THE FIRST DATA
;BYTE MATCHING 86, THE SECOND MATCHING 87 ETC.

```

```

;NOTES:

```

- (1) IF A DEVICE GENERATES A BREAK CODE, NOTHING IS PUT IN THE BUFFER.
- (2) A LENGTH OF 0 INDICATES THAT ZERO SCAN CODES HAVE BEEN MAPPED TO THE KEYBOARD AND ALL EXTENDED SCAN CODES WILL BE USED.
- (3) A DEVICE CAN MAP SOME OF ITS SCAN CODES TO THE KEYBOARD AND HAVE SOME ITS SCAN CODES IN THE EXTENDED SET.

```

109D
109D 14
109E 0048 0049 0040 0051
0050 004F 0048 0047
0039 001C
10B2 0011 0012 001F 0020
002C 002B 001E 0010
000F 0001

```

```

EXTAB LABEL BYTE
      DB 20
      DW 72,73,77,81,80,79,75,71,57,28
      DW 17,18,31,45,44,43,30,16,15,1

```

```

10C6
10C6 FB
10C7 FC
10C8 EB 13BB R
10CB 8A E0
10CD EB 131E R
10D0 73 01
10D2 CF

```

```

KEY62_INT PROC FAR
      STI
      CLD
      CALL DDS
      MOV AH,AL
      CALL TPM
      JNC KBX0
      JUMP IF OK TO CONTINUE
      IRET
      RETURN FROM INTERRUPT.

```

```

10D3 3C FF
10D5 74 6C
10D7 24 7F
10D9 3C 56
10DB 7C 5F

```

```

;----EXTENDED SCAN CODE CHECK
KBX0: CMP AL,OFFH
      JE KBX_1
      AND AL,MASK_BREAK_BIT
      CMP AL,EXT_SCAN
      JL KBX4
      IS THIS AN OVERRUN CHAR?
      PASS IT TO INTERRUPT 9
      TURN OFF BREAK BIT
      IS THIS A SCAN CODE > 83
      REPLACE BREAK BIT

```

```

10DD 1E
10DE 33 F6
10E0 8E DE

```

```

;----SCAN CODE IS IN EXTENDED SET
      PUSH DS
      XOR SI,SI
      MOV DS,SI
      ASSUME DS:ABS0
      LES DI,DWORD PTR EXST
      SET

```

```

10E2 C4 3E 0124 R
10E6 26: 8A 0D
10E9 1F

```

```

      MOV CL,BYTE PTR ES:[01]
      POP DS
      ASSUME DS:DATA
      GET THE POINTER TO THE EXTENDED
      SET

```

```

10EA 2C 56
10EC FE C9
10EE 3A C1
10F0 7F 10

```

```

;----DOES SCAN CODE GET MAPPED TO KEYBOARD OR TO NEW EXTENDED SCAN
;CODES?
      SUB AL,EXT_SCAN
      DEC CL
      CMP AL,CL
      JG KBX1
      CONVERT TO BASE OF NEW SET
      LENGTH - 1
      IS CODE IN TABLE?
      JUMP IF SCAN CODE IS NOT IN TABLE

```

```

;----GET SCAN CODE FROM TABLE
10F2 47 INC D1 ; POINT D1 PAST LENGTH BYTE
10F3 8B DB MOV BX,AX
10F5 32 FF XOR BH,BH ; PREPARE FOR ADDING TO 16 BIT REGISTER

10F7 D1 E3 SHL BX,1
10F9 03 FB ADD DI,BX ; OFFSET TO CORRECT TABLE ENTRY
10FB 26: 8A 05 MOV AL,BYTE PTR ES:[DI] ; TRANSLATED SCAN CODE IN AL
10FE 3C 56 CMP AL,EXT_SCAN ; IS CODE IN KEYBOARD SET?
1100 7C 3A JL KBX4 ; IN KEYBOARD SET, CHECK FOR BREAK

;----SCAN CODE GETS MAPPED TO EXTENDED SCAN CODES
1102 F6 C4 80 KBX1: TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CODE?
1105 74 01 JZ KBX2 ; MAKE CODE, PUT IN BUFFER
1107 CF IRET ; BREAK CODE, RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
1108 80 C4 40 KBX2: ADD AH,64 ; EXTENDED SET CODES BEGIN AT 150
110B 32 0E XOR AL,AL ; ZERO OUT ASCII VALUE (NUL)
110D 8B 1E MOV BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; GET TAIL POINTER
1111 8B F3 MOV SI,BX ; SAVE POINTER TO TAIL
1113 E8 144F R CALL K4 ; INCREMENT TAIL VALUE
1116 3B 1E 001A R CMP BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; IS BUFFER FULL?
111A 75 19 JNE KBX3 ; PUT CONTENTS OF AX IN BUFFER

;----BUFFER IS FULL, BEEP AND CLEAR FLAGS
111C BB 0080 MOV BX,80H ; FREQUENCY OF BEEP
111F B9 0048 MOV CX,48H ; DURATION OF BEEP
1122 E8 E035 R CALL KB_NOISE ; BUFFER FULL BEEP
1125 80 26 0017 R FO AND KB_FLAG,OF0H ; CLEAR ALT, CTRL, LEFT AND RIGHT SHIFTS
112A 80 26 0018 R OF AND KB_FLAG_1,0FH ; CLEAR MAKE OF INS,CAPS_LOCK,NUM AND SCROLL
112F 80 26 0088 R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,1FH ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
1134 CF IRET ; DONE WITH INTERRUPT
1135 89 04 KBX3: MOV [SI],AX ; PUT CONTENTS OF AX IN BUFFER
1137 89 1E 001C R MOV BUFFER_TAIL,BX ; ADVANCE BUFFER TAIL
113B CF IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
113C 80 E4 80 KBX4: AND AH,BREAK_BIT ; MASK BREAK BIT ON ORIGINAL SCAN
113F 0A C4 OR AL,AH ; UPDATE NEW SCAN CODE
1141 BA E0 MOV AH,AL ; SAVE AL IN AH AGAIN

;----B3 KEY KEYBOARD FUNCTIONS SHIFT+PRTSC AND CTRL+NUMLOCK
1143 3C 45 CMPL AL,NUM_KEY ; IS THIS A NUMLOCK?
1145 75 14 JNE KB0_3 ; CHECK FOR PRTSC
1147 F6 06 0017 R 04 TEST KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT ; IS CTRL KEY BEING HELD DOWN?
114C 74 0A JZ KB0_2 ; NUMLOCK WITHOUT CTRL, CONTINUE
114E F6 06 0017 R 08 TEST KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; IS ALT KEY HELD CONCURRENTLY?
1153 75 03 JNZ KB0_2 ; PASS IT ON
1155 E9 12EB R JMP KB16_1 ; PUT KEYBOARD IN HOLD STATE
1158 E9 125C R JMP CONT_INT ; CONTINUE WITH INTERRUPT 4BH

;----CHECK FOR PRTSC
115B 3C 37 KB0_3: CMP AL,55 ; IS THIS A PRTSC KEY?
115D 75 11 JNZ KB1_1 ; NOT A PRTSC KEY
115F F6 06 0017 R 03 TEST KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT ; EITHER SHIFT ACTIVE?
1164 74 F2 JZ KB0_2 ; PROCESS SCAN IN INT9
1166 F6 06 0017 R 04 TEST KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT ; IS THE CTRL KEY PRESSED?
116B 75 EB JNZ KB0_2 ; NOT A VALID PRTSC (PC COMPATIBLE)
116D E9 1301 R JMP PRTSC ; HANDLE THE PRINT SCREEN FUNCTION

;----ALTERNATE SHIFT TRANSLATIONS
1170 8A E0 KB1_1: MOV AH,AL ; SAVE CHARACTER
1172 24 7F AND AL,AND_MASK - BREAK_BIT ; MASK BREAK BIT
1174 F6 06 0017 R 08 TEST KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; IS THIS A POTENTIAL TRANSLATION
1179 74 39 JZ KB2

;----TABLE LOOK UP
117B 0E UP
117C 0F PUSH CS
117D 07 POP ES ; INITIALIZE SEGMENT FOR TABLE LOOK UP
117E BF 1093 R MOV DI,OFFSET ALT_TABLE
1180 B9 0005 MOV CX,ALT_LEN ; GET READY FOR TABLE LOOK UP
1183 F2/ AE REPNE SCASB ; SEARCH TABLE
1185 75 20 JNE KB2 ; JUMP IF MATCH IS NOT FOUND
1187 B9 1094 R MOV CX,OFFSET ALT_TABLE + 1
118A 2B F9 SUB DI,CX ; UPDATE DI TO INDEX SCAN CODE
118C 2E: 8A 85 1098 R MOV AL,CS:NEW_ALT[DI] ; TRANSLATE SCAN CODE

;----CHECK FOR BREAK CODE
1191 8A 1E 0017 R MOV BL,KB_FLAG ; SAVE KB_FLAG STATUS
1195 80 36 0017 R 08 XOR KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; MASK OFF ALT SHIFT
119A F6 C4 80 TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CHARACTER?
119D 74 02 JZ KB1_2 ; JUMP IF SCAN IS A MAKE
119F 0C 80 OR AL,BREAK_BIT ; SET BREAK BIT

;----MAKE CODE, CHECK FOR SHIFT SEQUENCE
11A1 83 FF 03 KB1_2: CMP DI,3 ; IS THIS A SHIFT SEQUENCE
11A4 7C 05 JL KB1_3 ; JUMP IF NOT SHIFT SEQUENCE
11A6 80 0E 0017 R 02 OR KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT ; TURN ON SHIFT FLAG
11AB E6 50 KB1_3: OUT KBPORT,AL
11AD C0 09 INT 9H ; ISSUE INT TO PROCESS SCAN CODE
11AF 8B 1E 0017 R MOV KB_FLAG,BL ; RESTORE ORIGINAL FLAG STATES
11B3 CF IRET

;----FUNCTION KEY HANDLER
11B4 3C 54 KB2: CMP AL, FN_KEY ; CHECK FOR FUNCTION KEY
11B6 75 23 JNZ KB4 ; JUMP IF NOT FUNCTION KEY
11B8 F6 C4 80 TEST AH, BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A FUNCTION BREAK
11B9 75 08 JNZ KB3 ; JUMP IF FUNCTION BREAK
11BD 80 26 0088 R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; CLEAR ALL PREVIOUS FUNCTIONS
11C2 80 0E 0088 R A0 OR KB_FLAG_2, FN_FLAG + FN_PENDING
11C7 CF IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

;----FUNCTION BREAK
11C8 F6 06 0088 R 20 KB3: TEST KB_FLAG_2, FN_PENDING
11CD 75 06 JNZ KB3_1 ; JUMP IF FUNCTION IS PENDING
11CF 80 26 0088 R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; CLEAR ALL FLAGS
11D4 CF IRET
11D5 80 0E 0088 R 40 KB3_1: OR KB_FLAG_2, FN_BREAK ; SET BREAK FLAG
11DA CF KB3_2: IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

```

```

110B 3C 55 ;----CHECK IF FUNCTION FLAG ALREADY SET
110D 74 FB KB4: CMP AL,PHK ; IS THIS A PHANTOM KEY?
110F F6 06 008B R 90 KB4_0: JZ KB3_2 ; JUMP IF PHANTOM SEQUENCE
; KB4_FLAG_2,FN_FLAG+FN_LOCK ; ARE WE IN FUNCTION
; STATE?
11E4 75 21 JNZ KB5
;----CHECK IF NUM_STATE IS ACTIVE
11E6 F6 06 0017 R 20 TEST KB_FLAG_NUM_STATE
11E8 74 16 JZ KB4_1 ; JUMP IF NOT IN NUM_STATE
11ED 3C 08 CMP AL,NUM_0 ; ARE WE IN NUMERIC KEYPAD REGION?
11EF 77 12 JA KB4_1 ; JUMP IF NOT IN KEYPAD
11F1 FE C8 DEC AL ; CHECK LOWER BOUND OF RANGE
11F3 74 0E JZ KB4_1 ; JUMP IF NOT IN RANGE (ESC KEY)
;----TRANSLATE SCAN CODE TO NUMERIC KEYPAD
11F5 FE C8 DEC AL ; AL IS OFFSET INTO TABLE
11F7 BB 10B1 R MOV BX,OFFSET NUM_CODES
11FA 2E: D7 XLAT CS:NUM_CODES ; NEW SCAN CODE IS IN AL
11FC 80 E4 80 AND AH,BREAK_BIT ; ISOLATE BREAK BIT ON ORIGINAL
; SCAN CODE
11FF 0A C4 OR AL,AH ; UPDATE KEYPAD SCAN CODE
1201 EB 59 JMP SHORT CONT_INT ; CONTINUE WITH INTERRUPT
1203 8A C4 MOV AL,AH ; GET BACK BREAK BIT IF SET
1205 EB 55 JMP SHORT CONT_INT
;----CHECK FOR VALID FUNCTION KEY
1207 3C 08 KB5: CMP AL, NUM_0 ; CHECK FOR RANGE OF INTEGERS
1209 77 20 JA KB7 ; JUMP IF NOT IN RANGE
120B FE C8 DEC AL ; CHECK FOR ESC KEY (=1)
120D 75 25 JNZ KB6 ; NOT ESCAPE KEY, RANGE OF INTEGERS
;----ESCAPE KEY, LOCK KEYBOARD IN FUNCTION LOCK
120F F6 C4 80 TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CODE?
1212 75 30 JNZ KB8 ; NO PROCESSING FOR ESCAPE BREAK
1214 F6 06 008B R 80 TEST KB_FLAG_2,FN_FLAG ; TOGGLE ONLY WHEN FN HELD
; CONCURRENTLY
1219 74 29 JZ KB8 ; NOT HELD CONCURRENTLY
121B F6 06 008B R 40 TEST KB_FLAG_2,FN_BREAK ; HAS THE FUNCTION KEY BEEN
; RELEASED?
1220 75 22 JNZ KB8 ; CONTINUE IF RELEASED. PROCESS AS
; ESC
1222 F6 06 0017 R 03 TEST KB_FLAG_LEFT_SHIFT_RIGHT_SHIFT ; EITHER SHIFT?
1227 74 1B JZ KB8 ; NOT HELD DOWN
1229 80 36 008B R 10 XOR KB_FLAG_2,FN_LOCK ; TOGGLE STATE
122E 80 26 008B R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; TURN OFF OTHER STATES
1233 CF IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
;----SCAN CODE IN RANGE 1 -> 0
1234 04 3A KB6: ADD AL, 5B ; GENERATE CORRECT SCAN CODE
1236 EB 3E JMP SHORT KB12 ; CLEAN-UP BEFORE RETURN TO KB_INT
;----CHECK TABLE FOR OTHER VALID SCAN CODES
1238 0E KB7: PUSH CS
1239 07 POP ES ; ESTABLISH ADDRESS OF TABLE
123A BF 1069 R MOV DI, OFFSET KB0 ; BASE OF TABLE
123D B9 000C MOV CX, KB0LEN ; LENGTH OF TABLE
1240 F2/ AE REPNE SCASB ; SEARCH TABLE FOR A MATCH
1242 74 1D JE KB10 ; JUMP IF MATCH
;----ILLEGAL CHARACTER
1244 F6 06 008B R 40 KB8: TEST KB_FLAG_2,FN_BREAK ; HAS BREAK OCCURED?
1249 74 0F JZ KB9 ; FUNCTION KEY HAS NOT BEEN
; RELEASED
124B F6 C4 80 TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK OF AN ILLEGAL
124E 75 0A JNZ KB9 ; DON'T RESET FLAGS ON ILLEGAL
; BREAK
1250 80 26 008B R 1F KB85: AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; NORMAL STATE
1255 C6 06 0087 R 00 MOV CUR_FUNC,0 ; RETRIEVE ORIGINAL SCAN CODE
;----FUNCTION BREAK IS NOT SET
125A 8A C4 KB9: MOV AL,AH ; RETRIEVE ORIGINAL SCAN CODE
125C E6 60 OUT KBPORT,AL
125E CD 09 INT 9H ; ISSUE KEYBOARD INTERRUPT
1260 CF RET_INT: IRET
;----BEFORE TRANSLATION CHECK FOR ALT+FN+N_KEY AS NUM LOCK
1261 3C 31 KB10: CMP AL,N_KEY ; IS THIS A POTENTIAL NUMLOCK?
1263 75 07 JNE KB10_1 ; NOT A NUMKEY, TRANSLATE IT
1265 F6 06 0017 R 0B TEST KB_FLAG_ALT_SHIFT ; ALT HELD DOWN ALSO?
126A 74 D8 JZ KB8 ; TREAT AS ILLEGAL COMBINATION
126C B9 106A R KB10_1: MOV CX, OFFSET KB0 + 1 ; GET OFFSET TO TABLE
126F 2B F9 SUB DI, CX ; UPDATE INDEX TO NEW SCAN CODE
; TABLE
1271 2E: 8A 85 1075 R MOV AL, CS:KB10DI1 ; MOV NEW SCAN CODE INTO REGISTER
;----TRANSLATED
1276 F6 C4 80 KB12: TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CHAR?
1279 74 35 JZ KB13 ; JUMP IF MAKE CODE
;----CHECK FOR TOGGLE KEY
127B 3C 45 CMP AL,NUM_LOCK ; IS THIS A NUM LOCK?
127D 74 04 JZ KB12_1 ; JUMP IF TOGGLE KEY
127F 3C 46 CMP AL,SCROLL_LOCK ; IS THIS A SCROLL LOCK?
1281 75 08 JNZ KB12_2 ; JUMP IF NOT A TOGGLE KEY
1283 OC 80 KB12_1: OR AL,80H ; TURN ON BREAK BIT
1285 E6 60 OUT KBPORT,AL
1287 CD 09 INT 9H ; TOGGLE STATE
1289 24 7F AND AL,AND_MASK-BREAK_BIT ; TURN OFF BREAK BIT
128B F6 06 008B R 40 KB12_2: TEST KB_FLAG_2,FN_BREAK ; HAS FUNCTION BREAK OCCURED?
1290 74 11 JZ KB12_3 ; JUMP IF BREAK HAS NOT OCCURED
1292 3A 06 0087 R CMP AL,CUR_FUNC ; IS THIS A BREAK OF OLD VALID
; FUNCTION
1296 75 C8 JNE RET_INT ; ALLOW FURTHER CURRENT FUNCTIONS
1298 80 26 008B R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS
129D KB12_20: MOV CUR_FUNC,0
12A2 CF IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

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12A3 3A 06 00B7 R      KB12_3: CMP     AL,CUR_FUNC      ; IS THIS BREAK OF FIRST FUNCTION?
12A7 75 B7              JNE     RET_INT       ; IGNORE
12A9 80 26 00B8 R DF    AND     KB_FLAG_2,AND_MASK-FN_PENDING ; TURN OFF PENDING
                                ; FUNCTION
12AE EB ED              JMP     KB12_20       ; CLEAR CURRENT FUNCTION AND RETURN
                                ;----VALID MAKE KEY HAS BEEN PRESSED
12B0 F6 06 00B8 R 40    KB13:  TEST     KB_FLAG_2,FN_BREAK ; CHECK IF FUNCTION KEY HAS BEEN
                                ; PRESSED
12B5 74 0D              JZ      KB14_1        ; JUMP IF NOT SET
                                ;----FUNCTION BREAK HAS ALREADY OCCURRED
12B7 80 3E 00B7 R 00    CMP     CUR_FUNC,0    ; IS THIS A NEW FUNCTION?
12BC 74 06              JZ      KB14_1        ; INITIALIZE NEW FUNCTION
12BE 38 06 00B7 R      CMP     CUR_FUNC,AL    ; IS THIS NON-CURRENT FUNCTION
12C2 75 8C              JNZ     KB85         ; JUMP IF NO FUNCTION IS PENDING
                                ; TO RETRIEVE ORIGINAL SCAN CODE
                                ;----CHECK FOR SCAN CODE GENERATION SEQUENCE
12C4 A2 00B7 R          KB14_1: MOV     CUR_FUNC,AL    ; INITIALIZE CURRENT FN
12C7 3C 04              KB16:  CMP     AL,PRT_SCREEN ; IS THIS A SIMULATED SEQUENCE?
12C9 7F 91              JG      CONT_INT      ; JUMP IF THIS IS A SIMPLE
                                ; TRANSLATION
12CB 74 34              JZ      PRTSC         ; DO THE PRINT SCREEN FUNCTION
12CD 3C 03              CMP     AL,PAUSE     ; IS THIS THE HOLD FUNCTION?
12CF 74 1A              JZ      KB16_1        ; DO THE PAUSE FUNCTION
                                ;----BREAK OR ECHO
12D1 FE C8              DEC     AL           ; POINT AT BASE
12D3 D0 E0              SHL     AL,1          ;
12D5 D0 E0              SHL     AL,1          ; MULTIPLY BY 4
12D7 98                 CBW                     ;
12D8 2E: 8D 36 10B8 R   LEA     SI,SCAN      ; ADDRESS SEQUENCE OF SIMULATED
                                ; KEYSTROKES
12D9 03 F0              ADD     SI,AX          ; UPDATE TO POINT AT CORRECT SET
12DF B9 0004            MOV     CX,4          ; LOOP COUNTER
12E2                     GENERATE:
12E2 2E: AC              LODS     SCAN          ; GET SCAN CODE FROM TABLE
12E4 E6 60              OUT     KBPORT,AL    ;
12E6 CD 09              INT     9H           ; PROCESS IT
12E8 E2 F8              LOOP    GENERATE     ; GET NEXT
12EA CF                IRET
                                ;----PUT KEYBOARD IN HOLD STATE
12EB F6 06 0018 R 08    KB16_1: TEST     KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; CANNOT GO IN HOLD STATE IF
                                ; ITS ACTIVE
12F0 75 0E              JNZ     KB16_2        ; DONE WITH INTERRUPT
12F2 80 0E 0018 R 08    OR      KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; TURN ON HOLD FLAG
12F7 E4 A0              IN      AL,NMI_PORT  ; RESET KEYBOARD LATCH
12F9 F6 06 0018 R 08    HOLD:  TEST     KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; STILL IN HOLD STATE?
12FE 75 F9              JNZ     HOLD         ; CONTINUE LOOPING UNTIL KEY IS
                                ; PRESSED
                                ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT 4BH
1300 CF                KB16_2: IRET
                                ;----PRINT SCREEN FUNCTION
1301 F6 06 0018 R 08    PRTSC: TEST     KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; IS HOLD STATE IN PROGRESS?
1306 74 06              JZ      KB16_3        ; OK TO CONTINUE WITH PRTSC
1308 80 26 0018 R F7    AND     KB_FLAG_1,0FFH-HOLD_STATE ; TURN OFF FLAG
130D CF                IRET
130E 83 C4 06            KB16_3: ADD     SP,3*2 ; GET RID OF CALL TO INTERRUPT 4BH
1311 0P                POP     ES           ; POP REGISTERS THAT AREN'T
                                ; MODIFIED IN INTS
1312 1F                POP     DS
1313 5A                POP     DX
1314 59                POP     CX
1315 5B                POP     BX
1316 E4 A0              IN      AL,NMI_PORT  ; RESET KEYBOARD LATCH
1318 CD 05              INT     SH           ; ISSUE INTERRUPT
131A 5B                POP     AX
131B 5F                POP     DI
131C 5E                POP     SI           ; POP THE REST
131D CF                IRET
131E                     KEY62_INT ENDP
                                ;-----
                                ;,TYPAMATIC
                                ;
                                ; THIS ROUTINE WILL CHECK KEYBOARD STATUS BITS IN KB_FLAG_2
                                ; AND DETERMINE WHAT STATE THE KEYBOARD IS IN. APPROPRIATE
                                ; ACTION WILL BE TAKEN.
                                ;
                                ;,INPUT
                                ; AL= SCAN CODE OF KEY WHICH TRIGGERED NON-MASKABLE INTERRUPT
                                ;,OUTPUT
                                ; CARRY BIT = 1 IF NO ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN.
                                ; CARRY BIT = 0 MEANS SCAN CODE IN AL SHOULD BE PROCESSED
                                ; FURTHER.
                                ;
                                ; MODIFICATIONS TO THE VARIABLES CUR_CHAR AND VAR_DELAY ARE
                                ; MADE ALSO THE PUTCHAR BIT IN KB_FLAG_2 IS TOGGLED WHEN
                                ; THE KEYBOARD IS IN HALF RATE MODE.
                                ;-----
131E                     TPM      PROC     NEAR
131E 53                PUSH     BX
131F 38 06 00B5 R      CMP     CUR_CHAR,AL    ; IS THIS A NEW CHARACTER?
1323 74 31              JZ      TP2          ; JUMP IF SAME CHARACTER
                                ;----NEW CHARACTER CHECK FOR BREAK SEQUENCES
1325 A8 80              TEST     AL,BREAK_BIT ; IS THE NEW KEY A BREAK KEY?
1327 74 12              JZ      TP          ; JUMP IF NOT A BREAK
1329 24 7F              AND     AL,07FH      ; CLEAR BREAK BIT
132B 38 06 00B5 R      CMP     CUR_CHAR,AL    ; IS NEW CHARACTER THE BREAK OF
                                ; LAST MAKE?
132F 8A C4              MOV     AL,AH        ; RETRIEVE ORIGINAL CHARACTER
1331 75 05              JNZ     TP          ; JUMP IF NOT THE SAME CHARACTER
1333 C6 06 00B5 R 00    MOV     CUR_CHAR,00 ; CLEAR CURRENT CHARACTER
1338 F8                CLC                     ; CLEAR CARRY BIT
1339 5B                POP     BX
133A C3                RET                     ; RETURN

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1338 A2 0085 R          ;----INITIALIZE A NEW CHARACTER
133E 80 26 0086 R FO   TPO:  MOV    CUR_CHAR,AL          ; SAVE NEW CHARACTER
1343 80 26 0088 R FE   AND     VAR_DELAY,0FOH      ; CLEAR VARIABLE DELAY
1348 F6 06 0088 R 02   AND     KB_FLAG_2,0FEH      ; INITIAL PUTCHAR BIT AS ZERO
                                ; ARE WE INCREASING THE
                                ; INITIAL DELAY?
134D 74 E9             JZ      TP                ; DEFAULT DELAY
134F 80 0E 0086 R OF   OR      VAR_DELAY,DELAY_RATE ; INCREASE DELAY BY 2X
1354 EB E2             JMP     SHORT TP
                                ;----CHECK IF WE ARE IN TYPAMATIC MODE AND IF DELAY IS OVER
1356 F6 06 0088 R 08   TP2:  TEST   KB_FLAG_2,TYPE_OFF ; IS TYPAMATIC TURNED OFF?
1358 75 2B             JNZ     TP4              ; JUMP IF TYPAMATIC RATE IS OFF
135D 8A 1E 0086 R      MOV     BL,VAR_DELAY      ; GET VAR_DELAY
1361 80 E3 0F           AND     BL,0FH           ; MASK OFF HIGH ORDER(SCREEN RANGE)
1364 0A DB             OR      BL,BL            ; IS INITIAL DELAY OVER?
1366 74 0D             JZ      TP3              ; JUMP IF DELAY IS OVER
1368 FE CB             DEC     BL                ; DECREASE DELAY WAIT BY ANOTHER
                                ; CHARACTER
136A 80 26 0086 R FO   AND     VAR_DELAY,0FOH
136F 0E 1E 0086 R      OR      VAR_DELAY,BL
1373 EB 13             JMP     SHORT TP4
                                ;----CHECK IF TIME TO OUTPUT CHAR
1375 F6 06 0088 R 04   TP3:  TEST   KB_FLAG_2,HALF_RATE ; ARE WE IN HALF RATE MODE
137A 74 BC             JZ      TP                ; JUMP IF WE ARE IN NORMAL MODE
137C 80 36 0088 R 01   XOR      KB_FLAG_2,PUTCHAR ; TOGGLE BIT
1391 F6 06 0088 R 01   TEST    KB_FLAG_2,PUTCHAR ; IS IT TIME TO PUT OUT A CHAR
1386 75 B0             JNZ     TP                ; NOT TIME TO OUTPUT CHARACTER
1388                                     ; SKIP THIS CHARACTER
1389 F9             STC                                     ; SET CARRY FLAG
138B 5B             POP      BX
138A C3             RET
1388                                     ;
1388                                     ; THIS SUBROUTINE SETS DS TO POINT TO THE BIOS DATA AREA
1388                                     ; INPUT: NONE
1388                                     ; OUTPUT: DS IS SET
1388 -----
1388 DDS      PROC      NEAR
1388          PUSH     AX
138C 8B 0040        MOV     AX,40H
138F 8E D8          MOV     DS,AX
1391 5B             POP      AX
1392 C3             RET
1393 DDS      ENDP
                                ;-----
                                ; INT 1A
                                ; TIME_OF_DAY/SOUND SOURCE SELECT
                                ; THIS ROUTINE ALLOWS THE CLOCK TO BE SET/READ.
                                ; AN INTERFACE FOR SETTING THE MULTIPLEXER FOR
                                ; AUDIO SOURCE IS ALSO PROVIDED
                                ;
                                ; INPUT
                                ; (AH) = 0   READ THE CURRENT CLOCK SETTING
                                ;          RETURNS CX = HIGH PORTION OF COUNT
                                ;          DX = LOW PORTION OF COUNT
                                ;          AL = 0 IF TIMER HAS NOT PASSED 24 HOURS
                                ;          SINCE LAST READ. < 0 IF ON ANOTHER DAY
                                ; (AH) = 1   SET THE CURRENT CLOCK
                                ;          CX = HIGH PORTION OF COUNT
                                ;          DX = LOW PORTION OF COUNT
                                ; (AH) = 80H  SET UP SOUND MULTIPLEXER
                                ;          AL =(SOURCE OF SOUND) --> "AUDIO OUT" OR RF MODULATOR
                                ;          00 = 8253 CHANNEL 2
                                ;          01 = CASSETTE INPUT
                                ;          02 = "AUDIO IN" LINE ON I/O CHANNEL
                                ;          03 = COMPLEX SOUND GENERATOR CHIP
                                ;
                                ; NOTE: COUNTS OCCUR AT THE RATE OF 1193180/65536 COUNTS/SEC
                                ; (OR ABOUT 18.2 PER SECOND -- SEE EQUATES BELOW)
                                ;-----
                                ; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
1393 TIME_OF_DAY  PROC      FAR
1393          STI
1394          PUSH     DS
1395          CALL     DDS
1398          CMP     AH,80H
1399          JE      T4A
139D          OR      AH,AH
139F          JZ      T2
13A1          DEC     AH
13A3          JZ      T3
13A5          STI
13A6          POP     DS
13A7          IRET
13A8          CLI
13A9          MOV     AL,TIMER_OFL
13AC          MOV     TIMER_OFL,0
13B1          MOV     CX,TIMER_HIGH
13B5          MOV     DX,TIMER_LOW
13B9          JMP     T1
13BB          FA
13BC          MOV     TIMER_LOW,DX
13C0          MOV     TIMER_HIGH,CX
13C4          MOV     TIMER_OFL,0
13C9          JMP     T1
                                ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
                                ; SAVE SEGMENT
                                ; AH=80
                                ; MUX_SET-UP
                                ; AH=0
                                ; READ_TIME
                                ; AH=1
                                ; SET_TIME
                                ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
                                ; RECOVER SEGMENT
                                ; RETURN TO CALLER
                                ; NO TIMER INTERRUPTS WHILE READING
                                ; GET OVERFLOW, AND RESET THE FLAG
                                ; TOD_RETURN
                                ; NO INTERRUPTS WHILE WRITING
                                ; SET THE TIME
                                ; RESET OVERFLOW
                                ; TOD_RETURN

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13CB 51          T4A:  PUSH    CX
13CC B1 05      MOV     CL,5
13CE D2 E0      SAL     AL,CL          ; SHIFT PARM BITS LEFT 5 POSITIONS
13D0 B6 C4      XCHG    AL,AH          ; SAVE PARM
13D2 E4 61      IN      AL,PORT_B      ; GET CURRENT PORT SETTINGS
13D4 24 9F      AND     AL,10011111B   ; ISOLATE MUX BITS
13D6 0A C4      OR      AL,AH          ; COMBINE PORT BITS/PARM BITS
13D8 E6 61      OUT     PORT_B,AL      ; SET PORT TO NEW VALUE
13DA 59         POP     CX
13DB EB C8      JMP     T1              ; TOD_RETURN
13DD          TIME_OF_DAY  ENDP
;----- INT 16 -----
; KEYBOARD I/O
; THESE ROUTINES PROVIDE KEYBOARD SUPPORT
; INPUT
; (AH)=0 READ THE NEXT ASCII CHARACTER STRUCK FROM THE
;         KEYBOARD, RETURN THE RESULT IN (AL), SCAN CODE IN
;         (AH)
; (AH)=1 SET THE Z FLAG TO INDICATE IF AN ASCII CHARACTER IS
;         AVAILABLE TO BE READ.
;         (ZF)=1 -- NO CODE AVAILABLE
;         (ZF)=0 -- CODE IS AVAILABLE
;         IF ZF = 0, THE NEXT CHARACTER IN THE BUFFER TO BE
;         READ IS IN AX, AND THE ENTRY REMAINS IN THE BUFFER
; (AH)=2 RETURN THE CURRENT SHIFT STATUS IN AL REGISTER
;         THE BIT SETTINGS FOR THIS CODE ARE INDICATED IN THE
;         EQUATES FOR KB_FLAG
; (AH)=3 SET TYPAMATIC RATES. THE TYPAMATIC RATE CAN BE
;         CHANGED USING THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:
;         (AL)=0 RETURN TO DEFAULT RESTORES ORIGINAL
;         STATE. I.E. TYPAMATIC ON, NORMAL INITIAL
;         DELAY, AND NORMAL TYPAMATIC RATE.
;         (AL)=1 INCREASE INITIAL DELAY. THIS IS THE
;         DELAY BETWEEN THE FIRST CHARACTER AND
;         THE BURST OF TYPAMATIC CHARS.
;         (AL)=2 HALF_RATE. SLOWS TYPAMATIC CHARACTERS
;         BY ONE HALF.
;         (AL)=3 COMBINES AL=1 AND AL=2 INCREASES
;         INITIAL DELAY AND SLOWS TYPAMATIC
;         CHARACTERS BY ONE HALF.
;         (AL)=4 TURN OFF TYPAMATIC CHARACTERS. ONLY THE
;         FIRST CHARACTER IS HONORED. ALL OTHERS
;         ARE IGNORED.
;         AL IS RANGE CHECKED. IF AL<0 OR AL>4 THE STATE
;         REMAINS THE SAME.
;         ***NOTE*** EACH TIME THE TYPAMATIC RATES ARE
;         CHANGED ALL PREVIOUS STATES ARE REMOVED I.E. IF
;         THE KEYBOARD IS IN THE HALF RATE MODE AND YOU WANT
;         TO ADD AN INCREASE IN TYPAMATIC DELAY, YOU MUST
;         CALL THIS ROUTINE WITH AH=3 AND AL=3.
; (AH)=4 ADJUST KEYBOARD BY THE VALUE IN AL AS FOLLOWS:
;         (AL)=0 TURN OFF KEYBOARD CLICK.
;         (AL)=1 TURN ON KEYBOARD CLICK.
;         AL IS RANGE CHECKED. THE STATE IS UNALTERED IF
;         AL <> 1,0.
; OUTPUT
; AS NOTED ABOVE, ONLY AX AND FLAGS CHANGED
; ALL REGISTERS RETAINED
;-----
13DD          KEYBOARD_IO  PROC    FAR
13DD          ASSUME      CS:CODE,DS:DATA
13DD          STI         ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
13DE IE         PUSH     DS          ; SAVE CURRENT DS
13DF 53         PUSH     BX          ; SAVE BX TEMPORARILY
13E0 EB 13BB R   CALL     DDS        ; POINT DS AT BIOS DATA SEGMENT
13E3 0A E4      OR      AH,AH        ; AH=0
13E5 74 0A      JZ      K1          ; ASCII_READ
13E7 FE CC      DEC     AH          ; AH=1
13E9 74 1E      JZ      K2          ; ASCII_STATUS
13EB FE CC      DEC     AH          ; AH=2
13ED 74 2B      JZ      K3          ; SHIFT_STATUS
13EF EB 2E      JMP     SHORT K3_1
;----- READ THE KEY TO FIGURE OUT WHAT TO DO
K1:          STI         ; ASCII_READ
13F1 FB         NOP              ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON DURING LOOP
13F2 90         CLI         ; ALLOW AN INTERRUPT TO OCCUR
13F3 FA         CLI         ; INTERRUPTS BACK OFF
13F4 8B 1E 001A R MOV     BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; GET POINTER TO HEAD OF BUFFER
13F8 3B 1E 001C R CMP     BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; TEST END OF BUFFER
13FC 74 F3      JZ      K1          ; LOOP UNTIL SOMETHING IN BUFFER
13FE 8B 07      MOV     AX,[BX]     ; GET SCAN CODE AND ASCII CODE
1400 EB 144F R   CALL     K4          ; MOVE POINTER TO NEXT POSITION
1403 89 1E 001A R MOV     BUFFER_HEAD,BX ; STORE VALUE IN VARIABLE
1407 EB 43      JMP     SHORT RET_INT16
;----- ASCII STATUS
K2:          CLI         ; INTERRUPTS OFF
1409 FA         MOV     BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; GET HEAD POINTER
140A 8B 1E 001A R CMP     BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; IF EQUAL (Z=1) THEN NOTHING THERE
1412 8B 07      MOV     AX,[BX]
1414 FB         STI         ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
1415 5B         POP     BX          ; RECOVER REGISTER
1416 1F         POP     DS          ; RECOVER SEGMENT
1417 CA 0002    RET     2          ; THROW AWAY FLAGS
;----- SHIFT STATUS
K3:          MOV     AL,KB_FLAG      ; GET THE SHIFT STATUS FLAGS
141A A0 0017 R   JMP     SHORT RET_INT16
141D EB 2D

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141F FE CC
1421 74 1A
1423 FE CC
1425 75 25
1427 0A C0
1429 75 07
142B 80 26 0018 R FB
1430 EB 1A
1432 3C 01
1434 75 16
1436 80 0E 0018 R 04
143B EB 0F

143D 3C 04
143F 7F 0B
1441 80 26 008B R F1
1446 D0 E0
1448 0B 06 008B R
144C
144C 5B
144D 1F
144E CF
144F

144F
144F 43
1450 43
1451 3B 1E 00B2 R
1455 75 04
1457 8B 1E 00B0 R
145B C3
145C

145C
145C 52
145D 3A 45 46 38 1D
1462 2A 36
= 000B

1464
1464 80
1465 40 20 10 0B 04
146A 02 01

146C 1B FF 00 FF FF FF
1E FF
1474 FF FF FF 1F FF 7F
FF 11
147C 17 05 12 14 19 15
09 0F
1484 10 1B 1D 0A FF 01
13
148B 04 06 07 0B 0A 0B
0C FF FF
1494 FF FF 1C 1A 1B 03
16 02
149C 0E 0D FF FF FF FF
FF FF
14A4 20 FF

14A6
14A6 5E 5F 60 61 62 63
64 65
14AE 66 67 FF FF 77 FF
84 FF
14B6 73 FF 74 FF 75 FF
76 FF
14BE FF

14BF
14BF 1B 31 32 33 34 35
36 37 38 39 30 2D
3D 08 09
14CE 71 77 65 72 74 79
75 69 6F 70 5B 50
0D FF 61 73 64 66
67 6B 6A 6B 6C 3B
27
14E7 60 FF 5C 7A 7B 63
76 62 6E 6D 2C 2E
2F FF 2A FF 20
14F8 FF

14F9
14F9 1B 21 40 23 24 25
5E 26 2A 28 29 5F
2B 0B 00
1508 51 57 45 52 54 59
55 49 4F 50 7B 7D
0D FF 41 53 44 46
47 4B 4A 4B 4C 3A
22
1521 7E FF 7C 5A 5B 43
56 42 4E 4D 3C 3E
3F FF 00 FF 20 FF

;----- ADJUST KEY CLICK
K3_1: DEC AH
JZ K3_3 ; AH=3, ADJUST TYPAMATIC
DEC AH ; RANGE CHECK FOR AH=4
JNZ RET_INT16 ; ILLEGAL FUNCTION CALL
OR AL, AL ; TURN OFF KEYBOARD CLICK?
JNZ K3_2 ; JUMP FOR RANGE CHECK
AND KB_FLAG_1, AND_MASK-CLICK_ON ; TURN OFF CLICK
JMP SHORT RET_INT16
K3_2: CMP AL, 1 ; RANGE CHECK
JNE RET_INT16 ; NOT IN RANGE, RETURN
OR KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_ON ; TURN ON KEYBOARD CLICK
JMP SHORT RET_INT16

;----- SET TYPAMATIC
K3_3: CMP AL, 4 ; CHECK FOR CORRECT RANGE
JG RET_INT16 ; IF ILLEGAL VALUE IN AL IGNORE
AND KB_FLAG_2, 0F1H ; MASK OFF ANY OLD TYPAMATIC STATES
SHL AL, 1 ; SHIFT TO PROPER POSITION
OR KB_FLAG_2, AL
RET_INT16:
POP BX ; RECOVER REGISTER
POP DS ; RECOVER REGISTER
IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER

KEYBOARD_10 ENDP
;----- INCREMENT A BUFFER POINTER
K4: PROC NEAR
INC BX ; MOVE TO NEXT WORD IN LIST
INC BX
CMP BX, BUFFER_END ; AT END OF BUFFER?
JNE K5 ; NO, CONTINUE
MOV BX, BUFFER_START ; YES, RESET TO BUFFER BEGINNING
K5: RET
K4: ENDP

;----- TABLE OF SHIFT KEYS AND MASK VALUES
K6: LABEL BYTE
DB INS_KEY ; INSERT KEY
DB CAPS_KEY, NUM_KEY, SCROLL_KEY, ALT_KEY, CTL_KEY
DB LEFT_KEY, RIGHT_KEY
K6L EQU $-K6
;----- SHIFT_MASK_TABLE
K7: LABEL BYTE
DB INS_SHIFT ; INSERT MODE SHIFT
DB CAPS_SHIFT, NUM_SHIFT, SCROLL_SHIFT, ALT_SHIFT, CTL_SHIFT
DB LEFT_SHIFT, RIGHT_SHIFT

;----- SCAN CODE TABLES
K8: LABEL DB
DB 27, -1, 0, -1, -1, -1, 30, -1
DB -1, -1, -1, 31, -1, 127, -1, 17
DB 23, 5, 18, 20, 25, 21, 9, 15
DB 16, 27, 29, 10, -1, 1, 19
DB 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, -1, -1
DB -1, -1, 28, 26, 24, 3, 22, 2
DB 14, 13, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1
DB ' ', -1
;----- CTL TABLE SCAN
K9: LABEL BYTE
DB 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101
DB 102, 103, -1, -1, 119, -1, 132, -1
DB 115, -1, 116, -1, 117, -1, 118, -1
DB -1
;----- LC TABLE
K10: LABEL BYTE
DB 018H, '1234567890=-', 0BH, 09H
DB 'qwertyuiop[]', 0DH, -1, 'asdfghjkl;', 027H
DB 60H, -1, 5CH, 'zxcvbnm,./', -1, '`,`', -1, ' '
DB -1
;----- UC TABLE
K11: LABEL BYTE
DB 27, '1@#$%', 37, 05EH, '&*()_+', 0BH, 0
DB 'QWERTYUIOP{}', 0DH, -1, 'ASDFGHJKL:"'
DB 07EH, -1, 'ZXCVBNM<>?', -1, 0, -1, ' ', -1

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;----- UC TABLE SCAN
1533      54 55 56 57 58 59      K12 LABEL BYTE
1534      5A                      DB      84,85,86,87,88,89,90
153A      5B 5C 5D                      DB      91,92,93
;----- ALT TABLE SCAN
153D      68 69 6A 6B 6C      K13 LABEL BYTE
1542      6D 6E 6F 70 71      DB      104,105,106,107,108
;----- NUM STATE TABLE
1547      37 38 39 20 34 35      K14 LABEL BYTE
1547      36 2B 31 32 33 30      DB      '789-456+1230.'
1547      2E
;----- BASE CASE TABLE
1554      47 48 49 FF 4B FF      K15 LABEL BYTE
1554      4D                      DB      71,72,73,-1,75,-1,77
155B      4F 50 51 52 53      DB      -1,79,80,81,82,83
;----- KEYBOARD INTERRUPT ROUTINE
1561      FB                      KB_INT PROC FAR
1562      50                      STI                      ; ALLOW FURTHER INTERRUPTS
1563      53                      PUSH AX
1564      51                      PUSH CX
1565      52                      PUSH DX
1566      56                      PUSH SI
1567      57                      PUSH DI
1568      1E                      PUSH DS
1569      06                      PUSH ES
156A      FC                      CLD                      ; FORWARD DIRECTION
156B      E8 138B R              CALL DD$
156E      8A E0                  MOV AH,AL                      ; SAVE SCAN CODE IN AH
;----- TEST FOR OVERRUN SCAN CODE FROM KEYBOARD
1570      3C FF                  CMP AL,OFFH                  ; IS THIS AN OVERRUN CHAR?
1572      75 18                  JNZ K16                      ; NO, TEST FOR SHIFT KEY
1574      8B 0080                MOV BX,80H                  ; DURATION OF ERROR BEEP
1577      B9 0048                MOV CX,48H                  ; FREQUENCY OF TONE
157A      E8 E035 R              CALL KB_NOISE                ; BUFFER FULL BEEP
157D      80 26 0017 R FO        AND KB_FLAG,0F0H              ; CLEAR ALT,CLRL,LEFT AND RIGHT
;----- SHIFTS
1582      80 26 0018 R OF        AND KB_FLAG_1,0FH              ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
1587      80 26 0088 R 1F        AND KB_FLAG_2,1FH              ; NUM AND SCROLL SHIFT
158C      E9 164A R              JMP K26                      ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
;----- TEST FOR SHIFT KEYS
158F      K16:                   TEST_SHIFT
158F      24 7F                  AND AL,07FH                  ; TEST_SHIFT
1591      0E                      PUSH CS                      ; TURN OFF THE BREAK BIT
1592      07                      POP ES                      ; ESTABLISH ADDRESS OF SHIFT TABLE
1593      BF 145C R              MOV DI,OFFSET K6            ; SHIFT KEY TABLE
1596      B9 0008                MOV CX,K6L                   ; LENGTH
1599      F2/ AE                 REPNE SCASB                  ; LOOK THROUGH THE TABLE FOR A
;----- MATCH
1598      8A C4                  MOV AL,AH                    ; RECOVER SCAN CODE
159D      74 03                  JE K17                       ; JUMP IF MATCH FOUND
159F      E9 163A R              JMP K25                      ; IF NO MATCH, THEN SHIFT NOT FOUND
;----- SHIFT KEY FOUND
15A2      81 EF 145D R          K17: SUB DI,OFFSET K6+1          ; ADJUST PTR TO SCAN CODE MATCH
15A6      2E: 8A A5 1464 R      MOV AH,CS:K7[D1]            ; GET MASK INTO AH
15A8      A8 80                  TEST AL,80H                  ; TEST FOR BREAK KEY
15AD      75 51                  JNZ K23                      ; BREAK_SHIFT_FOUND
;----- SHIFT MAKE FOUND, DETERMINE SET OR TOGGLE
15AF      80 FC 10              CMP AH,SCROLL_SHIFT
15B2      73 07                  JAE K18                      ; IF SCROLL SHIFT OR ABOVE, TOGGLE
;----- KEY
15B4      08 26 0017 R          ;----- PLAIN SHIFT KEY, SET SHIFT ON
15B8      E9 164A R              OR KB_FLAG,AH                ; TURN ON SHIFT BIT
15B8      58                      JMP K26                      ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
;----- TOGGLED SHIFT KEY, TEST FOR 1ST MAKE OR NOT
15B8      K18:                   SHIFT_TOGGLE
15B8      F6 06 0017 R 04      TEST KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT        ; CHECK CTL SHIFT STATE
15C0      75 78                  JNZ K25                      ; JUMP IF CTL STATE
15C2      3C 52                  CMP AL,INS_KEY              ; CHECK FOR INSERT KEY
15C4      75 22                  JNZ K22                      ; JUMP IF NOT INSERT KEY
15C6      F6 06 0017 R 08      TEST KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT        ; CHECK FOR ALTERNATE SHIFT
15C8      75 6D                  JNZ K25                      ; JUMP IF ALTERNATE SHIFT
15CD      F6 06 0017 R 20      TEST KB_FLAG,NUM_STATE        ; CHECK FOR BASE STATE
15D2      75 00                  JNZ K21                      ; JUMP IF NUM LOCK IS ON
15D4      F6 06 0017 R 03      TEST KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT
15D9      74 0D                  JZ K22                      ; JUMP IF BASE STATE
15DB      K20:                   MOV AX,5230H                  ; NUMERIC ZERO, NOT INSERT KEY
15DB      B8 5230                MOV AX,5230H                  ; PUT OUT AN ASCII ZERO
15DE      E9 17EC R              JMP K57                      ; BUFFER_FILL
15E1      K21:                   MIGHT BE NUMERIC
15E1      F6 06 0017 R 03      TEST KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT
15E6      74 F3                  JZ K20                      ; JUMP NUMERIC, NOT INSERT
15E8      K22:                   SHIFT_TOGGLE_KEY_HIT; PROCESS IT
15E8      84 26 0018 R          TEST AH,KB_FLAG_1            ; IS KEY ALREADY DEPRESSED
15EC      75 5C                  JNZ K26                      ; JUMP IF KEY ALREADY DEPRESSED
15EE      08 26 0018 R          OR KB_FLAG_1,AH              ; INDICATE THAT THE KEY IS
;----- DEPRESSED
15F2      30 26 0017 R          XOR KB_FLAG,AH                ; TOGGLE THE SHIFT STATE
15F6      3C 52                  CMP AL,INS_KEY              ; TEST FOR 1ST MAKE OF INSERT KEY
15F8      75 50                  JNE K26                      ; JUMP IF NOT INSERT KEY
15FA      B8 5200                MOV AX,INS_KEY*256           ; SET SCAN CODE INTO AH, 0 INTO AL
15FD      E9 17EC R              JMP K57                      ; PUT INTO OUTPUT BUFFER

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1600          ;----- BREAK SHIFT FOUND
1600      80 FC 10      K23:      CMP      AH,SCROLL_SHIFT ; BREAK-SHIFT-FOUND
1603      73 1A          JAE      K24 ; IS THIS A TOGGLE KEY
1605      F6 04          NOT      AH ; YES, HANDLE BREAK TOGGLE
1607      20 26 0017 R  AND      KB_FLAG,AH ; INVERT MASK
160B      3C 88          CMP      AL,ALT_KEY+80H ; TURN OFF SHIFT BIT
160D      75 3B          JNE      K26 ; IS THIS ALTERNATE SHIFT RELEASE
160F      A0 0019 R     ;----- ALTERNATE SHIFT KEY RELEASED, GET THE VALUE INTO BUFFER
1612      32 E4          MOV      AL,ALT_INPUT ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
1614      88 26 0019 R  XOR      AH,AH ; SCAN CODE OF 0
1618      0A C0          MOV      ALT_INPUT,AH ; ZERO OUT THE FIELD
161A      74 2E          OR      AL,AL ; WAS THE INPUT-0?
161C      E9 17F5 R     JZ      K25 ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
161F      161F          JMP      K58 ; IT WASN'T, SO PUT IN BUFFER
161F      3C BA          K24:      CMP      AL,CAPS_KEY+BREAK_BIT ; BREAK-TOGGLE
1621      75 0F          JNE      K24_1 ; SPECIAL CASE OF TOGGLE KEY
1623      F6 06 0018 R  JZ      K24_1 ; JUMP AROUND POTENTIAL UPDATE
1628      74 08          TEST     KB_FLAG_1,CLICK_SEQUENCE
162A      90 26 0018 R  JZ      K24_1 ; JUMP IF NOT SPECIAL CASE
162F      E8 19 90      AND      KB_FLAG_1,AND_MASK-CLICK_SEQUENCE ; MASK OFF MAKE
1632      F6 D4          ; OF CLICK
1634      20 26 0018 R  JMP      K26 ; INTERRUPT IS OVER
1638      E8 10          ;----- BREAK OF NORMAL TOGGLE
163A      3C 80          K24_1:    NOT      AH ; INVERT MASK
163C      73 0C          AND      KB_FLAG_1,AH ; INDICATE NO LONGER DEPRESSED
163E      F6 06 0018 R  JMP      SHORT K26 ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
1643      74 0E          ;----- TEST FOR HOLD STATE
1645      90 26 0018 R  K25:      CMP      AL,80H ; NO-SHIFT-FOUND
164A      07          JAE      K26 ; TEST FOR BREAK KEY
164C      5F          ; TEST FOR BREAK CHARS FROM HERE
164E      5A          ; ON
164F      59          TEST     KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; ARE WE IN HOLD STATE?
1650      58          JZ      K28 ; BRANCH AROUND TEST IF NOT
1651      58          AND      KB_FLAG_1,NOT_HOLD_STATE ; TURN OFF THE HOLD STATE
1652      CF          ; BIT
1652      CF          ; INTERRUPT-RETURN
1653          K26:      POP      E5 ; RESTORE STATE
1654          POP      DS ; RETURN, INTERRUPTS BACK ON WITH
1655          POP      DI ; FLAG CHANGE
1656          POP      SI ; FOR SPECIAL CHARS
1657          POP      DX ; NO-HOLD-STATE
1658          POP      CX ; ARE WE IN ALTERNATE SHIFT
1659          POP      BX ; JUMP IF ALTERNATE SHIFT
165A          POP      AX ; JUMP IF NOT ALTERNATE
165B          IRET ; TEST FOR ALT+CTRL KEY SEQUENCES
165C          K29:      TEST     KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; TEST-RESET
165D          F6 06 0017 R 04      TEST     KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT ; ARE WE IN CONTROL SHIFT ALSO
165E          75 03          JNZ      K29 ; NO RESET
165F          E9 1749 R     JMP      K38 ; SHIFT STATE IS THERE, TEST KEY
1660          ;----- TEST FOR ALT+CTRL KEY SEQUENCES
1661          K29:      TEST     KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT ; TEST-RESET
1662          74 69          CMP      AL,DEL_KEY ; NO RESET
1663          3C 53          JNE      K29_1 ; SHIFT STATE IS THERE, TEST KEY
1664          75 09          ;----- CTL-ALT-DEL HAS BEEN FOUND, DO I/O CLEANUP
1665          C7 06 0072 R 1234      MOV     RESET_FLAG,1234H ; SET FLAG FOR RESET FUNCTION
1666          E9 0043 R     JMP      NEAR PTR RESET ; JUMP TO POWER ON DIAGNOSTICS
1667          3C 52          K29_1:  CMP      AL,INS_KEY ; CHECK FOR RESET WITH DIAGNOSTICS
1668          75 09          JNE      K29_2 ; CHECK FOR OTHER
1669          ;----- ALT-CTRL-INS HAS BEEN FOUND
166A          MOV     RESET_FLAG,4321H ; SET FLAG FOR DIAGNOSTICS
166B          E9 0043 R     JMP      NEAR PTR RESET ; LEVEL 1 DIAGNOSTICS
166C          3C 3A          K29_2:  CMP      AL,CAPS_KEY ; CHECK FOR KEYBOARD CLICK TOGGLE
166D          75 13          JNE      K29_3 ; CHECK FOR SCREEN ADJUSTMENT
166E          ;----- ALT+CTRL+CAPSLOCK HAS BEEN FOUND
166F          TEST     KB_FLAG_1,CLICK_SEQUENCE
1670          75 C1          JNZ      K26 ; JUMP IF SEQUENCE HAS ALREADY OCCURED
1671          80 36 0018 R 04      XOR      KB_FLAG_1,CLICK_ON ; TOGGLE BIT FOR AUDIO KEYSTROKE
1672          80 0E 0018 R 02      OR      KB_FLAG_1,CLICK_SEQUENCE ; SET CLICK_SEQUENCE STATE
1673          3C 4A          JMP      SHORT K26 ; INTERRUPT IS OVER
1674          80 0E 0018 R 02      K29_3:  CMP      AL,RIGHT_ARROW ; ADJUST SCREEN TO THE RIGHT?
1675          E8 B5          JNE      K29_4 ; LOOK FOR RIGHT ADJUSTMENT
1676          3C 4D          CALL     GET_POS ; GET THE # OF POSITIONS SCREEN IS SHIFTED
1677          E8 186E R     ; IS SCREEN SHIFTED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE?
1678          3C FC          CMP      AL,0-RANGE ; OUT OF RANGE
1679          7C AA          JL      K26 ; SHIFT VALUE TO THE RIGHT
1680          FE 0E 0089 R  DEC     HORZ_POS ; DECREASE RANGE VALUE
1681          FE CB          DEC     AL ; RESTORE STORAGE LOCATION
1682          A6 187A R     CALL     PUT_POS ; ADJUST
1683          E8 14          JMP      SHORT K29_5 ; ADJUST SCREEN TO THE LEFT?
1684          3C 4B          K29_4:  CMP      AL,LEFT_ARROW ; NOT AN ALT_CTRL SEQUENCE
1685          75 1E          JNE      K31 ; GET NUMBER OF POSITIONS SCREEN IS SHIFTED
1686          E8 186E R     CALL     GET_POS ; IS SCREEN SHIFTED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE?
1687          3C 04          CMP      AL,RANGE ; SHIFT SCREEN TO THE LEFT
1688          7F 94          JG      K26 ; INCREASE NUMBER OF POSITIONS
1689          FE 0E 0089 R  INC     HORZ_POS ; SCREEN IS SHIFTED
168A          FE C0          INC     AL ; PUT POSTION BACK IN STORAGE
168B          E8 187A R     CALL     PUT_POS

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16BF BO 02
16C1 BA 03D4
16C4 EE
16C5 AO 0089 R
16C9 42
16C9 EE
16CA E9 164A R

16CD
16CD 3C 39
16CF 75 29
16D1 80 20
16D3 E9 17EC R

16DE
16DE 52 4F 50 51 4B 4C 4D
16DD 47 48 49

16E0 10 11 12 13 14 15
16E0 16 17
16E8 18 19 1E 1F 20 21
16E8 22 23
16F0 24 25 26 2C 20 2E
16F0 2F 30
16F8 31 32

16FA
16FA BF 16D6 R
16FD B9 000A
1700 F2/ AE
1702 75 13
1704 B1 EF 16D7 R
1708 A0 0019 R
1708 B4 0A
170D F6 E4
170F 03 C7
1711 A2 0019 R
1714 E9 164A R

1717
1717 C6 06 0019 R 00

171C B9 001A
171F F2/ AE
1721 75 05
1723 32 C0
1725 E9 17EC R

1728
1728 3C 02
172A 72 0C
172C 3C 0E
172E 73 08
1730 80 C4 76

1733 32 C0
1735 E9 17EC R

1738
1738 3C 38
173A 73 03
173C
173C E9 164A R
173F
173F 3C 47
1741 73 F9
1743 B8 153D R
1746 E9 1863 R

1749
1749 F6 06 0017 R 04
174E 74 34

1750 3C 46
1752 75 19
1754 B8 1E 001A R
1758 C6 06 0071 R 80
175D C0 1B
175F 2B C0
1761 B9 07
1763 E8 144F R
1766 B9 1E 001C R
176A E9 164A R
176D

176D 3C 37
176F 75 06
1771 B8 7200
1774 E8 76 90

K29_5: MOV AL,2 ; ADJUST
MOV DX,304H ; ADDRESS TO CRT CONTROLLER
OUT DX,AL
MOV AL,HORZ_POS ; COLUMN POSITION
INC DX ; POINT AT DATA REGISTER
OUT DX,AL ; MOV POSITION
JMP K26

;----- IN ALTERNATE SHIFT, RESET NOT FOUND
K31: CMP AL,57 ; NO-RESET
JNE K32 ; TEST FOR SPACE KEY
MOV AL,' ' ; NOT THERE
JMP K57 ; SET SPACE CHAR
; BUFFER_FILL

;----- ALT-INPUT-TABLE
K30 LABEL BYTE
DB 82,79,80,81,75,76,77

DB 71,72,73 ; 10 NUMBERS ON KEYPAD
;----- SUPER-SHIFT-TABLE
DB 16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23 ; A-Z TYPEWRITER CHARS

DB 24,25,30,31,32,33,34,35
DB 36,37,38,44,45,46,47,48

DB 49,50
;----- LOOK FOR KEY PAD ENTRY
K32: MOV DI,OFFSET K30 ; ALT-KEY-PAD
MOV CX,10 ; ALT-INPUT-TABLE
REPNE SCASB ; LOOK FOR ENTRY USING KEYPAD
JNE K32 ; NO ALT-KEYPAD
SUB DI,OFFSET K30+1 ; DI NOW HAS ENTRY VALUE
MOV AH,ALT_INPUT ; GET THE CURRENT BYTE
MOV AH,10 ; MULTIPLY BY 10
MUL AH
ADD AX,DI ; ADD IN THE LATEST ENTRY
MOV ALT_INPUT,AL ; STORE IT AWAY
JMP K26 ; THROW AWAY THAT KEYSTROKE

;----- LOOK FOR SUPERSHIFT ENTRY
K33: MOV ALT_INPUT,0 ; NO-ALT-KEYPAD
; ZERO ANY PREVIOUS ENTRY INTO INPUT
MOV CX,26 ; DI,ES ALREADY POINTING
REPNE SCASB ; LOOK FOR MATCH IN ALPHABET
JNE K34 ; NOT FOUND, FUNCTION KEY OR OTHER
XOR AL,AL ; ASCII CODE OF ZERO
JMP K57 ; PUT IT IN THE BUFFER

;----- LOOK FOR TOP ROW OF ALTERNATE SHIFT
K34: CMP AL,2 ; ALT-TOP-ROW
JB K35 ; KEY WITH '1' ON IT
CMP AL,14 ; NOT ONE OF INTERESTING KEYS
JAE K35 ; IS IT IN THE REGION?
ADD AH,118 ; ALT-FUNCTION
; CONVERT PSEUDO SCAN CODE TO RANGE
XOR AL,AL ; INDICATE AS SUCH
JMP K57 ; BUFFER FILL

;----- TRANSLATE ALTERNATE SHIFT PSEUDO SCAN CODES
K35: CMP AL,59 ; ALT-FUNCTION
JAE K37 ; TEST FOR IN TABLE
; ALT-CONTINUE
K36: JMP K26 ; CLOSE-RETURN
; IGNORE THE KEY
K37: CMP AL,71 ; ALT-CONTINUE
JAE K36 ; IN KEYPAD REGION
MOV BX,OFFSET K13 ; IF SO, IGNORE
JMP K63 ; ALT SHIFT PSEUDO SCAN TABLE
; TRANSLATE THAT

;----- NOT IN ALTERNATE SHIFT
K38: ; NOT-ALT-SHIFT
TEST KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT ; ARE WE IN CONTROL SHIFT?
JZ K44 ; NOT-CTL-SHIFT
;----- CONTROL SHIFT, TEST SPECIAL CHARACTERS
;----- TEST FOR BREAK AND PAUSE KEYS
CMP AL,SCROLL_KEY ; TEST FOR BREAK
JNE K41 ; NO-BREAK
MOV BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; GET CURRENT BUFFER HEAD
MOV BIOS_BREAK,BOH ; TURN ON BIOS_BREAK BIT
INT 1BH ; BREAK INTERRUPT VECTOR
SUB AX,AX ; PUT OUT DUMMY CHARACTER
MOV [BX],AX ; PUT DUMMY CHAR AT BUFFER HEAD
CALL K4 ; UPDATE BUFFER POINTER
MOV BUFFER_TAIL,BX ; UPDATE TAIL
JMP K26 ; DONE WITH INTERRUPT
; NO-PAUSE

K41: ;----- TEST SPECIAL CASE KEY 55
CMP AL,55
JNE K42 ; NOT-KEY-55
MOV AX,114*256 ; START/STOP PRINTING SWITCH
JMP K57 ; BUFFER_FILL

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A-48 ROM BIOS


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181C
181C 8B 1E 001C R
1820 8B F3
1822 E8 144F R
1825 3B 1E 001A R
1829 75 1D
182B 53
182C 8B 0080
182F 89 0048
1832 E8 E035 R
1835 80 26 0017 R F0

183A 80 26 0018 R 0F

183F 80 26 008B R 1F
1844 5B
1845 E9 164A R
1848 F6 06 0018 R 04
184D 74 0B
184F 53
1850 8B 0001
1853 89 0010
1856 E8 E035 R

1859 5B
185A 89 04
185C 89 1E 001C R
1860 E9 164A R

1863
1863 2C 3B
1865
1865 2E: D7
1867 8A E0
1869 32 C0
186B E9 17EC R
186E

K61:
MOV BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; NOT-CAPS-STATE
MOV SI,BX ; GET THE END POINTER TO THE BUFFER
CALL K4 ; SAVE THE VALUE
CMP BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; ADVANCE THE TAIL
JNE K61_1 ; HAS THE BUFFER WRAPPED AROUND?
PUSH BX ; BUFFER FULL_BEEP
MOV BX,080H ; SAVE BUFFER_TAIL
MOV CX,4BH ; DURATION OF ERROR BEEP
CALL KB_NOISE ; FREQUENCY OF ERROR BEEP HALF TONE
AND KB_FLAG,0F0H ; OUTPUT NOISE
; CLEAR ALT,CLRL,LEFT AND RIGHT
; SHIFTS
AND KB_FLAG_1,0FH ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
; NOW AND SCROLL SHIFT
AND KB_FLAG_2,1FH ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
POP BX ; RETRIEVE BUFFER TAIL
JMP K26 ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
K61_1: TEST KB_FLAG_1,CLICK_ON ; IS AUDIO FEEDBACK ENABLED?
JZ K61_2 ; NO, JUST PUT IN BUFFER
PUSH BX ; SAVE BUFFER_TAIL VALUE
MOV BX,1H ; DURATION OF CLICK
MOV CX,10H ; FREQUENCY OF CLICK
CALL KB_NOISE ; OUTPUT AUDIO FEEDBACK OF KEY
STROKE
POP BX ; RETRIEVE BUFFER_TAIL VALUE
K61_2: MOV [SI],AX ; STORE THE VALUE
MOV BUFFER_TAIL,BX ; MOVE THE POINTER UP
JMP K26 ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
;----- TRANSLATE SCAN FOR PSEUDO SCAN CODES
K63: SUB AL,59 ; TRANSLATE-SCAN
; CONVERT ORIGIN TO FUNCTION KEYS
K64: SUB AL,59 ; TRANSLATE-SCAN-ORGD
; CTL TABLE SCAN
MOV AH,AL ; PUT VALUE INTO AH
XOR AL,AL ; ZERO ASCII CODE
JMP K57 ; PUT IT INTO THE BUFFER
KB_INT ENDP

;-----
; GET_POS
; THIS ROUTINE WILL SHIFT THE VALUE STORED IN THE HIGH NIBBLE
; OF THE VARIABLE VAR_DELAY TO THE LOW NIBBLE.
; INPUT
; NONE. IT IS ASSUMED THAT DS POINTS AT THE BIOS DATA AREA
; OUTPUT
; AL CONTAINS THE SHIFTED VALUE.
;-----
186E
186E 51
186F A0 0086 R
1872 24 F0
1874 B1 04
1876 D2 F8
1878 59
1879 C3
187A

GET_POS PROC NEAR
PUSH CX ; SAVE SHIFT REGISTER
MOV AL,BYTE PTR VAR_DELAY ; GET STORAGE LOCATION
AND AL,0F0H ; MASK OFF LOW NIBBLE
MOV CL,4 ; SHIFT OF FOUR BIT POSITIONS
SAR AL,CL ; SHIFT THE VALUE SIGN EXTENDED
POP CX ; RESTORE THE VALUE
RET
GET_POS ENDP

;-----
; PUT_POS
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE THE VALUE IN LOW ORDER NIBBLE IN
; AL AND STORE IT IN THE HIGH ORDER OF VAR_DELAY
; INPUT
; AL CONTAINS THE VALUE FOR STORAGE
; OUTPUT
; NONE.
;-----
187A
187A 51
187B B1 04
187D D2 E0
187F 8A 0E 0086 R
1883 80 E1 0F
1886 0A C1
1888 A2 0086 R
188B 59
188C C3
188D

PUT_POS PROC NEAR
PUSH CX ; SAVE REGISTER
MOV CL,4 ; SHIFT COUNT
SHL AL,CL ; PUT IN HIGH ORDER NIBBLE
MOV AL,BYTE PTR VAR_DELAY ; GET DATA BYTE
AND CL,0FH ; CLEAR OLD VALUE IN HIGH NIBBLE
OR AL,CL ; COMBINE HIGH AND LOW NIBBLES
MOV BYTE PTR VAR_DELAY,AL ; PUT IN POSITION
POP CX ; RESTORE REGISTER
RET
PUT_POS ENDP

;-----
; MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY SIGNAL ROUTINE - INVOKED THROUGH THE TIMER
; TICK ROUTINE DURING MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES . (ACCESSED THROUGH
; INT 1CH)
;-----
188D
188D 50
188E 2B C0

MFG_TICK PROC FAR
PUSH AX
SUB AX,AX ; SEND A 00 TO PORT 13 AS A
; ACTIVITY SIGNAL
OUT 13H,AL
IN AL,PORT_B ; FLIP SPEAKER DATA TO OPPOSITE
; SENSE
MOV AH,AL ; SAVE ORIG SETTING
AND AH,10011101B ; MAKE SURE MUX IS -> RIGHT AND
; ISOLATE SPEAKER BIT
NOT AL ; FLIP ALL BITS
AND AL,00000010B ; ISOLATE SPEAKER DATA BIT (NOW IN
; OPPOSITE SENSE)
OR AL,AH ; COMBINE WITH ORIG. DATA FROM
; PORT B
OR AL,00010000B ; AND DISABLE INTERNAL SPEAKER
OUT PORT_B,AL ; E01 TO INTR. CHIP
MOV AL,20H
OUT 20H,AL
POP AX
IRET
MFG_TICK ENDP

```

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-----
CONVERT AND PRINT ASCII CODE
-----
AL MUST CONTAIN NUMBER TO BE CONVERTED.
AX AND BX DESTROYED
-----

18A9                                XPC_BYTE PROC NEAR
18A9 50          PUSH    AX          ; SAVE FOR LOW NIBBLE DISPLAY
18AA B1 04       MOV     CL,4        ; SHIFT COUNT
18AC D2 E8      SHR     AL,CL       ; NIBBLE SWAP
18AE E8 18B4 R   CALL    XLAT_PR    ; DO THE HIGH NIBBLE DISPLAY
18B1 58         POP     AX          ; RECOVER THE NIBBLE
18B2 24 0F      AND     AL,0FH      ; ISOLATE TO LOW NIBBLE
                                     ; FALL INTO LOW NIBBLE CONVERSION
18B4                                XLAT_PR PROC NEAR
18B4 04 90      ADD     AL,090H     ; CONVERT 00-OF TO ASCII CHARACTER
18B6 27         DAA              ; ADD FIRST CONVERSION FACTOR
                                     ; ADJUST FOR NUMERIC AND ALPHA
18B7 14 40      ADC     AL,040H     ; RANGE
                                     ; ADD CONVERSION AND ADJUST LOW
18B9 27         DAA              ; NIBBLE
18BA 53         PRT_HEX PROC NEAR  ; ADJUST HIGH NIBBLE TO ASCII RANGE
18BB B4 0E      MOV     BX          ;
18BD 87 00      MOV     BH,0        ; DISPLAY CHARACTER IN AL
18BF CD 10      INT     10H        ; CALL VIDEO_IO
18C1 58         POP     BX
18C2 C3        RET
18C3                                PRT_HEX ENDP
18C3                                XLAT_PR ENDP
18C3                                XPC_BYTE ENDP
                                     ; CONTROL IS PASSED WHEN THERE ARE NO PARALLEL PRINTERS
                                     ; ATTACHED. CX HAS EQUIPMENT FLAG,DS POINTS AT DATA (40H)
                                     ; DETERMINE WHICH RS232 CARD (0,1) TO USE
18C3                                REPRINT PROC NEAR
18C3 2B D2      SUB     DX,DX        ; ASSUME TO USE CARD 0
18C5 F6 C5 04   TEST    CH,00000100B ; UNLESS THERE ARE TWO CARDS
18C8 74 01      JE      B10_1      ; IN WHICH CASE,
18CA 42         INC     DX          ; USE CARD 1
                                     ; DETERMINE WHICH FUNCTION IS BEING CALLED
18CB 0A E4      B10_1: OR     AH,AH  ; TEST FOR AH = 0
18CD 74 41      JZ      B12        ; GO PRINT CHAR
18CF FE CC      DEC     AH          ; TEST FOR AH = 1
18D1 74 1D      JZ      B11        ; GO DO INIT
18D3 FE CC      DEC     AH          ; TEST FOR AH = 2
18D5 75 16      JNZ     SHORT B10_3 ; IF NOT VALID, RETURN
                                     ; ELSE...
18D7 50         ; GET STATUS FROM RS232 PORT
18D8 0A 03      PUSH    AX          ; SAVE AL
18DA CD 14      MOV     AH,03H     ; USE THE GET COMMO PORT
18DC E8 1925 R   INT     014H     ; STATUS FUNCTION OF INT14
18DE          CALL    FAKE        ; FAKE WILL MAP ERROR BITS FROM
                                     ; RS232 TO CORRESPONDING ONES
                                     ; FOR THE PRINTER
18DF 58         POP     AX          ; RESTORE AL
18E0 0A F6      OR     DH,DH       ; CHECK IF ANY FLAGS WERE SET
18E2 74 07      JZ      B10_2      ;
18E4 8A E6      MOV     AH,DH      ; MOVE FAKED ERROR CONDITION TO AH
18E6 80 E4 FE   AND     AH,0FEH    ;
18E9 EB 02      JMP     SHORT B10_3 ; THEN RETURN
18EB B4 90      B10_2: MOV     AH,090H ; MOVE IN STATUS FOR 'CORRECT'
                                     ; RETURN
18ED E9 F0DD R   B10_3: JMP     B1  ;
                                     ; INIT COMMO PORT ---- DX HAS WHICH CARD TO INIT.
                                     ; MOVE TIME OUT VALUE FROM PRINTER TO RS232 TIME OUT VALUE
18F0 8B F2      B11: MOV     SI,DX  ; SI GETS OFFSET INTO THE TABLE
18F2 A0 0078 R   MOV     AL,PRINT_TIM_OUT ;
18F5 04 0A      ADD     AL,0AH      ; INCREASE DELAY
18F7 8B 84 007C R MOV     RS232_TIM_OUT[SI],AL
18FB 50         PUSH    AX          ; SAVE AL
18FC 80 87      MOV     AL,087H    ; SET INIT FOR: 1200 BAUD
                                     ; 8 BIT WRD LNG
                                     ; NO PARITY
                                     ; 2 STOP BITS
18FE 2A E4      SUB     AH,AH      ; AH=0 IS COMMO INIT FUNCTION
1900 CD 14      INT     014H      ; DO INIT
1902 E8 1925 R   CALL    FAKE      ; FAKE WILL MAP ERROR BITS FROM
                                     ; RS232 TO CORRESPONDING ONES
                                     ; FOR THE PRINTER
1905 58         POP     AX          ; RESTORE AL
1906 8A E6      MOV     AH,DH      ; IF DH IS RETURNED ZERO, MEANING
1908 0A E4      OR      AH,AH      ; NO ERRORS RETURN IT FOR THAT'S THE
                                     ; 'CORRECT' RETURN FROM AN ERROR
                                     ; FREE INIT
190A 74 E1      JE      B10_3      ;
190C B4 A8      MOV     AH,0A8H    ;
190E EB DD      JMP     SHORT B10_3 ; THEN RETURN

```

```

;PRINT CHAR TO SERIAL PORT
;DX = RS232 CARD TO BE USED: AL HAS CHAR TO BE PRINTED
1910 50 B12: PUSH AX ;SAVE AL
1911 B4 01 MOV AH,01 ;I IS SEND A CHAR DOWN COMMO LINE
1913 CD 14 INT 014H ;SEND THE CHAR
1915 E8 1925 R CALL FAKE ;FAKE WILL MAP ERROR BITS FROM
;RS232 TO CORRESPONDING ONES
;FOR THE PRINTER
;RESTORE AL
1918 58 POP AX ;SEE IF NO ERRORS WERE RETURNED
1919 0A F6 OR DH,DH
191B 74 04 JZ B12_1
191D 8A E6 MOV AH,DH ;IF THERE WERE ERRORS, RETURN THEM
191F EB CC JMP SHORT B10_3 ;AND RETURN
1921 84 10 B12_1: MOV AH,010H ;PUT 'CORRECT' RETURN STATUS IN AH
1923 EB C8 JMP SHORT B10_3 ;AND RETURN
1925 REPRINT ENDP
;THIS PROC MAPS THE ERRORS RETURNED FROM A BIOS INT14 CALL
;TO THOSE 'LIKE THAT' OF AN INT17 CALL
;BREAK,FRAMING,PARITY,OVERRUN ERRORS ARE LOGGED AS I/O
;ERRORS AND A TIME OUT IS MOVED TO THE APPROPRIATE BIT
FAKE PROC NEAR
1925 32 F6 XOR DH,DH ;CLEAR FAKED STATUS FLAGS
1927 F6 C4 IE TEST AH,011110B ;CHECK FOR BREAK,FRAMING,PARITY
;OVERRUN
192A 74 03 JZ B13_1 ;ERRORS. IF NOT THEN CHECK FOR
;TIME OUT.
192C 86 08 MOV DH,01000B ;SET BIT 3 TO INDICATE 'I/O ERROR'
192E C3 RET ;AND RETURN
192F F6 C4 80 B13_1: TEST AH,080H ;TEST FOR TIME OUT ERROR RETURNED
1932 74 02 JZ B13_2 ;IF NOT TIME OUT, RETURN
1934 86 09 MOV DH,09H ;IF TIME OUT
1936 C3 RET
1937 FAKE ENDP
-----
;NEW_INT9
; THIS ROUTINE IS THE INTERRUPT 9 HANDLER WHEN THE MACHINE IS
; FIRST POWERED ON AND CASSETTE BASIC IS GIVEN CONTROL. IT
; HANDLES THE FIRST KEYSTROKES ENTERED FROM THE KEYBOARD AND
; PERFORMS "SPECIAL" ACTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
; IF ESC IS THE FIRST KEY ENTERED MINI-WELCOME IS
; EXECUTED
; IF CTRL-ESC IS THE FIRST SEQUENCE "LOAD CAS1.R" IS
; EXECUTED GIVING THE USER THE ABILITY TO BOOT
; FROM CASSETTE
; AFTER THESE KEYSTROKES OR AFTER ANY OTHER KEYSTROKES THE
; INTERRUPT 9 VECTOR IS CHANGED TO POINT AT THE REAL
; INTERRUPT 9 ROUTINE.
-----
1937 NEW_INT_9 PROC FAR
1937 3C 01 CMP AL,1 ;IS THIS AN ESCAPE KEY?
1939 74 10 JE ESC_KEY ;JUMP IF AL=ESCAPE KEY
193B 3C 1D CMP AL,29 ;ELSE, IS THIS A CONTROL KEY?
193D 74 06 JE CTRL_KEY ;JUMP IF AL=CONTROL KEY
193F E8 E01B R CALL REAL_VECTOR_SETUP ;OTHERWISE, INITIALIZE REAL
;INT 9 VECTOR
1942 CD 09 INT 9H ;PASS THE SCAN CODE IN AL
1944 CF IRET ;RETURN TO INTERRUPT 4BH
1945 80 0E 0017 R 04 CTRL_KEY: OR KB_FLAG,04H ;TURN ON CTRL SHIFT IN KB_FLAG
194A CF IRET ;RETURN TO INTERRUPT
194B ESC_KEY:
194B F6 06 0017 R 04 TEST KB_FLAG,04H ;HAS CONTROL SHIFT OCCURED?
1950 74 29 JE ESC_ONLY ;NO. ESCAPE ONLY
;CONTROL ESCAPE
;HAS OCCURED, PUT
;MESSAGE IN BUFFER FOR CASSETTE
;LOAD
1952 C6 06 0017 R 00 MOV KB_FLAG,0 ;ZERO OUT CONTROL STATE
1957 IE PUSH DS
1958 07 POP DS ;INITIALIZE ES FOR BIOS DATA
1959 IE PUSH DS ;SAVE OLD DS
195A 0E PUSH CS ;POINT DS AT CODE SEGMENT
195B IF POP DS
195C 8E 1983 R MOV SI,OFFSET CAS_LOAD ;GET MESSAGE
195F BF 001E R MOV DI,OFFSET KB_BUFFER ;POINT AT KEYBOARD BUFFER
1962 89 000F 90 MOV CX,CAS_LENGTH ;LENGTH OF CASSETTE MESSAGE
1966 AC T_LOOP: LOOVB ;GET ASCII CHARACTER FROM MESSAGE
1967 AB STOSW ;PUT IN KEYBOARD BUFFER
1968 E2 FC LOOP T_LOOP
196A IF POP DS
;----- INITIALIZE QUEUE SO MESSAGE WILL BE REMOVED FROM BUFFER
196B C7 06 001A R 001E R MOV BUFFER_HEAD,OFFSET KB_BUFFER
1971 C7 06 001C R 003C R MOV BUFFER_TAIL,OFFSET KB_BUFFER+(CAS_LENGTH*2)
-----
;*****
; IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE LENGTH OF THE CASSETTE MESSAGE IS
; LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE LENGTH OF THE BUFFER. IF THIS IS
; NOT THE CASE THE BUFFER WILL EVENTUALLY CONSUME MEMORY.
-----
1977 E8 E01B R CALL REAL_VECTOR_SETUP
197A CF IRET
197B ESC_ONLY:
197B E8 E01B R CALL REAL_VECTOR_SETUP
197E B9 2000 MOV CX,MINI
1981 FF E1 JMP CX,MINI ;ENTER THE WORLD OF KEYBOARD CAPER
;----- MESSAGE FOR OUTPUT WHEN CONTROL-ESCAPE IS ENTERED AS FIRST
;KEY SEQUENCE
1983 CAS_LOAD LABEL BYTE
1983 4C 4F 41 44 20 22 DB 'LOAD "CAS1:",R'
1983 43 41 53 31 3A 22
1983 2C 52
1991 0D DB 13
1991 = 000F CAS_LENGTH EQU $ - CAS_LOAD
1992 NEW_INT_9 ENDP

```

```

;-----
; WRITE_TTY
; THIS INTERFACE PROVIDES A TELETYPE LIKE INTERFACE TO THE
; VIDEO CARD. THE INPUT CHARACTER IS WRITTEN TO THE CURRENT
; CURSOR POSITION, AND THE CURSOR IS MOVED TO THE NEXT POSITION.
; IF THE CURSOR LEAVES THE LAST COLUMN OF THE FIELD, THE COLUMN
; IS SET TO ZERO, AND THE ROW VALUE IS INCREMENTED. IF THE ROW
; ROW VALUE LEAVES THE FIELD, THE CURSOR IS PLACED ON THE LAST
; ROW, FIRST COLUMN, AND THE ENTIRE SCREEN IS SCROLLED UP ONE
; LINE. WHEN THE SCREEN IS SCROLLED UP, THE ATTRIBUTE FOR FILLING
; THE NEWLY BLANKED LINE IS READ FROM THE CURSOR POSITION ON THE
; PREVIOUS LINE BEFORE THE SCROLL, IN CHARACTER MODE. IN
; GRAPHICS MODE, THE 0 COLOR IS USED.
; ENTRY
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (AL) = CHARACTER TO BE WRITTEN
; NOTE THAT BACK SPACE, CAR RET, BELL AND LINE FEED ARE
; HANDLED AS COMMANDS RATHER THAN AS DISPLAYABLE GRAPHICS
; (BL) = FOREGROUND COLOR FOR CHAR WRITE IF CURRENTLY IN A
; GRAPHICS MODE
; EXIT --
; ALL REGISTERS SAVED
;-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
WRITE_TTY PROC NEAR
;-----
1992 50 PUSH AX ; SAVE REGISTERS
1993 50 PUSH AX ; SAVE CHAR TO WRITE
1994 8A 3E 0062 R MOV BH,ACTIVE_PAGE ; GET CURRENT PAGE SETTING
1998 53 PUSH BX ; SAVE IT
1999 8A DF MOV BL,BH ; IN BL
199B 32 FF XOR BH,BH
199D D1 E3 SAL BX,1 ; CONVERT TO WORD OFFSET
199F 8B 97 0050 R MOV DX,[BX+OFFSET CURSOR_POSN] ; GET CURSOR POSITION
1A03 58 POP BX ; RECOVER CURRENT PAGE
1A04 58 POP AX ; RECOVER CHAR
;----- DX NOW HAS THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
1A05 3C 08 CMP AL,8 ; IS IT A BACKSPACE?
1A07 74 50 JE U8 ; BACK_SPACE
1A09 3C 0D CMP AL,0DH ; IS IT A CARRIAGE RETURN?
1A0B 74 54 JE U9 ; CAR_RET
1A0D 3C 0A CMP AL,0AH ; IS IT A LINE FEED
1A0F 74 15 JE U10 ; LINE_FEED
1B01 3C 07 CMP AL,07H ; IS IT A BELL
1B03 74 50 JE U11 ; BELL
;----- WRITE THE CHAR TO THE SCREEN
1B05 B4 0A MOV AH,10 ; WRITE CHAR ONLY
1B07 B9 0001 MOV CX,1 ; ONLY ONE CHAR
1B0A C0 10 INT 10H ; WRITE THE CHAR
;----- POSITION THE CURSOR FOR NEXT CHAR
1B0C FE C2 INC DL
1B0E 3A 16 004A R CMP DL,BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; TEST FOR COLUMN OVERFLOW
1B0C 75 31 JNZ U7 ; SET_CURSOR
1B04 32 02 XOR DL,DL ; COLUMN FOR CURSOR
;----- LINE FEED
U10:
1B06 80 FE 18 CMP DH,24
1B07 75 28 JNZ U6 ; SET_CURSOR_INC
;----- SCROLL REQUIRED
1B0B B4 02 MOV AH,2
1B0D C0 10 INT 10H ; SET THE CURSOR
;----- DETERMINE VALUE TO FILL WITH DURING SCROLL
1B0F A0 0049 R MOV AL,CRT_MODE ; GET THE CURRENT MODE
1B0C 3C 04 CMP AL,4
1B0A 72 04 JC U2 ; READ-CURSOR
1B06 32 FF XOR BH,BH ; FILL WITH BACKGROUND
1B0B EB 06 JMP SHORT U3 ; SCROLL-UP
U2:
1B0D C0 10 INT 10H ; READ CHAR/ATTR AT CURRENT CURSOR
1B0E 8A FC MOV BH,AH ; STORE IN BH
1B0C B8 0601 MOV AX,601H ; SCROLL ONE LINE
1B03 2B C9 SUB CX,CX ; UPPER LEFT CORNER
1B05 B6 18 MOV DH,24 ; LOWER RIGHT ROW
1B07 8A 16 004A R MOV DL,BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; LOWER RIGHT COLUMN
1B0B FE CA DEC DL
U4:
1B0D C0 10 INT 10H ; SCROLL UP THE SCREEN
U5:
1B0B 58 POP AX ; RESTORE THE CHARACTER
1B0F E9 0F70 R JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; RETURN TO CALLER
U6:
1B03 FE C6 INC DH ; NEXT ROW
U7:
1B05 B4 02 MOV AH,2
1B07 EB F4 JMP U4 ; ESTABLISH THE NEW CURSOR
;----- BACK SPACE FOUND
U8:
1B09 0A D2 OR DL,DL ; ALREADY AT END OF LINE
1B0B 74 F8 JE U7 ; SET_CURSOR
1B0D FE CA DEC DL ; NO -- JUST MOVE IT BACK
1B0F EB F4 JMP U7 ; SET_CURSOR
;----- CARRIAGE RETURN FOUND
U9:
1B03 32 D2 XOR DL,DL ; MOVE TO FIRST COLUMN
1B05 B4 F0 JMP U7 ; SET_CURSOR
;----- BELL FOUND
U11:
1A05 B3 02 MOV BL,2 ; SET UP COUNT FOR BEEP
1A07 EB FF31 R CALL BEEP ; SOUND THE POD BELL
1A0A EB E3 JMP U5 ; TTY_RETURN
WRITE_TTY ENDP

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```

;-----
; THIS PROCEDURE WILL ISSUE SHORT TONES TO INDICATE FAILURES
; THAT 1: OCCUR BEFORE THE CRT IS STARTED, 2: TO CALL THE
; OPERATORS ATTENTION TO AN ERROR AT THE END OF POST, OR
; 3: TO SIGNAL THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF POST
; ENTRY PARAMETERS:
; DL = NUMBER OF APPROX. 1/2 SEC TONES TO SOUND
;-----
IA0C
IA0C 9C
IA0D 53
IA0E FA
IA0F
IA0F B3 01
IA11 E8 FF31 R
IA14 E2 FE
IA16 FE CA
IA18 75 F5
IA1A E2 FE
IA1C E2 FE
IA1E 5B
IA1F 9D
IA20 C3
IA21

ERR_BEEP PROC NEAR
;-----
; SAVE FLAGS
;-----
G3: PUSHF
;-----
CLI BX
;-----
; DISABLE SYSTEM INTERRUPTS
;-----
; SHORT_BEEP:
;-----
MOV BL, 1
;-----
CALL BEEP
;-----
; COUNT FOR A SHORT BEEP
;-----
G4: LOOP G4
;-----
DEC DL
;-----
; DO THE SOUND
;-----
JNZ G3
;-----
; DELAY BETWEEN BEEPS
;-----
G5: LOOP G5
;-----
; DONE WITH SHORTS
;-----
G6: LOOP G6
;-----
; DO SOME MORE
;-----
; LONG DELAY BEFORE RETURN
;-----
POP BX
;-----
; RESTORE ORIG CONTENTS OF BX
;-----
POPF
;-----
; RESTORE FLAGS TO ORIG SETTINGS
;-----
RET
;-----
; RETURN TO CALLER
;-----
ERR_BEEP ENDP

LIST ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
ORG 0E000H
DB '1504037 COPR. IBM 1981,1983' ; COPYRIGHT NOTICE
;-----
;-----
; REAL_VECTOR_SETUP
;-----
; THIS ROUTINE WILL INITIALIZE THE INTERRUPT 9 VECTOR TO
; POINT AT THE REAL INTERRUPT ROUTINE.
;-----
E01B
E01B 50
E01C 53
E01D 06
E01E 33 C0

REAL_VECTOR_SETUP PROC NEAR
;-----
; SAVE THE SCAN CODE
;-----
PUSH AX
;-----
PUSH BX
;-----
PUSH ES
;-----
XOR AX,AX
;-----
; INITIALIZE TO POINT AT VECTOR
;-----
; SECTOR(0)
;-----
MOV ES,AX
;-----
MOV BX,9HW4H
;-----
; POINT AT INTERRUPT 9
;-----
MOV WORD PTR ES:[BX],OFFSET KB_INT ; MOVE IN OFFSET OF
;-----
; ROUTINE
;-----
INC BX
;-----
; ADD 2 TO BX
;-----
INC BX
;-----
; GET CODE SEGMENT OF BIOS (SEGMENT
;-----
; RELOCATEABLE)
;-----
PUSH CS
;-----
POP AX
;-----
MOV WORD PTR ES:[BX],AX ; MOVE IN SEGMENT OF ROUTINE
;-----
POP ES
;-----
POP BX
;-----
POP AX
;-----
RET
;-----
REAL_VECTOR_SETUP ENDP
;-----
;-----
; KB_NOISE
;-----
; THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN GENERAL BEEPS ARE REQUIRED FROM
; THE SYSTEM.
;-----
; INPUT
;-----
; BX=LENGTH OF THE TONE
;-----
; CX=CONTAINS THE FREQUENCY
;-----
; OUTPUT
;-----
; ALL REGISTERS ARE MAINTAINED.
;-----
; HINTS
;-----
; AS CX GETS LARGER THE TONE PRODUCED GETS LOWER IN PITCH.
;-----
;-----
E035
E035 FB
E036 50
E037 53
E038 51
E039 E4 61
E03B 50
E03C
E03C 24 FC

KB_NOISE PROC NEAR
;-----
STI
;-----
PUSH AX
;-----
PUSH BX
;-----
PUSH CX
;-----
IN AL,061H
;-----
; GET CONTROL INFO
;-----
; SAVE
;-----
PUSH AX
;-----
LOOP01: AND AL,0FCH
;-----
; TURN OFF TIMER GATE AND SPEAKER
;-----
; DATA
;-----
OUT 061H,AL
;-----
; OUTPUT TO CONTROL
;-----
PUSH CX
;-----
; HALF CYCLE TIME FOR TONE
;-----
LOOP02: LOOP LOOP02
;-----
; SPEAKER OFF
;-----
OR AL,2
;-----
; TURN ON SPEAKER BIT
;-----
OUT 061H,AL
;-----
; OUTPUT TO CONTROL
;-----
POP CX
;-----
PUSH CX
;-----
; RETRIEVE FREQUENCY
;-----
; ANOTHER HALF CYCLE
;-----
LOOP03: LOOP LOOP03
;-----
; TOTAL TIME COUNT
;-----
DEC BX
;-----
; RETRIEVE FREQ.
;-----
POP CX
;-----
JNZ LOOP01
;-----
; DO ANOTHER CYCLE
;-----
POP AX
;-----
; RECOVER CONTROL
;-----
OUT 061H,AL
;-----
; OUTPUT THE CONTROL
;-----
POP CX
;-----
POP BX
;-----
POP AX
;-----
RET
;-----
KB_NOISE ENDP
ORG 0E05BH
JMP NEAR PTR RESET
E05B E9 0043 R

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CHARACTER GENERATOR GRAPHICS FOR 320X200 AND 640X200
GRAPHICS FOR CHARACTERS 80H THROUGH FFH

[illegible]

E10E	22 88 22 88 22 88	DB	022H, 088H, 022H, 088H, 022H, 088H ;	D_B0
E1E6	55 AA 55 AA 55 AA	DB	055H, 0AAH, 055H, 0AAH, 055H, 0AAH ;	D_B1
E1EE	08 77 08 EE 08 77	DB	008H, 077H, 008H, 0EEH, 008H, 077H, 008H, 0EEH ;	D_B2
E1F6	18 18 18 18 18 18	DB	018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_B3
E1FE	18 18 18 18 F8 18	DB	018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_B4
E206	18 18 F8 18 F8 18	DB	018H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_B5
E20E	36 36 36 36 F6 36	DB	036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 0F6H, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_B6
E216	00 00 00 00 FE 36	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FEH, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_B7
E21E	00 00 F8 18 F8 18	DB	000H, 000H, 0F8H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_B8
E226	36 36 F6 06 F6 36	DB	036H, 036H, 0F6H, 006H, 0F6H, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_B9
E22E	36 36 36 36 36 36	DB	036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_BA
E236	00 00 FE 06 F6 36	DB	000H, 000H, 0FEH, 006H, 0F6H, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_BB
E23E	36 36 F6 06 FE 00	DB	036H, 036H, 0F6H, 006H, 0FEH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_BC
E246	36 36 36 36 FE 00	DB	036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 0FEH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_BD
E24E	18 18 F8 18 F8 00	DB	018H, 018H, 0F8H, 018H, 0F8H, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_BE
E256	00 00 00 00 F8 18	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0F8H, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_BF
E25E	18 18 18 18 1F 00	DB	018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 01FH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_C0
E266	18 18 18 18 FF 00	DB	018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_C1
E26E	00 00 00 00 FF 18	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_C2
E276	18 18 18 18 1F 18	DB	018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_C3
E27E	00 00 00 00 FF 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_C4
E286	18 18 18 18 FF 18	DB	018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0FFH, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_C5
E28E	18 18 1F 18 1F 18	DB	018H, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_C6
E296	36 36 36 36 37 36	DB	036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 037H, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_C7
E29E	36 36 37 30 3F 00	DB	036H, 036H, 037H, 030H, 03FH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_C8
E2A6	00 00 3F 30 37 36	DB	000H, 000H, 03FH, 030H, 037H, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_C9
E2AE	36 36 F7 00 FF 00	DB	036H, 036H, 0F7H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_CA
E2B6	00 00 FF 00 F7 36	DB	000H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 0F7H, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_CB
E2BE	36 36 37 30 37 36	DB	036H, 036H, 037H, 030H, 037H, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_CC
E2C6	00 00 FF 00 FF 00	DB	000H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_CD
E2CE	36 36 F7 00 F7 36	DB	036H, 036H, 0F7H, 000H, 0F7H, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_CE
E2D6	18 18 FF 00 FF 00	DB	018H, 018H, 0FFH, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_CF
E2DE	36 36 36 36 FF 00	DB	036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_D0
E2E6	00 00 FF 00 FF 18	DB	000H, 000H, 0FFH, 000H, 0FFH, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_D1
E2EE	00 00 00 00 FF 36	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_D2
E2F6	36 36 36 36 3F 00	DB	036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 03FH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_D3
E2FE	18 18 1F 18 1F 00	DB	018H, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 01FH, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_D4
E306	00 00 1F 18 1F 18	DB	000H, 000H, 01FH, 018H, 01FH, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_D5
E30E	00 00 00 00 3F 36	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 03FH, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_D6
E316	36 36 36 36 FF 36	DB	036H, 036H, 036H, 036H, 0FFH, 036H, 036H, 036H ;	D_D7
E31E	18 18 FF 18 FF 18	DB	018H, 018H, 0FFH, 018H, 0FFH, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_D8
E326	18 18 18 18 F8 00	DB	018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0F8H, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_D9
E32E	00 00 00 00 1F 18	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 01FH, 018H, 018H, 018H ;	D_DA
E336	FF FF FF FF FF FF	DB	0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH ;	D_DB
E33E	00 00 00 00 FF FF	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH ;	D_DC
E346	F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0	DB	0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H, 0F0H ;	D_DD
E34E	0F 0F 0F 0F 0F 0F	DB	00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH, 00FH ;	D_DE
E356	FF FF FF FF 00 00	DB	0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ;	D_DF

E35E	00 00 76 DC C8 DC	DB	000H, 000H, 076H, 0DCH, 0CBH, 0DCH, 076H, 000H	; D_E0
E366	00 78 CC F8 CC F8	DB	000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0F8H, 0CCH, 0F8H, 0CCH, 0CCH	; D_E1
E36E	00 FC CC C0 C0 C0	DB	000H, 0FCH, 0CCH, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 000H	; D_E2
E378	00 FE 6C 6C 6C 6C	DB	000H, 0FEH, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H	; D_E3
E37E	FC CC 60 30 60 CC	DB	0FCH, 0CCH, 060H, 030H, 060H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 000H	; D_E4
E386	00 00 7E D8 D8 D8	DB	000H, 000H, 07EH, 0D8H, 0D8H, 0D8H, 070H, 000H	; D_E5
E38E	00 66 66 66 66 7C	DB	000H, 066H, 066H, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 060H, 0C0H	; D_E6
E396	00 76 DC 18 18 18	DB	000H, 076H, 0DCH, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 000H	; D_E7
E39E	FC 30 78 CC CC 78	DB	0FCH, 030H, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 030H, 0FCH	; D_E8
E3A6	38 6C 6E C6 6C 6C	DB	038H, 06CH, 0C6H, 0FEH, 0C6H, 06CH, 038H, 000H	; D_E9
E3AE	38 6C C6 C6 6C 6C	DB	038H, 06CH, 0C6H, 0C6H, 06CH, 06CH, 0EEH, 000H	; D_EA
E3B6	1C 30 18 7C CC CC	DB	01CH, 030H, 018H, 07CH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H	; D_EB
E3BE	00 00 7E D8 D8 7E	DB	000H, 000H, 07EH, 0D8H, 0D8H, 07EH, 000H, 000H	; D_EC
E3C6	06 0C 7E D8 D8 7E	DB	066H, 00CH, 07EH, 0D8H, 0D8H, 07EH, 060H, 0C0H	; D_ED
E3CE	38 60 C0 F8 C0 60	DB	038H, 060H, 0C0H, 0F8H, 0C0H, 060H, 038H, 000H	; D_EE
E3D6	78 CC CC CC CC CC	DB	078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H	; D_EF
E3DE	00 FC 00 FC 00 FC	DB	000H, 0FCH, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 000H	; D_F0
E3E6	30 30 FC 30 30 00	DB	030H, 030H, 0FCH, 030H, 030H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H	; D_F1
E3EE	60 30 18 30 60 00	DB	060H, 030H, 018H, 030H, 060H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H	; D_F2
E3F6	18 30 60 30 18 00	DB	018H, 030H, 060H, 030H, 018H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H	; D_F3
E3FE	0E 18 18 18 18 18	DB	00EH, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H	; D_F4
E406	18 18 18 18 18 D8	DB	018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 0D8H, 0D8H, 070H	; D_F5
E40E	30 30 00 FC 00 30	DB	030H, 030H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 030H, 030H, 000H	; D_F6
E416	00 76 DC 00 76 DC	DB	000H, 076H, 0DCH, 000H, 076H, 0DCH, 000H, 000H	; D_F7
E41E	38 6C 6C 38 00 00	DB	038H, 06CH, 06CH, 038H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H	; D_F8
E426	00 00 00 18 18 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 018H, 018H, 000H, 000H, 000H	; D_F9
E42E	00 00 00 00 18 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 018H, 000H, 000H, 000H	; D_FA
E436	0F 0C 0C 0C EC 6C	DB	00FH, 00CH, 00CH, 00CH, 0ECH, 06CH, 03CH, 01CH	; D_FB
E43E	78 6C 6C 6C 6C 00	DB	078H, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H, 000H, 000H	; D_FC
E446	70 18 30 60 78 00	DB	070H, 018H, 030H, 060H, 078H, 000H, 000H, 000H	; D_FD
E44E	00 00 3C 3C 3C 3C	DB	000H, 000H, 03CH, 03CH, 03CH, 03CH, 000H, 000H	; D_FE
E456	00 00 00 00 00 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H	; D_FF

ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA

```

;-----
; SET_CTYPE
; THIS ROUTINE SETS THE CURSOR VALUE
; INPUT
; (CX) HAS CURSOR VALUE CH-START LINE, CL-STOP LINE
; OUTPUT
; NONE
;-----
SET_CTYPE      PROC    NEAR
E45E      CMP     AH,4      ; IN GRAPHICS MODE?
E461      JC      C23X     ; NO, JUMP
E463      OR      CH,20H    ; YES, DISABLE CURSOR
E466      MOV     AH,10     ; 6845 REGISTER FOR CURSOR SET
E468      MOV     CURSOR_MODE,CX ; SAVE IN DATA AREA
E46C      CALL    C23       ; OUTPUT CX REG
E46F      JMP     VIDEO_RETURN
; THIS ROUTINE OUTPUTS THE CX REGISTER TO THE 6845 REGS NAMED IN AH
C23:      MOV     DX,ADDR_6845 ; ADDRESS REGISTER
E472      MOV     AL,AH      ; GET VALUE
E476      OUT     DX,AL      ; REGISTER SET
E479      INC     DX         ; DATA REGISTER
E47A      MOV     AL,CH      ; DATA
E47C      OUT     DX,AL
E47D      DEC     DX
E47E      MOV     AL,AH
E480      INC     AL         ; POINT TO OTHER DATA REGISTER
E482      OUT     DX,AL      ; SET FOR SECOND REGISTER
E483      INC     DX
E484      MOV     AL,CL      ; SECOND DATA VALUE
E486      OUT     DX,AL
E487      RET
E488      SET_CTYPE      ENDP

```



```

;-----
; SET_CPOS
; THIS ROUTINE SETS THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION TO THE
; NEW X-Y VALUES PASSED
; INPUT
; DX - ROW,COLUMN OF NEW CURSOR
; BH - DISPLAY PAGE OF CURSOR
; OUTPUT
; CURSOR IS SET AT 6845 IF DISPLAY PAGE IS CURRENT DISPLAY
;-----
E488      SET_CPOS      PROC    NEAR
E488      8A CF          MOV     CL,BH
E48A      32 ED          XOR     CH,CH          ; ESTABLISH LOOP COUNT
E48C      D1 E1          SAL     CX,1          ; WORD OFFSET
E48E      8B F1          MOV     SI,CX          ; USE INDEX REGISTER
E490      89 94 0050 R   MOV     [SI+OFFSET CURSOR_POSN],DX ; SAVE THE POINTER
E494      3B 3E 0062 R   CMP     ACTIVE_PAGE,BH
E498      75 05          JNZ     C24          ; SET_CPOS_RETURN
E49A      8B C2          MOV     AX,DX          ; GET ROW/COLUMN TO AX
E49C      E8 E4A2 R     CALL    C25          ; CURSOR_SET
E49E      E9 0F70 R     JMP     VIDEO_RETURN
E4A2      SET_CPOS      ENDP

;-----
; SET_CURSOR_POSITION, AX HAS ROW/COLUMN FOR CURSOR
; C25
; PROC    NEAR
; CALL    POSITION          ; DETERMINE LOCATION IN REGEN
;          ; BUFFER
E4A2      8B C8          MOV     CX,AX
E4A4      03 0E 004E R   ADD     CX,CRT_START          ; ADD IN THE START ADDRESS FOR THIS
;          ; PAGE
E4A6      D1 F9          SAR     CX,1          ; DIVIDE BY 2 FOR CHAR ONLY COUNT
E4A8      B4 0E          MOV     AH,14          ; REGISTER NUMBER FOR CURSOR
E4AA      E8 E472 R     CALL    C23          ; OUTPUT THE VALUE TO THE 6845
E4AC      C3            RET
E4B2      C25          ENDP

;-----
; ACT_DISP_PAGE
; THIS ROUTINE SETS THE ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE, ALLOWING
; THE FULL USE OF THE RAM SET ASIDE FOR THE VIDEO ATTACHMENT
; INPUT
; AL HAS THE NEW ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE
; OUTPUT
; THE 6845 IS RESET TO DISPLAY THAT PAGE
;-----
E4B3      ACT_DISP_PAGE PROC    NEAR
E4B3      A8 80          TEST     AL,080H          ; CRT/CPU PAGE REG FUNCTION
E4B5      75 24          JNZ     SET_CRTCPU          ; YES, GO HANDLE IT
E4B7      A2 0062 R     MOV     ACTIVE_PAGE,AL          ; SAVE ACTIVE PAGE VALUE
E4B9      8B 0E 004C R   MOV     CX,CRT_LEN          ; GET SAVED LENGTH OF REGEN BUFFER
E4BB      98            CBW
E4BD      50            PUSH    AX          ; SAVE PAGE VALUE
E4BF      F7 E1          MUL     CX          ; DISPLAY PAGE TIMES REGEN LENGTH
E4C1      A3 004E R     MOV     CRT_START,AX          ; SAVE START ADDRESS FOR LATER USE
E4C3      8B C8          MOV     CX,AX          ; START ADDRESS TO CX
E4C5      D1 F9          SAR     CX,1          ; DIVIDE BY 2 FOR 6845 HANDLING
E4C7      B4 0C          MOV     AH,12          ; 6845 REGISTER FOR START ADDRESS
E4C9      E8 E472 R     CALL    C23
E4CB      5B            POP     BX          ; RECOVER PAGE VALUE
E4CD      SAL     BX,1          ; *2 FOR WORD OFFSET
E4CF      D1 E3          MOV     AX,[BX + OFFSET CURSOR_POSN] ; GET CURSOR FOR THIS
;          ; PAGE
E4D1      8B 87 0050 R   CALL    C25          ; SET THE CURSOR POSITION
E4D3      E8 E4A2 R     CALL    VIDEO_RETURN
E4D5      E9 0F70 R     JMP
E4DB      SET_CRTCPU

;-----
; SET_CRTCPU
; THIS ROUTINE READS OR WRITES THE CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTERS
; INPUT
; (AL) = 83H          SET BOTH CRT AND CPU PAGE REGS
; (BH) = VALUE TO SET IN CRT PAGE REG
; (BL) = VALUE TO SET IN CPU PAGE REG
; (AL) = 82H          SET CRT PAGE REG
; (BH) = VALUE TO SET IN CRT PAGE REG
; (AL) = 81H          SET CPU PAGE REG
; (BL) = VALUE TO SET IN CPU PAGE REG
; (AL) = 80H          READ CURRENT VALUE OF CRT/CPU PAGE REGS
; OUTPUT
; ALL FUNCTIONS RETURN
; (BH) = CURRENT CONTENTS OF CRT PAGE REG
; (BL) = CURRENT CONTENTS OF CPU PAGE REG
;-----
E4DB      SET_CRTCPU:
E4DB      8A E0          MOV     AH,AL          ; SAVE REQUEST IN AH
E4DD      BA 03DA       MOV     DX,VGA_CTL          ; SET ADDRESS OF GATE ARRAY
E4DE      EC            IN      AL,DX          ; GET STATUS
E4E0      24 08          AND     AL,08H          ; VERTICAL RETRACE?
E4E2      74 F8          JZ      C26          ; NO, WAIT FOR IT
E4E4      8A 03DF       MOV     DX,PAGREG          ; SET IO ADDRESS OF PAGE REG
E4E6      A0 00BA R     MOV     AL,PAGDAT          ; GET DATA LAST OUTPUT TO REG
E4E8      80 FC 80      CMP     AH,80H          ; READ FUNCTION REQUESTED?
E4EA      74 27          JZ      C29          ; YES, DON'T SET ANYTHING
E4EC      80 FC 84      CMP     AH,84H          ; VALID REQUEST?
E4EE      73 22          JNC     C29          ; NO, PRETEND IT WAS A READ REQUEST
E4F0      F6 C4 01      TEST    AH,1          ; SET CPU REG?
E4F2      74 0D          JZ      C27          ; NO, GO SEE ABOUT CRT REG
E4F4      D0 E3          SHL     BL,1          ; SHIFT VALUE TO RIGHT BIT POSITION
E4F6      D0 E3          SHL     BL,1
E4F8      24 C7          AND     AL,NOT CPUREG          ; CLEAR OLD CPU VALUE
E4FA      80 E3 38      AND     BL,CPUREG          ; BE SURE UNRELATED BITS ARE ZERO
E4FC      0A C3          OR      AL,BL          ; OR IN NEW VALUE
E4FE      E500          MOV     AL,BL
E500      24 C7          AND     AL,NOT CPUREG
E502      80 E3 38      AND     BL,CPUREG
E504      0A C3          OR      AL,BL
E506      E505          MOV     AL,BL

```

```

E507 F6 C4 02      C27:  TEST    AH,2          ; SET CRT REG?
E50A 74 07          JZ      C28            ; NO, GO RETURN CURRENT SETTINGS
E50C 24 F8          AND     AL,NOT CRTREG  ; CLEAR OLD CRT VALUE
E50E 80 E7 07      AND     BH,CRTREG     ; BE SURE UNRELATED BITS ARE ZERO
E511 0A C7          OR      AL,BH        ; OR IN NEW VALUE
E513 EE            OUT      DX,AL         ; SET NEW VALUES
E514 A2 008A R      MOV     PAGDAT,AL     ; SAVE COPY IN RAM
E517 8A D8          MOV     BL,AL         ; GET CPU REG VALUE
E519 80 E3 38      AND     BL,CPUREG     ; CLEAR EXTRA BITS
E51C D0 FB          SAR     BL,1          ; RIGHT JUSTIFY IN BL
E51E D0 FB          SAR     BL,1
E520 D0 FB          SAR     BH,AL        ; GET CRT REG VALUE
E522 9A F8          MOV     BH,CRTREG     ; CLEAR EXTRA BITS
E524 80 E7 07      POP     DI            ; RESTORE SOME REGS
E527 5F            POP     SI
E528 5E            POP     AX
E529 58            POP     C22           ; DISCARD SAVED BX
E52A E9 0F73 R      JMP     C22           ; RETURN
E52D                ACT_DISP_PAGE  ENDP

```

```

;-----
; READ_CURSOR
; THIS ROUTINE READS THE CURRENT CURSOR VALUE FROM THE
; 6845, FORMATS IT, AND SENDS IT BACK TO THE CALLER
; INPUT
; BH - PAGE OF CURSOR
; OUTPUT
; DX - ROW, COLUMN OF THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
; CX - CURRENT CURSOR MODE
;-----

```

```

E52D                READ_CURSOR  PROC      NEAR
E52D 8A DF          MOV     BL,BH
E52F 32 FF          XOR     BH,BH
E531 D1 E3          SAL     BX,1          ; WORD OFFSET
E533 8B 97 0050 R   MOV     DX,[BX+OFFSET CURSOR_POSN]
E537 8B 0E 0060 R   MOV     CX,CURSOR_MODE
E538 5F            POP     DI
E53C 5E            POP     SI
E53D 5B            POP     BX
E53E 58            POP     AX
E53F 58            POP     AX          ; DISCARD SAVED CX AND DX
E540 1F            POP     DS
E541 0F            POP     ES
E542 CF            IRET
E543                READ_CURSOR  ENDP

```

```

;-----
; SET COLOR
; THIS ROUTINE WILL ESTABLISH THE BACKGROUND COLOR, THE
; OVERSCAN COLOR, AND THE FOREGROUND COLOR SET FOR GRAPHICS
; INPUT
; (BH) HAS COLOR ID
; IF BH=0, THE BACKGROUND COLOR VALUE IS SET
; FROM THE LOW BITS OF BL (0-31)
; IN GRAPHIC MODES, BOTH THE BACKGROUND AND
; BORDER ARE SET. IN ALPHA MODES, ONLY THE
; BORDER IS SET.
; IF BH=1, THE PALETTE SELECTION IS MADE
; BASED ON THE LOW BIT OF BL:
; 2 COLOR MODE:
; 0 = WHITE FOR COLOR 1
; 1 = BLACK FOR COLOR 1
; 4 COLOR MODES:
; 0 = GREEN, RED, YELLOW FOR
; COLORS 1,2,3
; 1 = BLUE, CYAN, MAGENTA FOR
; COLORS 1,2,3
; 16 COLOR MODES:
; ALWAYS SETS UP PALETTE AS:
; BLUE FOR COLOR 1
; GREEN FOR COLOR 2
; CYAN FOR COLOR 3
; RED FOR COLOR 4
; MAGENTA FOR COLOR 5
; BROWN FOR COLOR 6
; LIGHT GRAY FOR COLOR 7
; DARK GRAY FOR COLOR 8
; LIGHT BLUE FOR COLOR 9
; LIGHT GREEN FOR COLOR 10
; LIGHT CYAN FOR COLOR 11
; LIGHT RED FOR COLOR 12
; LIGHT MAGENTA FOR COLOR 13
; YELLOW FOR COLOR 14
; WHITE FOR COLOR 15
; (BL) HAS THE COLOR VALUE TO BE USED
; OUTPUT
; THE COLOR SELECTION IS UPDATED
;-----

```

```

E543                SET_COLOR    PROC      NEAR
E543 8A 03DA        MOV     DX,VGA_CTL    ; I/O PORT FOR PALETTE
E546 EC            IN      AL,DX         ; SYNC UP VGA FOR REG ADDRESS
E547 A8 08          TEST    AL,8         ; IS VERTICAL RETRACE ON?
E549 74 FB          JZ      C30          ; NO, WAIT UNTIL IT IS
E54B 0A FF          OR      BH,BH        ; IS THIS COLOR 0?
E54D 75 19          JNZ     C31          ; OUTPUT COLOR 1

```

```

;----- HANDLE COLOR 0 BY SETTING THE BACKGROUND COLOR
; AND BORDER COLOR
E54F 80 3E 0049 R 04      CMP     CRT_MODE, 4      ; IN ALPHA MODE?
E554 72 06                JC      C305        ; YES, JUST SET BORDER REG
E556 80 10                MOV     AL, 10H      ; SET PALETTE REG 0
E558 EE                  OUT     DX, AL       ; SELECT VGA REG
E559 8A C3                MOV     AL, BL      ; GET COLOR
E558 EE                  OUT     DX, AL       ; SET IT
E55C B0 02                CMP     AL, 2       ; SET BORDER REG
E55E EE                  OUT     DX, AL       ; SELECT VGA BORDER REG
E55F 8A C3                MOV     AL, BL      ; GET COLOR
E561 EE                  OUT     DX, AL       ; SET IT
E562 A2 0066 R            MOV     CRT_PALETTE, AL ; SAVE THE COLOR VALUE
E565 E9 0F70 R            JMP     VIDEO_RETURN

;----- HANDLE COLOR 1 BY CHANGING PALETTE REGISTERS
C31: MOV     AL, CRT_MODE    ; GET CURRENT MODE
      MOV     CX, OFFSET M0072 ; POINT TO 2 COLOR TABLE ENTRY
      CMP     AL, 6         ; 2 COLOR MODE?
      JE      C33           ; YES, JUMP
      CMP     AL, 4         ; 4 COLOR MODE?
      JE      C32           ; YES, JUMP
      CMP     AL, 5         ; 4 COLOR MODE?
      JE      C32           ; YES, JUMP
      CMP     AL, 0AH      ; 4 COLOR MODE?
      JNE     C36           ; NO, GO TO 16 COLOR SET UP
      MOV     CX, OFFSET M0074 ; POINT TO 4 COLOR TABLE ENTRY
C32: MOV     BL, 1          ; SELECT ALTERNATE SET?
C33: JNC     C34            ; NO, JUMP
      ADD     CX, M0072L    ; POINT TO NEXT ENTRY
C34: MOV     BX, CX         ; TABLE ADDRESS IN BX
      INC     BX            ; SKIP OVER BACKGROUND COLOR
      MOV     CX, M0072L-1 ; SET NUMBER OF REGS TO FILL
      MOV     AH, 11H      ; AH IS REGISTER COUNTER
C35: MOV     AL, AH         ; GET REG NUMBER
      OUT     DX, AL       ; SELECT IT
      MOV     AL, CS:[BX]  ; GET DATA
      OUT     DX, AL       ; SET IT
      INC     AH           ; NEXT REG
      INC     BX           ; NEXT TABLE VALUE
      LOOP    C35
C36: MOV     AH, 11H      ; AH IS REGISTER COUNTER
      MOV     CX, 15      ; NUMBER OF PALETTES
C37: MOV     AL, AH         ; GET REG NUMBER
      OUT     DX, AL       ; SELECT IT
      OUT     DX, AL       ; SET PALETTE VALUE
      INC     AH           ; NEXT REG
      LOOP    C37
C38: XOR     AL, AL       ; SELECT LOW REG TO ENABLE VIDEO
      OUT     DX, AL       ; AGAIN
      JMP     VIDEO_RETURN

SET_COLOR ENDP

;----- VIDEO STATE
; RETURNS THE CURRENT VIDEO STATE IN AX
; AH = NUMBER OF COLUMNS ON THE SCREEN
; AL = CURRENT VIDEO MODE
; BH = CURRENT ACTIVE PAGE
;-----
E5B1 VIDEO_STATE PROC NEAR
E5B1 8A 26 004A R        MOV     AH, BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; GET NUMBER OF COLUMNS
E5B5 A0 0049 R            MOV     AL, CRT_MODE    ; CURRENT MODE
E5B8 8A 3E 0062 R        MOV     BH, ACTIVE_PAGE ; GET CURRENT ACTIVE PAGE
E5BC 5F                  POP     DI            ; RECOVER REGISTERS
E5BD 5E                  POP     SI
E5BE 59                  POP     CX
E5BF E9 0F73 R            JMP     C22          ; RETURN TO CALLER
E5C2 VIDEO_STATE ENDP

;----- POSITION
; THIS SERVICE ROUTINE CALCULATES THE REGEN BUFFER ADDRESS
; OF A CHARACTER IN THE ALPHA MODE
; INPUT
; AX = ROW, COLUMN POSITION
; OUTPUT
; AX = OFFSET OF CHAR POSITION IN REGEN BUFFER
;-----
E5C2 POSITION PROC NEAR
E5C2 53                  PUSH    BX          ; SAVE REGISTER
E5C3 8B D8                MOV     BX, AX
E5C5 8A C4                MOV     AL, AH      ; ROWS TO AL
E5C7 F6 26 004A R        MUL     BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; DETERMINE BYTES TO ROW
E5CB 32 FF                XOR     BH, BH
E5CD 03 C3                ADD     AX, BX      ; ADD IN COLUMN VALUE
E5CF 01 E0                SAL     AX, 1      ; * 2 FOR ATTRIBUTE BYTES
E5D1 5B                  POP     BX
E5D2 C3                  RET
E5D3 POSITION ENDP

;----- SCROLL UP
; THIS ROUTINE MOVES A BLOCK OF CHARACTERS UP
; ON THE SCREEN
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (AL) = NUMBER OF ROWS TO SCROLL
; (CX) = ROW/COLUMN OF UPPER LEFT CORNER
; (DX) = ROW/COLUMN OF LOWER RIGHT CORNER
; (BH) = ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED ON BLANKED LINE
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN BUFFER SEGMENT
; OUTPUT
; NONE -- THE REGEN BUFFER IS MODIFIED
;-----

```

```

E503          ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
SCROLL_UP    PROC    NEAR
E503      MOV    BL,AL          ; SAVE LINE COUNT IN BL
E505      CMP    AH,4          ; TEST FOR GRAPHICS MODE
E508      JC     C39          ; HANDLE SEPARATELY
E5DA      JMP    GRAPHICS_UP
E5DD      C39:      UP_CONTINUE
E5DD      53      PUSH    BX          ; SAVE FILL ATTRIBUTE IN BH
E5DE      MOV    AX,CX          ; UPPER LEFT POSITION
E5E0      CALL   SCROLL_POSITION    ; DO SETUP FOR SCROLL
E5E3      JZ     C44          ; BLANK FIELD
E5E5      ADD    SI,AX          ; FROM ADDRESS
E5E7      MOV    AH,DH          ; # ROWS IN BLOCK
E5E9      SUB    AH,BL          ; # ROWS TO BE MOVED
E5EB      E8 E62F R      C40:      CALL    C45          ; MOVE ONE ROW
E5EE      ADD    SI,BP          ;
E5F0      ADD    DI,BP          ; POINT TO NEXT LINE IN BLOCK
E5F2      DEC    AH          ; COUNT OF LINES TO MOVE
E5F4      75 F5      JNZ    C40          ; ROW_LOOP
E5F6      58      POP     AX          ; RECOVER ATTRIBUTE IN AH
E5F7      MOV    AL,          ; FILL WITH BLANKS
E5F9      E8 E63B R      C42:      CALL    C46          ; CLEAR THE ROW
E5FC      ADD    DI,BP          ; POINT TO NEXT LINE
E5FE      DEC    BL          ; COUNTER OF LINES TO SCROLL
E600      JNZ    C42          ; CLEAR_LOOP
E602      E9 0F70 R      C43:      JMP     VIDEO_RETURN
E605      MOV    BL,DH          ; GET ROW COUNT
E607      E8 ED      C44:      MOV     C41          ; GO CLEAR THAT AREA
E609      JMP    ENDP
SCROLL_UP    ENDP
;----- HANDLE COMMON SCROLL SET UP HERE
SCROLL_POSITION PROC    NEAR
E609      CALL   POSITION          ; CONVERT TO REGEN POINTER
E60C      ADD    AX,CRT_START      ; OFFSET OF ACTIVE PAGE
E610      MOV    DI,AX          ; TO ADDRESS FOR SCROLL
E612      MOV    SI,AX          ; FROM ADDRESS FOR SCROLL
E614      SUB    DX,CX          ; DX = #ROWS, #COLS IN BLOCK
E616      INC    DH          ; INCREMENT FOR 0 ORIGIN
E618      XOR    CH,CH          ; SET HIGH BYTE OF COUNT TO ZERO
E61A      32 D1      MOV    BP,CRT_COLS ; GET NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN DISPLAY
E61C      8B 2E 004A R      ADD    BP,BP ; TIMES 2 FOR ATTRIBUTE BYTE
E620      MOV    AL,BL          ; GET LINE COUNT
E622      8A C3      MOV     PTR CRT_COLS ; DETERMINE OFFSET TO FROM
E624      F6 26 004A R      MUL     ADDRESS
E628      03 C0      ADD     AX,AX ; #2 FOR ATTRIBUTE BYTE
E62A      06      PUSH    ES          ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO REGEN
; ; ; ; ;
E62B      1F      POP     DS          ; FOR BOTH POINTERS
E62C      0A DB      OR     BL,BL ; 0 SCROLL MEANS BLANK FIELD
E62E      C3      RET          ; RETURN WITH FLAGS SET
E62F      SCROLL_POSITION ENDP
;----- MOVE_ROW
E62F      C45      PROC    NEAR
E631      MOV    CL,DL          ; GET # OF COLS TO MOVE
E632      56      PUSH    SI          ;
E633      57      PUSH    DI          ; SAVE START ADDRESS
E633      F3/ A5      REP    MOVSW ; MOVE THAT LINE ON SCREEN
E635      5F      POP     DI          ;
E636      5E      POP     SI          ; RECOVER ADDRESSES
E637      C3      RET          ;
E638      C45      ENDP
;----- CLEAR_ROW
E638      C46      PROC    NEAR
E63A      MOV    CL,DL          ; GET # COLUMNS TO CLEAR
E63A      57      PUSH    DI          ;
E63B      F3/ AB      REP    STOSW ; STORE THE FILL CHARACTER
E63D      5F      POP     DI          ;
E63E      C3      RET          ;
E63F      C46      ENDP
;-----
; SCROLL_DOWN
; THIS ROUTINE MOVES THE CHARACTERS WITHIN A DEFINED
; BLOCK DOWN ON THE SCREEN, FILLING THE TOP LINES
; WITH A DEFINED CHARACTER
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (AL) = NUMBER OF LINES TO SCROLL
; (CX) = UPPER LEFT CORNER OF REGION
; (DX) = LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF REGION
; (BH) = FILL CHARACTER
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
; OUTPUT
; NONE -- SCREEN IS SCROLLED
;-----
E63F      SCROLL_DOWN    PROC    NEAR
E63F      STD          ; DIRECTION FOR SCROLL DOWN
E640      MOV    BL,AL          ; LINE COUNT TO BL
E642      CMP    AH,4          ; TEST FOR GRAPHICS
E645      JC     C47
E647      JMP    GRAPHICS_DOWN
E64A      53      PUSH    BX          ; SAVE ATTRIBUTE IN BH
E64B      MOV    AX,DX          ; LOWER RIGHT CORNER
E64D      E8 E609 R      C47:      CALL   SCROLL_POSITION ; GET REGEN LOCATION
E650      JZ     C51          ;
E652      SUB    SI,AX          ; SI IS FROM ADDRESS
E654      MOV    AH,DH          ; GET TOTAL # ROWS
E656      2A E3      SUB     AH,BL ; COUNT TO MOVE IN SCROLL

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E658 E8 E62F R      C48: CALL C45          ; MOVE ONE ROW
E658 28 F5          SUB S1,BP
E65D 28 FD          SUB D1,BP
E65F FE CC          DEC AH
E661 75 F5          JNZ C48
E663 58            C49: POP AX          ; RECOVER ATTRIBUTE IN AH
E664 B0 20          MOV AL, ' '
E666 E8 E638 R      C50: CALL C46          ; CLEAR ONE ROW
E669 28 FD          SUB D1,BP      ; GO TO NEXT ROW
E66B FE CB          DEC BL
E66D 75 F7          JNZ C50
E66F EB 91          JMP C43          ; SCROLL_END
E671 8A DE          MOV BL,DH
E673 EB EE          JMP C49
E675                SCROLL_DOWN    ENDP
;-----
; MODE_ALIVE
; THIS ROUTINE READS 256 LOCATIONS IN MEMORY AS EVERY OTHER
; LOCATION IN 512 LOCATIONS. THIS IS TO INSURE THE DATA
; INTEGRITY OF MEMORY DURING MODE CHANGES.
;-----
E675                MODE_ALIVE     PROC    NEAR
E675 50              PUSH AX          ; SAVE USED REGS
E676 56              PUSH SI
E677 51              PUSH CX
E678 33 F6           XOR SI,SI
E67A B9 0100         MOV CX,256
E67D AC              C52: LODSB
E67E 46              INC SI
E67F E2 FC           LOOP C52
E681 59              POP CX
E682 5E              POP SI
E683 58              POP AX
E684 C3              RET
E685                MODE_ALIVE     ENDP
;-----
; SET_PALETTE
; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE PALETTE REGISTERS
; INPUT
; (AL) = 0          SET PALETTE REG
; (BH) = VALUE TO SET
; (BL) = PALETTE REG TO SET
; (AL) = 1          SET BORDER COLOR REG
; (BH) = VALUE TO SET
; (AL) = 2          SET ALL PALETTE REGS AND BORDER REG
; NOTE: REGISTERS ARE WRITE ONLY.
;-----
E685                SET_PALETTE    PROC    NEAR
E685 50              PUSH AX
E686 8B F4           MOV SI,SP
E688 36: 8B 44 0C     MOV AX,SS:[SI+12] ; GET SEG FROM STACK
E68C 8E C0           MOV ES,AX
E68E 8B F2           MOV SI,DX
E690 8A 03DA        MOV DX,VGA_CTL ; SET VGA CONTROL PORT
E693 EC             C53: IN AL,DX ; GET VGA STATUS
E694 24 08          AND AL,08H ; IN VERTICAL RETRACE?
E696 75 FB          JNZ C53 ; YES, WAIT FOR IT TO GO AWAY
E698 EC             C54: IN AL,DX ; GET VGA STATUS
E699 24 08          AND AL,08H ; IN VERTICAL RETRACE?
E69B 74 FB          JZ C54 ; NO, WAIT FOR IT
E69D 58             POP AX
E69E 0A C0          OR AL,AL ; SET PALETTE REG?
E6A0 74 0C          JZ C55 ; YES, GO DO IT
E6A2 3C 02          CMP AL,2 ; SET ALL REGS?
E6A4 74 17          JE C57
E6A6 3C 01          CMP AL,1 ; SET BORDER COLOR REG?
E6A8 75 2B          JNE C59 ; NO, DON'T DO ANYTHING
E6AA B0 02          MOV AL,2 ; SET BORDER COLOR REG NUMBER
E6AC EB 06          JMP SHORT C56
E6AE 8A C3          C55: MOV AL,BL ; GET DESIRED REG NUMBER IN AL
E6B0 24 0F          AND AL,0FH ; STRIP UNUSED BITS
E6B2 0C 10          OR AL,10H ; MAKE INTO REAL REG NUMBER
E6B4 EE             C56: OUT DX,AL ; SELECT REG
E6B5 8A C7          MOV AL,BH ; GET DATA IN AL
E6B7 EE             OUT DX,AL ; SET NEW DATA
E6B8 32 C0          XOR AL,AL ; SET REG 0 SO DISPLAY WORKS AGAIN
E6BA EE             OUT DX,AL
E6BB EB 18          JMP SHORT C59
E6BD 84 10          MOV AH,10H ; AH IS REG COUNTER
E6BF 8A C4          C58: MOV AL,AH ; REG ADDRESS IN AL
E6C1 EE             OUT DX,AL ; SELECT IT
E6C2 26: 8A 04      MOV AL,BYTE PTR ES:[SI] ; GET DATA
E6C5 EE             OUT DX,AL ; PUT IN VGA REG
E6C6 46             INC SI ; NEXT DATA BYTE
E6C7 FE C4          INC AH ; NEXT REG
E6C9 80 FC 20       CMP AH,20H ; LAST PALETTE REG?
E6CC 72 F1          JB C58 ; NO, DO NEXT ONE
E6CE B0 02          MOV AL,2 ; SET BORDER REG
E6D0 EE             OUT DX,AL ; SELECT IT
E6D1 26: 8A 04      MOV AL,BYTE PTR ES:[SI] ; GET DATA
E6D4 EE             OUT DX,AL ; PUT IN VGA REG

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E6D4 EE          OUT      DX,AL          ; PUT IN VGA REG
E6D5 E9 0F70 R   C59:     JMP      VIDEO_RETURN ; ALL DONE
E6D8             SET_PALETTE  ENDP
E6D9             MFG_UP      PROC      NEAR
E6D8 50          PUSH     AX
E6D9 1E          PUSH     DS
E6D8             ASSUME     DS:XXDATA
E6DA B8 ---- R   MOV      AX,XXDATA
E6DD 8E D8       MOV      DS,AX
E6DF A0 0005 R   MOV      AL,MFG_TST      ; GET MFG CHECKPOINT
E6E2 E6 10       OUT      10H,AL        ; OUTPUT IT TO TESTER
E6E4 FE C8       DEC      AL            ; DROP IT BY 1 FOR THE NEXT TEST
E6E6 A2 0005 R   MOV      MFG_TST,AL
E6E9 1F          ASSUME     DS:ABS0
E6EA 58          POP      DS
E6EB C3          POP      AX
E6EC             RET
E6F2             MFG_UP      ENDP
E6F2 E9 0B1B R   ASSUME     CS:CODE,DS:DATA
E6F2             ORG      0E6F2H
E6F2             JMP      NEAR PTR BOOT_STRAP
;-----
; SUBROUTINE TO SET UP CONDITIONS FOR THE TESTING OF 8250 AND
; 8259 INTERRUPTS. ENABLES MASKABLE EXTERNAL INTERRUPTS,
; CLEARS THE 8259 INTR RECEIVED FLAG BIT, AND ENABLES THE
; DEVICE'S 8259 INTR (WHICHEVER IS BEING TESTED).
; IT EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
; (DS) = ADDRESS OF SEGMENT WHERE INTR_FLAG IS DEFINED
; (DI) = OFFSET OF THE INTERRUPT BIT MASK
; UPON RETURN:
; INTR_FLAG BIT FOR THE DEVICE = 0
; NO REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.
;-----
E6F5 50          SUI1      PROC      NEAR
E6F5 50          PUSH     AX
E6F6 FB          STI            ; ENABLE MASKABLE EXTERNAL
;                               ; INTERRUPTS
E6F7 2E: 8A 25    MOV      AH,CS:[DI]    ; GET INTERRUPT BIT MASK
E6FA 20 26 0084 R AND      INTR_FLAG,AH    ; CLEAR 8259 INTERRUPT REC'D FLAG
;                               ; BIT
E6FE E4 21       IN      AL,INTA01      ; CURRENT INTERRUPTS
E700 22 C4       AND      AL,AH        ; ENABLE THIS INTERRUPT, TOO
E702 E6 21       OUT      INTA01,AL     ; WRITE TO 8259 (INTERRUPT
;                               ; CONTROLLER)
E704 58          POP      AX
E705 C3          RET
E706             SUI1      ENDP
;-----
; SUBROUTINE WHICH CHECKS IF A 8259 INTERRUPT IS GENERATED BY THE
; 8250 INTERRUPT.
; IT EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
; (DI) = OFFSET OF INTERRUPT BIT MASK
; (DS) = ADDRESS OF SEGMENT WHERE INTR_FLAG IS DEFINED.
; IT RETURNS:
; (CF) = 1 IF NO INTERRUPT IS GENERATED
;         0 IF THE INTERRUPT OCCURRED
; (AL) = COMPLEMENT OF THE INTERRUPT MASK
; NO OTHER REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.
;-----
E706 C5059      C5059      PROC      NEAR
E706 51          PUSH     CX
E707 2B C9       SUB      CX,CX        ; SET PROGRAM LOOP COUNT
E709 2E: 8A 05    MOV      AL,CS:[DI]    ; GET INTERRUPT MASK
E70C 34 FF       XOR      AL,0FFH      ; COMPLEMENT MASK SO ONLY THE INTR
;                               ; TEST BIT IS ON
E706             AT25:     TEST     INTR_FLAG,AL    ; 8259 INTERRUPT OCCUR?
E712 75 03       JNE      AT27          ; YES - CONTINUE
E714 E2 F8       LOOP     AT25         ; WAIT SOME MORE
E716 F9         STC                ; TIME'S UP - FAILED
E717 59          POP      CX
E718 C3          RET
E719             C5059      ENDP
;-----
; SUBROUTINE TO WAIT FOR ALL ENABLED 8250 INTERRUPTS TO CLEAR (SO
; NO INTRs WILL BE PENDING). EACH INTERRUPT COULD TAKE UP TO
; 1 MILLISECOND TO CLEAR. THE INTERRUPT IDENTIFICATION
; REGISTER WILL BE CHECKED UNTIL THE INTERRUPT(S) IS CLEARED
; OR A TIMEOUT OCCURS.
; EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
; (DX) = ADDRESS OF THE INTERRUPT ID REGISTER
; RETURNS:
; (AL) = CONTENTS OF THE INTR ID REGISTER
; (CF) = 1 IF INTERRUPTS ARE STILL PENDING
;         0 IF NO INTERRUPTS ARE PENDING (ALL CLEAR)
; NO OTHER REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.
;-----
E719 W8250C      W8250C      PROC      NEAR
E719 51          PUSH     CX
E71A 2B C9       SUB      CX,CX
E71C EC         IN      AL,DX
E71D 3C 01       CMP      AL,1        ; READ INTR ID REG
E71F 74 05       JE      AT29          ; INTERRUPTS STILL PENDING?
E721 E2 F9       LOOP     AT28         ; NO - GOOD FINISH
E723 F9         STC                ; KEEP TRYING
E724 EB 01       JMP      SHORT AT30    ; TIME'S UP - ERROR
E726 F8         CLC
E727 59          POP      CX
E728 C3          RET
E729             W8250C      ENDP

```

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-----INT 14-----
RS232_10
THIS ROUTINE PROVIDES BYTE STREAM I/O TO THE COMMUNICATIONS
PORT ACCORDING TO THE PARAMETERS:
(AH)=0 INITIALIZE THE COMMUNICATIONS PORT
(AL) HAS PARMS FOR INITIALIZATION

-----7-----6-----5-----4-----3-----2-----1-----0-----
-----BAUD RATE-----PARITY-----STOPBIT-----WORD LENGTH-----

000 - 110          X0 - NONE          0 - 1          10 - 7 BITS
001 - 150          01 - ODD           1 - 2          11 - 8 BITS
010 - 300          11 - EVEN
011 - 600
100 - 1200
101 - 2400
110 - 4800
111 - 4800

ON RETURN, THE RS232 INTERRUPTS ARE DISABLED AND
CONDITIONS ARE SET AS IN CALL TO COMMO
STATUS (AH=3)
(AH)=1 SEND THE CHARACTER IN (AL) OVER THE COMMO LINE
(AL) REGISTER IS PRESERVED
ON EXIT, BIT 7 OF AH IS SET IF THE ROUTINE WAS
UNABLE TO TRANSMIT THE BYTE OF DATA OVER
THE LINE. IF BIT 7 OF AH IS NOT SET, THE
REMAINDER OF AH IS SET AS IN A STATUS
REQUEST, REFLECTING THE CURRENT STATUS OF
THE LINE.
(AH)=2 RECEIVE A CHARACTER IN (AL) FROM COMMO LINE BEFORE
RETURNING TO CALLER
ON EXIT, AH HAS THE CURRENT LINE STATUS, AS SET BY
THE STATUS ROUTINE, EXCEPT THAT THE ONLY
BITS LEFT ON, ARE THE ERROR BITS
(7, 4, 3, 2, 1). IN THIS CASE, THE TIME OUT BIT
INDICATES DATA SET READY WAS NOT RECEIVED.
THUS, AH IS NON ZERO ONLY WHEN AN ERROR
OCCURRED. (NOTE: IF THE TIME-OUT BIT IS SET,
OTHER BITS IN AH MAY NOT BE RELIABLE.)
(AH)=3 RETURN THE COMMO PORT STATUS IN (AX)
AH CONTAINS THE LINE CONTROL STATUS
BIT 7 = TIME OUT
BIT 6 = TRANS SHIFT REGISTER EMPTY
BIT 5 = TRAN HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY
BIT 4 = BREAK DETECT
BIT 3 = FRAMING ERROR
BIT 2 = PARITY ERROR
BIT 1 = OVERRUN ERROR
BIT 0 = DATA READY
AL CONTAINS THE MODEM STATUS
BIT 7 = RECEIVED LINE SIGNAL DETECT
BIT 6 = RING INDICATOR
BIT 5 = DATA SET READY
BIT 4 = CLEAR TO SEND
BIT 3 = DELTA RECEIVE LINE SIGNAL DETECT
BIT 2 = TRAILING EDGE RING DETECTOR
BIT 1 = DELTA DATA SET READY
BIT 0 = DELTA CLEAR TO SEND
(DX) = PARAMETER INDICATING WHICH RS232 CARD (0, 1 ALLOWED)
DATA AREA RS232_BASE CONTAINS THE BASE ADDRESS OF THE 8250 ON THE
CARD. LOCATION 400H CONTAINS UP TO 4 RS232 ADDRESSES POSSIBLE
DATA AREA RS232_TIM_OUT (BYTE) CONTAINS OUTER LOOP COUNT
VALUE FOR TIMEOUT (DEFAULT=1)
OUTPUT
AX MODIFIED ACCORDING TO PARMS OF CALL
ALL OTHERS UNCHANGED
-----
E729 ORG ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA
E729 ORG 0E729H
E729 A1 LABEL WORD
E729 03F9 DW 1017 ; 110 BAUD ; TABLE OF INIT VALUE
E72B 02EA DW 746 ; 150
E72D 0175 DW 373 ; 300
E72F 00BA DW 186 ; 600
E731 005D DW 93 ; 1200
E733 002F DW 47 ; 2400
E735 0017 DW 23 ; 4800
E737 0017 DW 23 ; 4800
E739 RS232_10 PROC FAR
;----- VECTOR TO APPROPRIATE ROUTINE
E739 FB STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
E73A 1E PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT
E73B 52 PUSH DX
E73C 56 PUSH SI
E73D 57 PUSH DI
E73E 51 PUSH CX
E73F 53 PUSH BX
E740 8B F2 MOV SI,DX ; RS232 VALUE TO SI
E742 8B FA MOV DI,DX ; AND TO DI (FOR TIMEOUTS)
E744 D1 E6 SHL SI,1 ; WORD OFFSET
E746 E8 13BB R CALL DDS ; POINT TO BIOS DATA SEGMENT
E748 8B 94 0000 R MOV DX,RS232_BASE[SI] ; GET BASE ADDRESS
E74D 0B D2 OR DX,DX ; TEST FOR 0 BASE ADDRESS
E74F 74 13 JZ A3 ; RETURN
E751 0A E4 OR AH,AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=0
E753 74 16 JZ A4 ; COMMUN INIT
E755 FE CC DEC AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=1
E757 74 47 JZ A5 ; SEND AL
E759 FE CC DEC AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=2
E75B 74 6C JZ A12 ; RECEIVE INTO AL
E75D FE CC DEC AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=3
E75F 75 03 JNZ A3
E761 E9 E7F3 R JMP A18 ; COMMUNICATION STATUS

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E764      A3:      POP      BX      ; RETURN FROM R5232
E764      5B      POP      CX
E765      59      POP      DI
E766      5F      POP      SI
E767      5E      POP      DX
E768      5A      POP      DS
E769      1F      POP      DS
E76A      CF      IRET

E76B      9A E0      ;----- INITIALIZE THE COMMUNICATIONS PORT
E76D      83 C2 03  A4:      MOV      AH,AL      ; SAVE INIT PARMS IN AH
E770      80 80      ADD      DX,3      ; POINT TO 8250 CONTROL REGISTER
E772      EE      MOV      AL,80H
OUT      DX,AL      ; SET DLAB=1
;----- DETERMINE BAUD RATE DIVISOR
E773      8A 04      MOV      DL,AH      ; GET PARMS TO DL
E775      B1 04      MOV      CL,4
E777      D2 C2      ROL      DL,CL
E779      81 E2 000E AND      DX,0EH      ; ISOLATE THEM
E77D      9F E729 R  MOV      D1,OFFSET A1      ; BASE OF TABLE
E780      03 FA      ADD      D1,DX      ; PUT INTO INDEX REGISTER
E782      8B 94 0000 R MOV      DX,RS232_BASE[SI] ; POINT TO HIGH ORDER OF DIVISOR
E786      42      INC      DX
E787      2E: 8A 45 01 MOV      AL,CS:[DI]+1      ; GET HIGH ORDER OF DIVISOR
E788      EE      OUT      DX,AL      ; SET MS OF DIV TO 0
E78C      4A      DEC      DX
E78D      2E: 8A 05      MOV      AL,CS:[DI]      ; GET LOW ORDER OF DIVISOR
E790      EE      OUT      DX,AL      ; SET LOW OF DIVISOR
E791      83 C2 03      ADD      DX,3
E794      8A C4      MOV      AL,AH      ; GET PARMS BACK
E796      24 1F      AND      AL,01FH      ; STRIP OFF THE BAUD BITS
E798      EE      OUT      DX,AL      ; LINE CONTROL TO 8 BITS
E799      4A      DEC      DX
E79A      4A      DEC      DX
E798      80 00      MOV      AL,0
E79D      EE      OUT      DX,AL      ; INTERRUPT ENABLES ALL OFF
E79E      EB 53      JMP      SHORT A18      ; COM STATUS
;----- SEND CHARACTER IN (AL) OVER COMMO LINE
E7A0      A5:      PUSH     AX      ; SAVE CHAR TO SEND
E7A0      50      ADD      DX,4      ; MODEM CONTROL REGISTER
E7A1      83 C2 04      MOV      AL,3      ; DTR AND RTS
E7A4      80 03      OUT      DX,AL      ; DATA TERMINAL READY, REQUEST TO
E7A6      EE      ; SEND
; MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E7A7      42      INC      DX
E7A8      42      INC      DX
E7A9      B7 30      MOV      BH,30H      ; DATA SET READY & CLEAR TO SEND
E7AB      E9 E802 R  CALL     WAIT_FOR_STATUS ; ARE BOTH TRUE?
E7AC      74 08      JE      A9      ; YES, READY TO TRANSMIT CHAR
E7B0      59      A7:      POP      CX
E7B1      8A C1      MOV      AL,CL      ; RELOAD DATA BYTE
E7B3      80 CC 80      OR      AH,80H      ; INDICATE TIME OUT
E7B6      EB AC      A8:      JMP      A3      ; RETURN
; CLEAR TO SEND
E7B8      4A      A9:      DEC      DX      ; LINE STATUS REGISTER
E7B9      B7 20      MOV      BH,20H      ; IS TRANSMITTER READY
E7BB      E9 E802 R  CALL     WAIT_FOR_STATUS ; TEST FOR TRANSMITTER READY
E7BE      75 F0      JNZ     A7      ; RETURN WITH TIME OUT SET
E7C0      83 EA 05      SUB      DX,5      ; DATA PORT
E7C3      59      POP      CX      ; RECOVER IN CX TEMPORARILY
E7C4      8A C1      MOV      AL,CL      ; MOVE CHAR TO AL FOR OUT, STATUS
; IN AH
E7C6      EE      OUT      DX,AL      ; OUTPUT CHARACTER
E7C7      EB 9B      JMP      A3      ; RETURN
;----- RECEIVE CHARACTER FROM COMMO LINE
E7C9      83 C2 04      A12:      ADD      DX,4      ; MODEM CONTROL REGISTER
E7CC      80 01      MOV      AL,1      ; DATA TERMINAL READY
E7CE      EE      OUT      DX,AL
E7CF      42      INC      DX      ; MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E7D0      42      INC      DX
E7D1      B7 20      MOV      BH,20H      ; DATA SET READY
E7D3      E9 E802 R  CALL     WAIT_FOR_STATUS ; TEST FOR DSR
E7D6      75 0B      JNZ     A8      ; RETURN WITH ERROR
E7D8      4A      DEC      DX      ; LINE STATUS REGISTER
E7D9      EC      A16:      IN      AL,DX
E7DA      A8 01      TEST     AL,1      ; RECEIVE BUFFER FULL
E7DC      75 09      JNZ     A17      ; TEST FOR REC. BUFF. FULL
E7DE      F6 06 0071 R 80 TEST     BIOS_BREAK,80H ; TEST FOR BREAK KEY
E7E3      74 F4      JZ      A16      ; LOOP IF NO BREAK KEY
E7E5      EB CC      JMP      A8      ; SET TIME OUT ERROR
E7E7      24 1E      A17:      AND      AL,00011110B ; TEST FOR ERROR CONDITIONS ON REC'V
; CHAR
E7E9      8A E0      MOV      AH,AL
E7EB      8B 94 0000 R MOV      DX,RS232_BASE[SI] ; DATA PORT
E7EF      EC      IN      AL,DX      ; GET CHARACTER FROM LINE
E7F0      E9 E764 R  JMP      A3      ; RETURN
;----- COMMO PORT STATUS ROUTINE
E7F3      8B 94 0000 R A18:      MOV      DX,RS232_BASE[SI]
E7F7      83 C2 05      ADD      DX,5      ; CONTROL PORT
E7FA      EC      IN      AL,DX      ; GET LINE CONTROL STATUS
E7FB      8A E0      MOV      AH,AL      ; PUT IN AH FOR RETURN
E7FD      42      INC      DX      ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E7FE      EC      IN      AL,DX      ; GET MODEM CONTROL STATUS
E7FF      E9 E764 R  JMP      A3      ; RETURN
;-----
; WAIT FOR STATUS ROUTINE
; ENTRY: BH=STATUS BIT(S) TO LOOK FOR,
; DX=ADDR. OF STATUS REG
; EXIT: ZERO FLAG ON = STATUS FOUND
; ZERO FLAG OFF = TIMEOUT.
; AH=LAST STATUS READ
;-----

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EB02      WAIT_FOR_STATUS PROC NEAR
EB02 8A 9D 007C R      MOV     BL,RS232_TIM_OUT[D1],LOAD OUTER LOOP COUNT
EB06 2B C9            WFS0: SUB     CX,CX
EB08 EC            WFS1: IN      AL,DX          ;GET STATUS
EB09 8A E0            MOV     AH,AL          ;MOVE TO AH
EB0B 22 C7            AND     AL,BH          ;ISOLATE BITS TO TEST
EB0D 3A C7            CMP     AL,BH          ;EXACTLY = TO MASK
EB0F 74 0B            JE      WFS_END        ;RETURN WITH ZERO FLAG ON
EB11 E2 F5            LOOP    WFS1          ;TRY AGAIN
EB13 FE CB            DEC     BL
EB15 75 EF            JNZ     WFS0
EB17 0A FF            OR      BH,BH          ;SET ZERO FLAG OFF
EB19
EB19 C3              RET
EB1A
EB1A
-----
EB1A      READ_TIME PROC NEAR
EB1A 80 40            MOV     AL,40H          ; LATCH TIMER1
EB1C E6 43            OUT     TIM_CTL,AL
EB1E 50              PUSH    AX          ; WAIT FOR 8253 TO INIT ITSELF
EB1F 58              POP     AX
EB20 E4 41            IN      AL,TIMER+1        ; READ LSB
EB22 8A E0            MOV     AH,AL          ; SAVE IT IN HIGH BYTE
EB24 50              PUSH    AX          ; WAIT FOR 8253 TO INIT ITSELF
EB25 58              POP     AX
EB26 E4 41            IN      AL,TIMER+1        ; READ MSB
EB28 86 C4            XCHG    AL,AH          ; PUT BYTES IN PROPER ORDER
EB2A C3              RET
EB2B
EB2E      READ_TIME      ENDP
EB2E      ORG      0E82EH
EB2E      NEAR PTR KEYBOARD_IO
-----
;ASYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATIONS ADAPTER POWER ON DIAGNOSTIC TEST
;DESCRIPTION:
; THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS A THOROUGH CHECK OUT OF AN INS8250 LSI
; CHIP.
; THE TEST INCLUDES:
; 1) INITIALIZATION OF THE CHIP TO ASSUME ITS MASTER RESET STATE.
; 2) READING REGISTERS FOR KNOWN PERMANENT ZERO BITS.
; 3) TESTING THE INS8250 INTERRUPT SYSTEM AND THAT THE 8250
; INTERRUPTS TRIGGER AN 8259 (INTERRUPT CONTROLLER) INTERRUPT.
; 4) PERFORMING THE LOOP BACK TEST:
; A) TESTING WHAT WAS WRITTEN/READ AND THAT THE TRANSMITTER
; HOLDING REG EMPTY BIT AND THE RECEIVER INTERRUPT WORK
; PROPERLY.
; B) TESTING IF CERTAIN BITS OF THE DATA SET CONTROL REGISTER
; ARE 'LOOPED BACK' TO THOSE IN THE DATA SET STATUS
; REGISTER.
; C) TESTING THAT THE TRANSMITTER IS IDLE WHEN TRANSMISSION
; TEST IS FINISHED.
; THIS SUBROUTINE EXPECTS TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING PARAMETER PASSED:
; (DX)= ADDRESS OF THE INS8250 CARD TO TEST.
; NOTE: THE ASSUMPTION HAS BEEN MADE THAT THE MODEM ADAPTER IS
; ---- LOCATED AT 03FBH; THE SERIAL PRINTER AT 02FBH.
; IT RETURNS:
; (CF) = 1 IF ANY PORTION OF THE TEST FAILED
;        = 0 IF TEST PASSED
; (BX) = FAILURE KEY FOR ERROR MESSAGE (ONLY VALID IF TEST FAILED)
; (BH) = 23H SERIAL PRINTER ADAPTER TEST FAILURE
;        = 24H MODEM ADAPTER TEST FAILURE
; (BL) = 2 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER
;        WERE INCORRECT
;        3 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN INTERRUPT IDENTIFICATION
;        REGISTER WERE INCORRECT
;        4 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN DATA SET CONTROL REGISTER
;        WERE INCORRECT
;        5 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN THE LINE STATUS REGISTER
;        WERE INCORRECT
;        6 RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE INTERRUPT TEST FAILED
;          (THE INTERRUPT WAS NOT GENERATED)
;        16H RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE INTERRUPT FAILED TO CLEAR
;        7 RESERVED FOR REPORTING THE TRANSMITTER HOLDING
;          REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT TEST FAILED
;          (NOT USED AT THIS TIME BECAUSE OF THE DIFFERENCES
;          BETWEEN THE 8250'S WHICH WILL BE USED)
;        17H TRANSMITTER HOLDING REG EMPTY INTR FAILED TO CLEAR
;        8-B RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPT TEST FAILED
;          (THE INTERRUPT WAS NOT GENERATED)
;        8 - OVERRUN ERROR
;        9 - PARITY ERROR
;        A - FRAMING ERROR
;        B - BREAK INTERRUPT ERROR
;        18-1B RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPT FAILED TO CLEAR
;        C-F MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT TEST FAILED
;          (THE INTERRUPT WAS NOT GENERATED)
;        C - DELTA CLEAR TO SEND ERROR
;        D - DELTA DATA SET READY ERROR
;        E - TRAILING EDGE RING INDICATOR ERROR
;        F - DELTA RECEIVE LINE SIGNAL DETECT ERROR

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;
; 1C-IF MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT FAILED TO CLEAR
; 10H AN 8250 INTERRUPT OCCURRED AS EXPECTED, BUT NO
; 8259 (INTR CONTROLLER) INTERRUPT WAS GENERATED
; 11H DURING THE TRANSMISSION TEST, THE TRANSMITTER
; HOLDING REGISTER WAS NOT EMPTY WHEN IT SHOULD
; HAVE BEEN.
; 12H DURING THE TRANSMISSION TEST, THE RECEIVED DATA
; AVAILABLE INTERRUPT DIDN'T OCCUR.
; 13H TRANSMISSION ERROR - THE CHARACTER RECEIVED
; DURING LOOP MODE WAS NOT THE SAME AS THE ONE
; TRANSMITTED
; 14H DURING TRANSMISSION TEST, THE 4 DATA SET CONTROL
; OUTPUTS WERE NOT THE SAME AS THE 4 DATA SET
; CONTROL INPUTS.
; 15H THE TRANSMITTER WAS NOT IDLE AFTER THE TRANS-
; MISSION TEST COMPLETED.
;
ON EXIT:
; - THE MODEM OR SERIAL PRINTER'S 8259 INTERRUPT (WHICHEVER
; DEVICE WAS TESTED) IS DISABLED.
; - THE 8250 IS IN THE MASTER RESET STATE.
; ONLY THE DS REGISTER IS PRESERVED - ALL OTHERS ARE ALTERED.
;-----
= 0084
;-----
; WRAP EQU 84H ; LOOP BACK TRANSMISSION TEST
; ; INTERRUPT VECTOR ADDRESS
; ; (IN DIAGNOSTICS)
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
; PROC NEAR
; UART
; PUSH DS
; IN AL,INTA01 ; CURRENT ENABLED INTERRUPTS
; PUSH AX ; SAVE FOR EXIT
; OR AL,00000001B ; DISABLE TIMER INTR DURING THIS
; ; TEST
; OUT INTA01,AL
; PUSHF ; SAVE CALLER'S FLAGS (SAVE INTR
; ; FLAG)
; PUSH DX ; SAVE BASE ADDRESS OF ADAPTER CARD
; CALL DDS ; SET UP 'DATA' AS DATA SEGMENT
; ; ADDRESS
;-----
; INITIALIZE PORTS FOR MASTER RESET STATES AND TEST PERMANENT
; ZERO DATA BITS FOR CERTAIN PORTS.
;-----
; CALL I8250
; JNC AT1 ; ALL OK
; JMP AT14 ; A PORT'S ZERO BITS WERE NOT ZERO!
;-----
; INS8250 INTERRUPT SYSTEM TEST
; ONLY THE INTERRUPT BEING TESTED WILL BE ENABLED.
;-----
; SET DI AND SI FOR CALLS TO 'SUI'
; AT1: MOV DI,OFFSET IMASKS ; BASE ADDRESS OF INTERRUPT MASKS
; XOR SI,SI ; MODEM INDEX
; CMP DH,2 ; OR SERIAL?
; JNE AT2 ; NO - IT'S MODEM
; INC SI ; IT'S SERIAL PRINTER
; INC DI ; SERIAL PRINTER 8259 MASK ADDRESS
; RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE INTERRUPT TEST
; AT2: CALL SUI ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS
; INC BL ; ERROR REPORTER (INIT. IN I8250)
; INC DX ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ENABLE
; ; REGISTER
; MOV AL,1 ; ENABLE RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE
; ; INTR
; OUT DX,AL
; PUSH BX
; ADD DX,4 ; SAVE ERROR REPORTER
; MOV AH,1 ; POINT TO LINE STATUS REGISTER
; MOV BX,0400H ; SET RECEIVER DATA READY BIT
; MOV CX,3 ; INTR TO CHECK, INTR IDENTIFIER
; CALL ICT ; INTERRUPT ID REG 'INDEX'
; POP BX ; PERFORM TEST FOR INTERRUPT
; CMP AL,OFFH ; RESTORE ERROR INDICATOR
; JE AT4 ; INTERRUPT ERROR OCCUR?
; CALL CS059 ; YES
; JC AT5 ; GENERATE 8259 INTERRUPT?
; DEC DX ; NO
; DEC DX
; IN AL,DX ; RESET INTR BY READING RECR BUFR
; INC DX ; DON'T CARE ABOUT THE CONTENTS!
; INC DX
; INC DX
; CALL W8250C ; INTR ID REG
; JNC AT3 ; WAIT FOR INTR TO CLEAR
; JMP AT13 ; OK
; ; DIDN'T CLEAR
;-----
; TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT TEST
; THIS TEST HAS BEEN MODIFIED BECAUSE THE DIFFERENT 8250'S
; THAT MAY BE USED IN PRODUCING THIS PRODUCT DO NOT FUNCTION
; THE SAME DURING THE STANDARD TEST OF THIS INTERRUPT
; (STANDARD BEING THE SAME METHOD FOR TESTING THE OTHER
; POSSIBLE 8250 INTERRUPTS). IT IS STILL VALID FOR TESTING
; IF AN 8259 INTERRUPT IS GENERATED IN RESPONSE TO THE 8250
; INTERRUPT AND THAT THE 8250 INTERRUPT CLEARS AS IT SHOULD.
;
; IF THE TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT IS NOT
; GENERATED WHEN THAT INTERRUPT IS ENABLED, IT IS NOT TREATED
; AS AN ERROR. HOWEVER, IF THE INTERRUPT IS GENERATED, IT
; MUST GENERATE AN 8259 INTERRUPT AND CLEAR PROPERLY TO PASS
; THIS TEST.
;-----

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E881 EB E6F5 R      AT3:  CALL  SUI          ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS
E884 FE C3          INC  BL          ; BUMP ERROR REPORTER
E886 4A             DEC  DX          ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ENABLE
                                REGISTER
E887 B0 02          MOV  AL,2       ; ENABLE XMITTER HOLDING REG EMPTY
                                INTR
E889 EE             OUT  DX,AL      ; I/O DELAY
E88A EB 00          JMP  $+2        ; INTR IDENTIFICATION REG
E88C 42             INC  DX
E88D 2B C9          SUB  CX,CX
E88F EC             AT31: IN  AL,DX   ; READ IT
E890 3C 02          CMP  AL,2       ; XMITTER HOLDING REG EMPTY INTR?
E892 74 04          JE   AT32       ; YES
E894 E2 F9          LOOP AT31
E896 EB 11          JMP  SHORT AT6   ; THE INTR DIDN'T OCCUR - TRY NEXT
                                TEST
E898               AT32:          ; THE INTR DID OCCUR
E898 EB E706 R      CALL  C5059      ; GENERATE 8259 INTERRUPT?
E898 72 0A          JC   AT5        ; NO
E89D EB E719 R      CALL  W8250C    ; WAIT FOR THE INTERRUPT TO CLEAR
                                ; (IT SHOULD ALREADY BE CLEAR
                                ; BECAUSE 'ICT' READ THE INTR ID
                                ; REG)
E8A0 73 07          JNC  AT6        ; IT CLEARED
E8A2 E9 E948 R      JMP  AT13       ; ERROR
E8A5 EB 7E          AT4:  JMP  SHORT AT11 ; AVOID OUT OF RANGE JUMPS
E8A7 EB 7A          AT5:  JMP  SHORT AT10
                                -----
                                ; RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPT TEST
                                ; THERE ARE 4 BITS WHICH COULD GENERATE THIS INTERRUPT.
                                ; EACH ONE IS TESTED INDIVIDUALLY.
                                ; WHEN:  AH  TESTING
                                ;      --  -----
                                ;      2  OVERRUN
                                ;      4  PARITY
                                ;      8  FRAMING
                                ;     10H BREAK INTR
                                -----
E8A9 4A             AT6:  DEC  DX          ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ENABLE
                                REGISTER
E8AA B0 04          MOV  AL,4       ; ENABLE RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTR
E8AC EE             OUT  DX,AL
E8AD 83 C2 04       ADD  DX,4       ; POINT TO LINE STATUS REGISTER
E8B0 B9 0003       MOV  CX,3       ; INTR ID REG 'INDEX'
E8B3 B0 0004       MOV  BP,4       ; LOOP COUNTER
E8B6 B4 02          MOV  AH,2       ; INITIAL BIT TO BE TESTED
E8B8 EB E6F5 R      AT7:  CALL  SUI    ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS
E8BB FE C3          INC  BL        ; BUMP ERROR REPORTER
E8BD 53             PUSH BX        ; SAVE IT
E8BE BB 0601       MOV  BX,0601H   ; INTR TO CHECK, INTR IDENTIFIER
E8C1 EB 0AF8 R      CALL  ICT      ; PERFORM TEST FOR INTERRUPT
E8C4 5B             POP  BX
E8C5 24 1E          AND  AL,0001110B ; MASK OUT BITS THAT DON'T MATTER
E8C7 3A C4          CMP  AL,AH      ; TEST BIT ON?
E8C9 75 5A          JNE  AT11       ; NO
E8CB EB E706 R      CALL  C5059    ; GENERATE 8259 INTERRUPT?
E8CE 72 53          JC   AT10       ; NO
E8D0 83 EA 03       SUB  DX,3       ; INTR ID REG
E8D3 EB E719 R      CALL  W8250C    ; WAIT FOR THE INTR TO CLEAR
E8D6 72 70          JC   AT13       ; IT DIDN'T
E8D8 40             DEC  BP         ; ALL FOUR BITS TESTED?
E8D9 74 07          JE   AT8        ; YES - GO ON TO NEXT TEST
E8DB D0 E4          SHL  AH,1       ; GET READY FOR NEXT BIT
E8DD 83 C2 03       ADD  DX,3       ; LINE STATUS REGISTER
E8E0 EB D6          JMP  AT7        ; TEST NEXT BIT
                                -----
                                ; MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT TEST
                                ; THERE ARE 4 BITS WHICH COULD GENERATE THIS INTERRUPT.
                                ; THEY ARE TESTED INDIVIDUALLY.
                                ; WHEN:  AH  TESTING
                                ;      --  -----
                                ;      1  DELTA CLEAR TO SEND
                                ;      2  DELTA DATA SET READY
                                ;      4  TRAILING EDGE RING INDICATOR
                                ;      8  DELTA RECEIVE LINE SIGNAL DETECT
                                -----
E8E2 83 C2 04       AT8:  ADD  DX,4       ; MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E8E5 EC             IN  AL,DX       ; CLEAR DELTA BITS THAT MAY BE ON
                                ; BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES AMONG
                                ; 8250'S.
E8E6 EB 00          JMP  $+2        ; I/O DELAY
E8E8 83 EA 05       SUB  DX,5       ; INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER
E8EB B0 08          MOV  AL,8       ; ENABLE MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT
E8ED EE             OUT  DX,AL
E8EE 83 C2 05       ADD  DX,5       ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E8F1 B9 0004       MOV  CX,4       ; INTR ID REG 'INDEX'
E8F4 B0 0004       MOV  BP,4       ; LOOP COUNTER
E8F7 B4 01          MOV  AH,1       ; INITIAL BIT TO BE TESTED
E8F9 EB E6F5 R      AT9:  CALL  SUI    ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS
E8FC FE C3          INC  BL        ; BUMP ERROR INDICATOR
E8FE 53             PUSH BX        ; SAVE IT
E8FF BB 0001       MOV  BX,0001H   ; INTR TO CHECK, INTR IDENTIFIER
E902 EB 0AF8 R      CALL  ICT      ; PERFORM TEST FOR INTERRUPT
E905 5B             POP  BX
E906 24 0F          AND  AL,00001111B ; MASK OUT BITS THAT DON'T MATTER
E908 3A C4          CMP  AL,AH      ; TEST BIT ON?
E90A 75 19          JNE  AT11       ; NO
E90C EB E706 R      CALL  C5059    ; GENERATE 8259 INTERRUPT?
E90F 72 12          JC   AT10       ; NO
E911 83 EA 04       SUB  DX,4       ; INTR ID REG

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E914 EB E719 R      CALL W8250C      ; WAIT FOR INTERRUPT TO CLEAR
E917 72 2F          JC AT13         ; IT DIDN'T
E919 40             DEC, BP
E91A 74 0B          JE AT12         ; ALL FOUR BITS TESTED - GO ON
E91C 00 E4          SHL AH, 1       ; GET READY FOR NEXT BIT
E91E 83 C2 04       ADD DX, 4       ; MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E921 EB 06          JMP AT9         ; TEST NEXT BIT
;-----
; POSSIBLE 8259 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER PROBLEM
;-----
E923 83 10          AT10: MOV BL, 10H ; SET ERROR REPORTER
E925 EB 24          AT11: JMP SHORT AT14
;-----
; SET 9600 BAUD RATE AND DEFINE DATA WORD AS HAVING 8
; BITS/WORD, 2 STOP BITS, AND ODD PARITY.
;-----
E927 42             AT12: INC DX      ; LINE CONTROL REGISTER
E928 EB F0B5 R      CALL SB250
;-----
; SET DATA SET CONTROL WORD TO BE IN LOOP MODE
;-----
E928 83 C2 04       ADD DX, 4
E92E EC             IN AL, DX
E92F EB 00          JMP $+2         ; CURRENT STATE
E931 0C 10          OR AL, 00010000B ; SET BIT 4 OF DATA SET CONTROL REG
E933 EE             OUT DX, AL
E934 EB 00          JMP $+2         ; I/O DELAY
E936 42             INC DX
E937 42             INC DX
E938 EC             IN AL, DX
;-----
; CLEAR POSSIBLE MODEM STATUS
; INTERRUPT WHICH COULD BE CAUSED
; BY THE OUTPUT BITS BEING LOOPED
; TO THE INPUT BITS
; I/O DELAY
; RECEIVER BUFFER
; DUMMY READ TO CLEAR DATA READY
; BIT IF IT WENT HIGH ON WRITE TO
; MCR
E939 EB 00          JMP $+2
E93B 83 EA 06       SUB DX, 6
E93E EC             IN AL, DX
;-----
; PERFORM THE LOOP BACK TEST
;-----
E93F 42             INC DX
E940 80 00          MOV AL, 0
E942 CD 84          INT WRAP        ; SET FOR INTERNAL WRAP TEST
E944 81 00          MOV CL, 0
E946 73 05          JNC AT15        ; DO LOOP BACK TRANSMISSION TEST
E948 80 C3 10       AT13: ADD BL, 10H ; ASSUME NO ERRORS
;-----
; AN ERROR WAS ENCOUNTERED SOMEWHERE DURING THE TEST
;-----
E94B 81 01          AT14: MOV CL, 1 ; WRAP TEST PASSED
;-----
; HOUSEKEEPING: RE-INITIALIZE THE 8250 PORTS (THE LOOP BIT
; WILL BE RESET), DISABLE THIS DEVICE INTERRUPT, SET UP
; REGISTER BH IF AN ERROR OCCURRED, AND SET OR RESET THE
; CARRY FLAG.
;-----
E94D 5A             AT15: POP DX      ; ERROR INDICATOR
E94E 53             PUSH BX
E94F EB 0AC4 R      CALL 1B250      ; INTR ENBL REG
E952 5B             POP BX         ; SET FOR INTERNAL WRAP TEST
E953 2E: 8A 25      MOV AH, CS:[DI] ; DO LOOP BACK TRANSMISSION TEST
E956 20 26 00B4 R  AND INTR_FLAG, AH ; ASSUME NO ERRORS
E95A 80 F4 FF       XOR AH, 0FFH   ; WRAP TEST PASSED
E95D E4 21          IN AL, INTA01    ; ERROR INDICATOR
E95F 0A C4          OR AL, AH
E961 56 21          OUT INTA01, AL
E963 90             POPF
;-----
; RE-ESTABLISH CALLER'S INTERRUPT
; FLAG
; ANY ERRORS?
; NO
; ASSUME MODEM ERROR
; OR IS IT SERIAL?
; IT'S MODEM
; IT'S SERIAL PRINTER
; SET CARRY FLAG TO INDICATE ERROR
E964 0A C9          OR CL, CL
E966 74 0C          JE AT17
E968 87 24          MOV BH, 24H
E96A 80 FE 02       CMP DH, 2
E96D 75 02          JNE AT16
E96F 87 23          MOV BH, 23H
E971 F9             STC
E972 EB 01          JMP SHORT AT18
E974 F8             AT17: CLC
E975 5B             AT18: POP AX
E976 E6 21          OUT INTA01, AL ; RESET CARRY FLAG - NO ERRORS
E978 1F             POP DS         ; RESTORE ENTRY ENABLED INTERRUPTS
E979 C3             RET            ; DEVICE INTRs RE-ESTABLISHED
E97A               ; RESTORE REGISTER
E977 UART          ENDP
E987 ORG 0E987H
E987 E9 1561 R      JMP NEAR PTR KB_INT
;-----
; NEC_OUTPUT
; THIS ROUTINE SENDS A BYTE TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
; AFTER TESTING FOR CORRECT DIRECTION AND CONTROLLER READY
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TIME OUT IF THE BYTE IS NOT ACCEPTED
; WITHIN A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME, SETTING THE DISKETTE
; STATUS ON COMPLETION
; INPUT
; (AH) BYTE TO BE OUTPUT
; OUTPUT
; CY = 0 SUCCESS
; CY = 1 FAILURE --- DISKETTE STATUS UPDATED
; IF A FAILURE HAS OCCURRED, THE RETURN IS MADE ONE
; LEVEL HIGHER THAN THE CALLER OF NEC_OUTPUT
; THIS REMOVES THE REQUIREMENT OF TESTING AFTER EVERY
; CALL OF NEC_OUTPUT
; (AL) DESTROYED
;-----

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E98A      NEC_OUTPUT      PROC    NEAR
E98A 52      PUSH      DX          ; SAVE REGISTERS
E98B 51      PUSH      CX
E98C 8A 00F4  MOV      DX,NEC_STAT ; STATUS PORT
E98F 33 C9    XOR      CX,CX      ; COUNT FOR TIME OUT
E991 EC      IN        AL,DX      ; GET STATUS
E992 A8 40    TEST     AL,D10     ; TEST DIRECTION BIT
E994 74 0C    JZ        J25       ; DIRECTION OK
E996 E2 F9    LOOP     J23
E998
E998 80 0E 0041 R 80  J24:      OR        DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_ERROR ; TIME_ERROR
E99D 59      POP        CX
E99E 5A      POP        DX          ; SET ERROR CODE AND RESTORE REGS
E99F 5B      POP        AX          ; DISCARD THE RETURN ADDRESS
E9A0 F9      STC        ; INDICATE ERROR TO CALLER
E9A1 C3      RET
E9A2 33 C9    J25:      XOR      CX,CX      ; RESET THE COUNT
E9A4 EC      J26:      IN        AL,DX      ; GET THE STATUS
E9A5 A8 80    TEST     AL,RQM      ; IS IT READY?
E9A7 75 04    JNZ      J27       ; YES, GO OUTPUT
E9A9 E2 F9    LOOP     J26       ; COUNT DOWN AND TRY AGAIN
E9AB EB EB    JMP      J24       ; ERROR CONDITION
E9AD
E9AD 8A C4    J27:      MOV      AL,AH      ; GET BYTE TO OUTPUT
E9AF 42      INC        DX          ; DATA PORT IS 1 GREATER THAN
; STATUS PORT
E9B0 EE      OUT        DX,AL      ; OUTPUT THE BYTE
E9B1 59      POP        CX          ; RECOVER REGISTERS
E9B2 5A      POP        DX
E9B3 C3      RET            ; CY = 0 FROM TEST INSTRUCTION
E9B4      NEC_OUTPUT      ENDP
;-----
; GET_PARM
; THIS ROUTINE FETCHES THE INDEXED POINTER FROM
; THE DISK_BASE BLOCK POINTED AT BY THE DATA
; VARIABLE DISK_POINTER
; A BYTE FROM THAT TABLE IS THEN MOVED INTO AH,
; THE INDEX OF THAT BYTE BEING THE PARM IN BX
; ENTRY --
; BL = INDEX OF BYTE TO BE FETCHED * 2
; IF THE LOW BIT OF BL IS ON, THE BYTE IS IMMEDIATELY
; OUTPUT TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
; EXIT --
; AH = THAT BYTE FROM BLOCK
; BX = DESTROYED
;-----
E9B4      GET_PARM      PROC    NEAR
E9B4 1E      PUSH      DS          ; SAVE SEGMENT
E9B5 56      PUSH      SI          ; SAVE REGISTER
E9B6 2B C0    SUB      AX,AX      ; ZERO TO AX
E9B8 32 FF    XOR      BH,BH      ; ZERO BH
E9BA 8E D8    MOV      DS,AX
E9BC C5 36 0078 R  LDS     SI,DISK_POINTER ; POINT TO BLOCK
E9C0 D1 EB    SHR      BX,1       ; DIVIDE BX BY 2, AND SET FLAG FOR
; EXIT
E9C2 9C      PUSHF
E9C3 8A 20    MOV      AH,[SI+BX] ; SAVE OUTPUT BIT
E9C5 83 FB 01  CMP      BX,1       ; GET THE BYTE
; IS THIS THE PARM WITH DMA
; INDICATOR
E9C8 75 05    JNZ      J27_1
E9CA 80 CC 01  OR        AH,1
E9CD EB 0C    JMP      SHORT J27_2 ; TURN ON NO DMA BIT
E9CF 83 FB 0A  J27_1:  CMP      BX,10      ; MOTOR STARTUP DELAY?
E9D2 75 07    JNE      J27_2
E9D4 80 FC 04  CMP      AH,4
E9D7 7D 02    JGE      J27_2      ; GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 1/2 SEC?
E9D9 84 04    MOV      AH,4
E9DB 9D      J27_2:  POPF
E9DC 5E      POP        SI          ; YES, OKAY
E9DD 1F      POP        DS          ; NO, FORCE 1/2 SECOND DELAY
; GET OUTPUT BIT
E9DE 72 AA    ASSUME   DS:DATA      ; RESTORE REGISTER
E9E0 C3      JC        NEC_OUTPUT ; RESTORE SEGMENT
E9E1      RET            ; IF FLAG SET, OUTPUT TO CONTROLLER
; RETURN TO CALLER
;-----
; GET_PARM      ENDP
;-----
; BOUND_SETUP
; THIS ROUTINE SETS UP BUFFER ADDRESSING FOR READ/WRITE/VERIFY
; OPERATIONS.
; INPUT
; ES HAS ORIGINAL BUFFER SEGMENT VALUE
; BP POINTS AT BASE OF SAVED PARAMETERS ON STACK
; OUTPUT
; ES HAS SEGMENT WHICH WILL ALLOW 64K ACCESS. THE
; COMBINATION ES:D1 AND DS:SI POINT TO THE BUFFER. THIS
; CALCULATED ADDRESS WILL ALWAYS ACCESS 64K OF MEMORY.
; BX DESTROYED
;-----

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E9E1                                BOUND_SETUP      PROC      NEAR
E9E1 51                                PUSH      CX          ; SAVE REGISTERS
E9E2 8B 5E 0C                        MOV        BX,[BP+12] ; GET OFFSET OF BUFFER FROM STACK
E9E5 53                                PUSH      BX          ; SAVE OFFSET TEMPORARILY
E9E6 81 04                            MOV        CL,4       ; SHIFT COUNT
E9E8 03 EB                            SHR        BX,CL      ; SHIFT OFFSET FOR NEW SEGMENT
                                ; VALUE
E9EA 8C C1                            MOV        CX,ES      ; PUT ES IN REGISTER SUITABLE FOR
                                ; ADDING TO
E9EC 03 CB                            ADD        CX,BX      ; GET NEW VALUE FOR ES
E9EE 8E C1                            MOV        ES,CX      ; UPDATE THE ES REGISTER
E9F0 5B                                POP        BX         ; RECOVER ORIGINAL OFFSET
E9F1 81 E3 000F                      AND        BX,0000F0H ; NEW OFFSET
E9F5 8B F3                            MOV        SI,BX      ; DS:SI POINT AT BUFFER
E9F7 8B F8                            MOV        DI,BX      ; ES:DI POINT AT BUFFER
E9F9 59                                POP        CX
E9FA C3                                RET
                                BOUND_SETUP      ENDP

;-----
; SEEK
;
; THIS ROUTINE WILL MOVE THE HEAD ON THE NAMED DRIVE
; TO THE NAMED TRACK. IF THE DRIVE HAS NOT BEEN ACCESSED
; SINCE THE DRIVE RESET COMMAND WAS ISSUED, THE DRIVE WILL BE
; RECALIBRATED.
;
; INPUT
; (DL) = DRIVE TO SEEK ON
; (CH) = TRACK TO SEEK TO
;
; OUTPUT
; CY = 0 SUCCESS
; CY = 1 FAILURE -- DISKETTE_STATUS SET ACCORDINGLY
; (AX) DESTROYED
;-----
E9FB                                SEEK      PROC      NEAR
E9FB 56                                PUSH      SI          ; SAVE REGISTER
E9FC 53                                PUSH      BX          ; SAVE REGISTER
E9FD 51                                PUSH      CX
E9FE 8E 0074 R                        MOV        SI,OFFSET TRACK0 ; BASE OF CURRENT HEAD POSITIONS
EA00 80 01                            MOV        AL,1       ; ESTABLISH MASK FOR RECAL
EA03 8A CA                            MOV        CL,DL      ; USE DRIVE AS A SHIFT COUNT
EA05 81 E1 00FF                      AND        CX,0FFH    ; MASK OFF HIGH BYTE
EA08 03 F1                            ADD        SI,CX      ; POINT SI AT CORRECT DRIVE
EA09 02 C0                            ROL        AL,CL      ; GET MASK FOR DRIVE
;----- SI CONTAINS OFFSET FOR CORRECT DRIVE, AL CONTAINS BIT MASK
; IN POSITION 0,1 OR 2
EA0D 59                                POP        CX         ; RESTORE PARAMETER REGISTER
EA0E 8B EA66 R                        MOV        BX,OFFSET J32 ; SET UP ERROR RECOVERY ADDRESS
EA11 53                                PUSH      BX          ; NEEDED FOR ROUTINE NEC_OUTPUT
EA12 84 06 003E R                    TEST       SEEK_STATUS,AL ; TEST DRIVE FOR RECAL
EA16 75 1B                            JNZ        J28        ; NO_RECAL
EA18 0B 06 003E R                    OR         SEEK_STATUS,AL ; TURN ON THE NO RECAL BIT IN FLAG
EA1C 80 3C 00                        CMP        BYTE PTR SI,0 ; LAST REFERENCED TRACK=0?
EA1F 74 12                            JZ         J28        ; YES IGNORE RECAL
EA21 84 07                            MOV        AH,07H     ; RECALIBRATE COMMAND
EA23 EB E98A R                        CALL       NEC_OUTPUT
EA26 8A E2                            MOV        AH,DL      ; RECAL REQUIRED ON DRIVE IN DL
EA28 EB E98A R                        CALL       NEC_OUTPUT ; OUTPUT THE DRIVE NUMBER
;----- HEAD IS MOVING TO CORRECT TRACK
EA2B EB EA6F R                        CALL       CHK_STAT_2  ; GET THE STATUS OF RECALIBRATE
EA2E 72 39                            JC         J32_2       ; SEEK_ERROR
EA30 C6 04 00                        MOV        BYTE PTR SI,0
;----- DRIVE IS IN SYNCH WITH CONTROLLER, SEEK TO TRACK
J28: MOV        AL,BYTE PTR SI ; GET THE PCN
      SUB        AL,CH        ; GET SEEK_WAIT VALUE
      JZ         J31_1       ; ALREADY ON CORRECT TRACK
      MOV        AH,0FH      ; SEEK COMMAND TO NEC
      CALL       NEC_OUTPUT
      ; DRIVE NUMBER
      MOV        AH,DL
      CALL       NEC_OUTPUT
      ; TRACK NUMBER
      MOV        AH,CH
      CALL       NEC_OUTPUT
      ; GET ENDING INTERRUPT AND SENSE
      CALL       CHK_STAT_2
      ; STATUS
;----- WAIT FOR HEAD SETTLE
EA48 9C                                PUSHF
EA4C 51                                PUSH      CX          ; SAVE STATUS FLAGS
EA4D 83 12                            MOV        BL,1B      ; SAVE REGISTER
EA4F EB E9B4 R                        CALL       GET_PARM    ; HEAD SETTLE PARAMETER
EA52                                J29:
EA52 B9 0226                        MOV        CX,550     ; HEAD_SETTLE
EA55 0A E4                            OR         AH,AH      ; 1 MS LOOP
EA57 74 06                            JZ         J31        ; TEST FOR TIME EXPIRED
EA59 E2 FE                            J30: LOOP    J30      ; DELAY FOR 1 MS
EA5B FE CC                            DEC        AH         ; DECREMENT THE COUNT
EA5D EB F3                            JMP        J29        ; DO IT SOME MORE
EA5F 59                                POP        CX         ; RESTORE REGISTER
EA60 9D                                POPF
EA61 72 06                            JC         J32_2
EA63 8B 2C                            MOV        BYTE PTR SI,CH
EA65 5B                                J31_1: POP        BX
EA66                                J32:
EA66 5B                                POP        BX         ; GET RID OF DUMMY RETURN
EA67 5E                                POP        SI         ; SEEK_ERROR
EA68 C3                                RET                 ; RESTORE REGISTER
EA69 C6 04 FF                        J32_2: MOV        BYTE PTR SI,0FFH ; UPDATE CORRECT
                                ; RETURN TO CALLER
                                ; UNKNOWN STATUS ABOUT SEEK
                                ; OPERATION
                                ; GET RID OF DUMMY RETURN
EA6C 5B                                POP        BX
EA6D EB F7                            JMP        SHORT J32
EA6F                                SEEK      ENDP

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CHK_STAT_2
; THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE INTERRUPT RECEIVED AFTER
; A RECALIBRATE, SEEK, OR RESET TO THE ADAPTER.
; THE INTERRUPT IS WAITED FOR, THE INTERRUPT STATUS SENSED,
; AND THE RESULT RETURNED TO THE CALLER.
; INPUT
; NONE
; OUTPUT
; CY = 0 SUCCESS
; CY = 1 FAILURE --- ERROR IS IN DISKETTE_STATUS
; (AX) DESTROYED
-----
EA6F 53          CHK_STAT_2      PROC    NEAR
EA6F 56          PUSH    BX
EA71 33 DB       XOR     BX,BX      ; SAVE REGISTERS
EA73 BE EA88 R   MOV     SI,OFFSET J33_3 ; NUMBER OF SENSE INTERRUPTS TO
EA76 56          PUSH    SI          ; ISSUE
EA77 B4 08       MOV     AH,08H      ; SET UP DUMMY RETURN FROM
EA79 E8 E98A R   CALL    NEC_OUTPUT ; NEC_OUTPUT
EA7C E8 EAA0 R   CALL    RESULTS     ; PUT ON STACK
EA7F 72 10       JC      J35         ; SENSE INTERRUPT STATUS
EA81 A0 0042 R   MOV     AL,NEC_STATUS ; ISSUE SENSE INTERRUPT STATUS
EA84 A8 20       TEST    AL,SEEK_END ; NEC TIME OUT, FLAGS SET IN
EA86 75 0D       JNZ     J35_1       ; RESULTS
EA88 4B          J33_3: DEC     BX    ; GET STATUS
EA89 75 EC       JNZ     J33_2       ; IS SEEK OR RECAL OPERATION DONE?
EA8B 80 0E 0041 R 80 OR      DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT ; JUMP IF EXECUTION OF SEEK OR
EA90 F9          J34: STC           ; RECAL DONE
EA91 5E          J35: POP     SI      ; DEC LOOP COUNTER
EA92 5E          POP    SI           ; DO ANOTHER LOOP
EA93 5B          POP    BX           ; RETURN ERROR INDICATION FOR
EA94 C3          RET                ; CALLER
EA95 24 C0       J35_1: AND     AL,0C0H ; RESTORE REGISTERS
EA97 74 F8       JZ      J35         ; MASK NORMAL TERMINATION BITS
EA99 80 0E 0041 R 40 OR      DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_SEEK ; JUMP IF NORMAL TERMINATION
EA9E EB F0       JMP     J34         ; DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_SEEK
EAA0             CHK_STAT_2      ENDP
-----
; RESULTS
; THIS ROUTINE WILL READ ANYTHING THAT THE NEC CONTROLLER
; HAS TO SAY FOLLOWING AN INTERRUPT.
; IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE NEC DATA PORT = NEC STATUS PORT + 1.
; INPUT
; NONE
; OUTPUT
; CY = 0 SUCCESSFUL TRANSFER
; CY = 1 FAILURE --- TIME OUT IN WAITING FOR STATUS
; NEC_STATUS AREA HAS STATUS BYTE LOADED INTO IT
; (AH) DESTROYED
-----
EAA0 FC          RESULTS PROC    NEAR
EAA1 8F 0042 R   MOV     DI,OFFSET NEC_STATUS ; POINTER TO DATA AREA
EAA4 51          PUSH    CX          ; SAVE COUNTER
EAA5 52          PUSH    DX
EAA6 53          PUSH    BX
EAA7 B3 07       MOV     BL,7        ; MAX STATUS BYTES
EAA9             WAIT FOR REQUEST FOR MASTER
EAA9 33 C9       J3B: XOR     CX,CX   ; INPUT_LOOP
EAAB BA 00F4     MOV     DX,NEC_STAT ; COUNTER
EAAE EC          J39: IN      AL,DX   ; STATUS PORT
EAAF A8 80       TEST    AL,080H    ; WAIT FOR MASTER
EAB1 75 0C       JNZ     J40A        ; GET STATUS
EAB3 E2 F9       LOOP    J39        ; MASTER READY
EAB5 80 0E 0041 R 80 OR      DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT ; TEST_DIR
EABA F9          J40: STC           ; WAIT_MASTER
EAB8 5B          J44: RESULT OPERATION IS DONE ; RESULTS_ERROR
EABC 5A          POP     BX          ; SET ERROR RETURN
EABD 59          POP     DX
EABE C3          RET                ;
EABF EC          J40A: IN      AL,DX  ; TEST THE DIRECTION BIT
EAC0 A8 40       TEST    AL,040H    ; GET STATUS REG AGAIN
EAC2 75 07       JNZ     J41         ; TEST DIRECTION BIT
EAC4             J41: OR      AL,0A0H ; OK TO READ STATUS
EAC4 80 0E 0041 R 20 OR      DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_NEC ; NEC_FAIL
EAC9 EB EF       JMP     J40         ; RESULTS_ERROR
EACB             J42: READ IN THE STATUS
EACB 42          INC     DX          ; INPUT_STAT
EACC EC          IN      AL,DX      ; POINT AT DATA PORT
EACD 8B 05       MOV     DI,DI,AL   ; GET THE DATA
EACF 47          INC     DI          ; STORE THE BYTE
EAD0 B9 000A     MOV     CX,10      ; INCREMENT THE POINTER
EAD3 E2 FE       LOOP    J43        ; LOOP TO KILL TIME FOR NEC
EAD5 4A          J43: DEC     DX     ; POINT AT STATUS PORT
EAD6 EC          IN      AL,DX      ; GET STATUS
EAD7 A8 10       TEST    AL,010H    ; TEST FOR NEC STILL BUSY
EAD9 74 E0       JZ      J44        ; RESULTS DONE
EADB FE CB       DEC     BL         ; DECREMENT THE STATUS COUNTER
EADD 75 CA       JNZ     J38        ; GO BACK FOR MORE
EADF EB E3       JMP     J41        ; CHIP HAS FAILED

```

```

-----
NUM_TRANS
; THIS ROUTINE CALCULATES THE NUMBER OF SECTORS THAT
; WERE ACTUALLY TRANSFERRED TO/FROM THE DISKETTE
; INPUT
; (CH) = CYLINDER OF OPERATION
; (CL) = START SECTOR OF OPERATION
; OUTPUT
; (AL) = NUMBER ACTUALLY TRANSFERRED
; NO OTHER REGISTERS MODIFIED
-----
EAE1      NUM_TRANS      PROC    NEAR
EAE1      MOV             AL,NEC_STATUS+3 ; GET CYLINDER ENDED UP ON
EAE4      CMP             AL,[BP+11]      ; SAME AS WE STARTED
EAE7      MOV             AL,NEC_STATUS+5 ; GET ENDING SECTOR
EAEA      JZ              J45             ; IF ON SAME CYL, THEN NO ADJUST
EAE3      MOV             BL,8
EAE6      CALL            GET_PARM        ; GET EOT VALUE
EAF1      MOV             AL,AH           ; INTO AL
EAF3      INC             AL             ; USE EOT+1 FOR CALCULATION
EAF5      SUB             AL,[BP+10]      ; SUBTRACT START FROM END
EAF8      MOV             [BP+14],AL
EAFB      RET
EAFD      NUM_TRANS      ENDP
EAFD      RESULTS ENDP
-----
DISABLE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL DISABLE ALL INTERRUPTS EXCEPT FOR
; INTERRUPT 6 SO WATCH DOG TIME OUT CAN OCCUR IN ERROR
; CONDITIONS.
; INPUT
; NONE
; OUTPUT
; NONE
; ALL REGISTERS REMAIN INTACT
-----
EAFD      DISABLE      PROC    NEAR
EAFD      PUSH            AX
EAFD      IN              AL,INTAO1       ; READ CURRENT MASK
EAFD      MOV             [BP+16],AX     ; SAVE MASK ON THE SPACE ALLOCATED
EAFD      MOV             AL,0BFH        ; ON THE STACK
EAFD      MASK OFF ALL INTERRUPTS EXCEPT
EAFD      DISKETTE
EAFD      OUT             INTAO1,AL      ; OUTPUT MASK TO THE 8259
EAFD      CALL            BOUND_SETUP    ; SETUP REGISTERS TO ACCESS BUFFER
EAFD      POP             AX
EAFD      RET
EAFD      DISABLE      ENDP
-----
; ENABLE
; THIS PROC ENABLES ALL INTERRUPTS. IT ALSO SETS THE 8253 TO
; THE MODE REQUIRED FOR KEYBOARD DATA DESERIALIZATION.
; BEFORE THE LATCH FOR KEYBOARD DATA IS RESET, BIT 0 OF THE
; 8255 IS READ TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY KEYSTROKES OCCURRED
; WHILE THE SYSTEM WAS MASKED OFF.
; INPUT
; NONE
; OUTPUT
; AL=1 MEANS A KEY WAS STRUCK DURING DISKETTE I/O. (OR NOISE
; ON THE LINE)
; AL=0 MEANS THAT NO KEY WAS PRESSED.
; AX IS DESTROYED. ALL OTHER REGISTERS REMAIN INTACT.
-----
EB0B      ENABLE      PROC    NEAR
EB0B      PUSH            DX             ; SAVE DX
EB0B      RETURN          TIMER1 TO STATE NEEDED FOR KEYBOARD I/O
EB0C      MOV             AL,01110110B
EB0E      OUT             TIM_CTL,AL
EB10      PUSH            AX
EB11      POP             AX            ; WAIT FOR 8253 TO INITIALIZE
EB12      MOV             AL,0FFH        ; ITSELF
EB14      OUT             TIMER+1,AL     ; INITIAL VALUE FOR 8253
EB16      PUSH            AX            ; LSB
EB17      POP             AX            ; WAIT
EB18      OUT             TIMER+1,AL     ; MSB
EB1A      CHECK IF ANY KEYSTROKES OCCURRED DURING DISKETTE TRANSFER
EB1A      MOV             ES,[BP+16]     ; GET ORIGINAL ES VALUE FROM THE
EB1A      ; STACK
EB10      IN              AL,62H         ; READ PORT C OF 8255
EB1F      AND             AL,01H        ; BIT=1 MEANS KEYSTROKE HAS OCCURRED
EB21      PUSH            AX            ; SAVE IT ON THE STACK
EB22      ENABLE NMI INTERRUPTS
EB24      IN              AL,NMI_PORT    ; RESET LATCH
EB26      MOV             AL,80H         ; MASK TO ENABLE NMI
EB26      OUT             NMI_PORT,AL    ; ENABLE NMI
EB28      ENABLE ALL INTERRUPTS WHICH WERE ENABLED BEFORE TRANSFER
EB28      MOV             AX,[BP+16]     ; GET MASK FROM THE STACK
EB28      OUT             INTAO1,AL
EB2D      POP             AX            ; PASS BACK KEY STROKE FLAG
EB2E      POP             DX
EB2F      STI
EB30      RET
EB31      ENABLE      ENDP

```



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;-----
;CLOCK_WAIT
; THIS PROCEDURE IS CALLED WHEN THE TIME OF DAY
; IS BEING UPDATED. IT WAITS IF TIMERO IS ALMOST
; READY TO WRAP UNTIL IT IS SAFE TO READ AN ACCURATE
; TIMER1.
; INPUT
; NONE.
; OUTPUT
; NONE. AX IS DESTROYED.
;-----
EB31
EB31 32 C0
EB33 E6 43
EB35 50
EB36 58
EB37 E4 40
EB39 86 C4
EB3B E4 40
EB3D 86 C4
EB3F 3D 012C
EB42 72 ED
EB44 C3
EB45

CLOCK_WAIT PROC NEAR
XOR AL,AL
OUT TIM_CTL,AL
PUSH AX
POP AX
IN AL,TIMERO
XCHG AL,AH
IN AL,TIMERO
XCHG AL,AH
CMP AX,THRESHOLD
JC CLOCK_WAIT
RET
CLOCK_WAIT ENDP
;-----
;GET_DRIVE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL CALCULATE A BIT MASK FOR THE DRIVE WHICH
; IS SELECTED BY THE CURRENT INT 13 CALL. THE DRIVE SELECTED
; CORRESPONDS TO THE BIT IN THE MASK, I.E. DRIVE ZERO
; CORRESPONDS TO BIT ZERO AND A 01H IS RETURNED. THE BIT IS
; CALCULATED BY ACCESSING THE PARAMETERS PASSED TO INT 13
; WHICH WERE SAVED ON THE STACK.
; INPUT
; BYTE PTR[BP] MUST POINT TO DRIVE FOR SELECTION.
; OUTPUT
; AL CONTAINS THE BIT MASK. ALL OTHER REGISTERS ARE INTACT
;-----
EB45
EB45 51
EB46 8A 4E 00
EB49 80 01
EB4B D2 E0
EB4D 24 07
EB4F 59
EB50 C3
EB51

GET_DRIVE PROC NEAR
PUSH CX
MOV CL,BYTE PTR[BP]
MOV AL,1
SHL AL,CL
AND AL,07H
POP CX
RET
GET_DRIVE ENDP
;-----
; THIS ROUTINE CHECKS OPTIONAL ROM MODULES (CHECKSUM
; FOR MODULES FROM C0000->D0000, CRC CHECK FOR CARTRIDGES
; (D0000->F0000)
; IF CHECK IS OK, CALLS INIT/TEST CODE IN MODULE
; MFG ERROR CODE= 25XX (XX=MSB OF SEGMENT IN ERROR)
;-----
EB51
EB51 2B F6
EB53 2A C0
EB55 8A 67 02
EB58 D1 E0
EB5A 50
EB5B 81 FA D000
EB5F 9C
EB60 81 04
EB62 D3 E8
EB64 03 D0
EB66 9D
EB67 59
EB68 52
EB69 7C 07
EB6B E8 FE71 R
EB6E 74 2B
EB70 E8 05
EB72 E8 FEEB R
EB75 74 24
EB77 BA 1626
EB7A B4 02
EB7C B7 07
EB7E CD 10
EB80 8C DA
EB82 8A C6
EB84 E8 18A9 R
EB87 BA DE
EB89 B7 25
EB8B 80 FE D0
EB8E 8E 003B R
EB91 7D 03
EB93 8E 003A R
EB96
EB96 E8 09BC R
EB99 EB 16
EB9B
EB9B B8 ---- R
EB9E 8E C0
EBA0 26: C7 06 0014 R 0003
EBA7 26: 8C 1E 0016 R
EBA9 26: FF 1E 0014 R

ROM_CHECK PROC NEAR
SUB SI,SI
SUB AL,AL
MOV AH,[BX+2]
SHL AX,1
PUSH AX
CMP DX,00000H
PUSHF
MOV CL,4
SHR AX,CL
ADD DX,AX
POPF
POP CX
PUSH DX
JL ROM_1
CALL CRC_CHECK
JZ ROM_CHECK_1
JMP SHORT ROM_2
ROM_1: CALL ROM_CHECKSUM
JZ ROM_CHECK_1
ROM_2: MOV DX,1626H
MOV AH,2
MOV BH,7
INT 10H
MOV DX,DS
MOV AL,DH
CALL XPC_BYTE
MOV BL,DH
MOV BH,25H
CMP DH,000H
MOV SI,OFFSET CART_ERR
JGE ROM_CHECK_0
MOV SI,OFFSET ROM_ERR
ROM_CHECK_0: CALL E_MSG
JMP SHORT ROM_CHECK_END
ROM_CHECK_1: MOV AX,XXDATA
MOV ES,AX
MOV ES:10_ROM_INIT,0003H
MOV ES:10_ROM_SEG,DS
CALL DWORD PTR ES:10_ROM_INIT
; SET SI TO POINT TO BEGINNING
; (REL. TO DS)
; ZERO OUT AL
; GET LENGTH INDICATOR
; FORM COUNT
; SAVE COUNT
; SEE IF POINTER IS BELOW D000
; SAVE RESULTS
; ADJUST
; SET POINTER TO NEXT MODULE
; RECOVER FLAGS FROM POINTER RANGE
; CHECK
; RECOVER COUNT IN CX REGISTER
; SAVE POINTER
; DO ARITHMETIC CHECKSUM IF BELOW
; D0000
; DO CRC CHECK
; PROCEED IF OK
; ELSE POST ERROR
; DO ARITHMETIC CHECKSUM
; PROCEED IF OK
; POSITION CURSOR, ROW 22, COL 38
; RECOVER DATA SEG
; DISPLAY MSB OF DATA SEG
; FORM XX VALUE OF ERROR CODE
; FORM 25 PORTION
; IN CARTRIDGE SPACE?
; AND EXIT
; SET ES TO POINT TO XXDATA AREA
; LOAD OFFSET
; LOAD SEGMENT
; CALL INIT./TEST ROUTINE

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EBB1 ROM_CHECK_END:
EBB1 POP DX ; RECOVER POINTER
EBB2 RET ; RETURN TO CALLER
EBB3 ROM_CHECK ENDP

----- INT 13 -----
DISKETTE 1/0
THIS INTERFACE PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE 5 1/4" DISKETTE DRIVES
INPUT
(AH)=0 RESET DISKETTE SYSTEM
HARD RESET TO NEC, PREPARE COMMAND, RECAL REQD ON
ALL DRIVES
(AH)=1 READ THE STATUS OF THE SYSTEM INTO (AL)
DISKETTE_STATUS FROM LAST OP'N IS USED
REGISTERS FOR READ/WRITE/VERIFY/FORMAT
(DL) - DRIVE NUMBER (0-3 ALLOWED, VALUE CHECKED)
(DH) - HEAD NUMBER (0-1 ALLOWED, NOT VALUE CHECKED)
(CH) - TRACK NUMBER (0-39, NOT VALUE CHECKED)
(CL) - SECTOR NUMBER (1-8, NOT VALUE CHECKED, NOT USED FOR
FORMAT)
(AL) - NUMBER OF SECTORS ( MAX = 8, NOT VALUE CHECKED, NOT
USED FOR FORMAT, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE ZERO!!!)
(ES:BX) - ADDRESS OF BUFFER ( NOT REQUIRED FOR VERIFY)

(AH)=2 READ THE DESIRED SECTORS INTO MEMORY
(AH)=3 WRITE THE DESIRED SECTORS FROM MEMORY
(AH)=4 VERIFY THE DESIRED SECTORS
(AH)=5 FORMAT THE DESIRED TRACK
FOR THE FORMAT OPERATION, THE BUFFER POINTER
(ES:BX) MUST POINT TO THE COLLECTION OF DESIRED
ADDRESS FIELDS FOR THE TRACK. EACH FIELD IS
COMPOSED OF 4 BYTES, (C,H,R,N), WHERE
C = TRACK NUMBER, H=HEAD NUMBER, R = SECTOR NUMBER,
N= NUMBER OF BYTES PER SECTOR (00=128, 01=256,
02=512, 03=1024, ). THERE MUST BE ONE ENTRY FOR
EVERY SECTOR ON THE TRACK. THIS INFORMATION IS USED
TO FIND THE REQUESTED SECTOR DURING READ/WRITE
ACCESS.
DATA VARIABLE -- DISK_POINTER
DOUBLE WORD POINTER TO THE CURRENT SET OF DISKETTE PARAMETERS
OUTPUT
AH = STATUS OF OPERATION
STATUS BITS ARE DEFINED IN THE EQUATES FOR
DISKETTE_STATUS VARIABLE IN THE DATA SEGMENT OF
THIS MODULE
CY = 0 SUCCESSFUL OPERATION (AH=0 ON RETURN)
CY = 1 FAILED OPERATION (AH HAS ERROR REASON)
FOR READ/WRITE/VERIFY
DS,BX,DX,CH,CL PRESERVED
AL = NUMBER OF SECTORS ACTUALLY READ
**** AL MAY NOT BE CORRECT IF TIME OUT ERROR OCCURS
NOTE: IF AN ERROR IS REPORTED BY THE DISKETTE CODE, THE
APPROPRIATE ACTION IS TO RESET THE DISKETTE, THEN
RETRY THE OPERATION. ON READ ACCESSES, NO MOTOR
START DELAY IS TAKEN, SO THAT THREE RETRIES ARE
REQUIRED ON READS TO ENSURE THAT THE PROBLEM IS NOT
DUE TO MOTOR START-UP.
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
ORG 0EC59H
DISKETTE_IO PROC FAR
STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
PUSH ES ; SAVE ES
PUSH AX ; ALLOCATE ONE WORD OF STORAGE FOR
; TIMER1 INITIAL VALUE
PUSH AX ; ALLOCATE ONE WORD ON STACK FOR
; USE IN PROCS ENABLE AND DISABLE.
; WILL HOLD 8259 MASK.
PUSH AX ; SAVE COMMAND AND N_SECTORS
PUSH BX ; SAVE ADDRESS
PUSH CX
PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT REGISTER VALUE
PUSH SI ; SAVE ALL REGISTERS DURING
; OPERATION
PUSH DI
PUSH BP
PUSH DX
MOV BP,SP ; SET UP POINTER TO HEAD PARM
CALL DDS ; SET DS=DATA
CALL J1 ; CALL THE REST TO ENSURE DS
; RESTORED
MOV BL,4 ; GET THE MOTOR WAIT PARAMETER
CALL GET_PARM
MOV MOTOR_COUNT,AH ; SET THE TIMER COUNT FOR THE MOTOR
MOV AH,DISKETTE_STATUS ; GET STATUS OF OPERATION
MOV [BP+15],AH ; RETURN STATUS IN AL
POP DX ; RESTORE ALL REGISTERS
POP BP
POP DI
POP SI
POP DS
POP CX
POP BX ; RECOVER OFFSET
POP AX
ADD SP,4 ; DISCARD DUMMY SPACE FOR 8259 MASK
POP ES ; RECOVER SEGMENT
CMP AH,1 ; SET THE CARRY FLAG TO INDICATE
; SUCCESS OR FAILURE
CMC ; SUCCESS OR FAILURE
RET 2 ; THROW AWAY SAVED FLAGS

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EC90          DISKETTE_IO      ENDP
EC90          J1              PROC NEAR
EC90          MOV             DH,AL          ; SAVE # SECTORS IN DH
EC92          AND             MOTOR_STATUS,07FH ; INDICATE A READ OPERATION
EC97          OR              AH,AH          ; AH=0
EC99          JZ              DISK_RESET
EC98          DEC             AH            ; AH=1
EC9D          JZ              DISK_STATUS
EC9F          MOV             DISKETTE_STATUS,0 ; RESET THE STATUS INDICATOR
ECA4          CMP            DL,2          ; TEST FOR DRIVE IN 0-2 RANGE
ECA7          JA              J3            ; ERROR IF ABOVE
ECA9          FE CC           ; AH=2
ECAB          JZ              DISK_READ
ECAD          FE CC           ; AH=3
ECAE          JNZ             J2            ; TEST_DISK_VERF
ECB1          E9 ED3D R       ; J2:
ECB4          DEC             AH            ; TEST_DISK_VERF
ECB4          JZ              DISK_VERF     ; AH=4
ECB6          FE CC           ; J3:
ECB8          DEC             AH            ; BAD_COMMAND
ECBA          JZ              DISK_FORMAT   ; DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_CMD ; ERROR CODE, NO SECTORS
ECBC          MOV             DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_CMD ; ERROR CODE, NO SECTORS
ECC1          RET             ; TRANSFERRED
ECC2          ENDP           ; UNDEFINED OPERATION

ECC2          ;----- RESET THE DISKETTE SYSTEM
ECC2          DISK_RESET     PROC NEAR
ECC5          MOV             DX,NEC_CTL    ; ADAPTER CONTROL PORT
ECC5          CLI             ; NO INTERRUPTS
ECC6          MOV             AL,MOTOR_STATUS ; FIND OUT IF MOTOR IS RUNNING
ECC9          AND             AL,07H        ; DRIVE BITS
ECCB          OUT             DX,AL        ; RESET THE ADAPTER
ECCC          MOV             SEEK_STATUS,0 ; SET RECAL REQUIRED ON ALL DRIVES
ECD1          MOV             DISKETTE_STATUS,0 ; SET OK STATUS FOR DISKETTE
ECD6          OR              AL,FDC_RESET ; TURN OFF RESET
ECD8          OUT             DX,AL        ; TURN OFF THE RESET
ECD9          STI             ; REENABLE THE INTERRUPTS
ECDA          MOV             SI,OFFSET J4_2 ; DUMMY RETURN FOR
ECDD          PUSH            SI           ; PUSH RETURN IF ERROR
ECDE          MOV             CX,10H        ; IN NEC_OUTPUT
ECE1          J4_0: MOV       AH,08H        ; NUMBER OF SENSE INTERRUPTS TO
ECE3          CALL            NEC_OUTPUT    ; ISSUE
ECE6          CALL            RESULTS       ; COMMAND FOR SENSE INTERRUPT
ECE9          MOV             AL,NEC_STATUS ; STATUS
ECF2          CMP             AL,0COH       ; OUTPUT THE SENSE INTERRUPT
ECF7          J7              ; STATUS
ECF8          LOOP            J4_1          ; GET STATUS FOLLOWING COMPLETION
ECFA          MOV             SI,OFFSET J4_2 ; OF RESET
ECFD          PUSH            SI           ; IGNORE ERROR RETURN AND DO OWN
ECFE          LOOP            J4_0          ; TEST
ED00          JMP             SHORT J4_1     ; TEST FOR DRIVE READY TRANSITION
ED02          ;----- SEND SPECIFY COMMAND TO NEC
ED03          POP             SI           ; EVERYTHING OK
ED05          MOV             AH,03H        ; RETRY THE COMMAND
ED08          CALL            NEC_OUTPUT    ; RETRY THE COMMAND
ED0A          MOV             BL,1          ; SET ERROR CODE
ED0B          CALL            GET_PARM      ; SET ERROR CODE
ED0D          MOV             BL,3          ; NEC_OUTPUT FAILED, RETRY THE
ED0F          CALL            GET_PARM      ; SENSE INTERRUPT
ED12          J8:             ; OFFSET OF BAD RETURN IN
ED13          RET             ; NEC_OUTPUT
ED13          DISK_RESET     ENDP
ED13          ;----- DISKETTE STATUS ROUTINE
ED13          DISK_STATUS    PROC NEAR
ED16          MOV             AL,DISKETTE_STATUS ; PUT STATUS ON STACK, IT WILL
ED16          MOV             BYTE PTR[B*14],AL ; POP IN AL

ED19          RET
ED1A          DISK_STATUS    ENDP
ED1A          ;----- DISKETTE VERIFY
ED1A          DISK_VERF     LABEL NEAR
ED1A          ;----- DISKETTE READ
ED1A          DISK_READ     PROC NEAR
ED1A          J9:             ; DISK_READ_CONT
ED1A          MOV             AH,046H      ; SET UP READ COMMAND FOR NEC
ED1A          JMP             SHORT RW_OPN  ; CONTROLLER
ED1C          JMP             SHORT RW_OPN  ; GO DO THE OPERATION
ED1E          DISK_READ     ENDP
ED1E          ;----- DISKETTE FORMAT
ED1E          DISK_FORMAT    PROC NEAR
ED1E          OR              MOTOR_STATUS,80H ; INDICATE A WRITE OPERATION
ED23          MOV             AH,04DH      ; ESTABLISH THE FORMAT COMMAND
ED25          JMP             SHORT RW_OPN  ; DO THE OPERATION

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ED27      B3 07      J10:      MOV      BL,7      ; CONTINUATION OF RW_OPN FOR FMT
ED29      E8 E9B4 R      CALL      GET_PARM      ; GET THE
ED2C      B3 09      MOV      BL,9      ; BYTES/SECTOR VALUE TO NEC
ED2E      E8 E9B4 R      CALL      GET_PARM      ; GET THE
ED31      B3 0F      MOV      BL,15      ; SECTORS/TRACK VALUE TO NEC
ED33      E8 E9B4 R      CALL      GET_PARM      ; GET THE
ED36      BB 0011      MOV      BX,17      ; GAP LENGTH VALUE TO NEC
ED39      53      PUSH      BX      ; GET THE FILLER BYTE
ED3A      E9 EDCD R      JMP      J16      ; SAVE PARAMETER INDEX ON STACK
ED30      DISK_FORMAT      ENDP      ; TO THE CONTROLLER

;----- DISKETTE WRITE ROUTINE
ED30      DISK_WRITE      PROC      NEAR
ED3D      80 0E 003F R 80      OR      MOTOR_STATUS,80H      ; INDICATE A WRITE OPERATION
ED42      B4 45      MOV      AH,045H      ; NEC COMMAND TO WRITE TO DISKETTE
ED44      DISK_WRITE      ENDP

;----- ALLOW WRITE ROUTINE TO FALL INTO RW_OPN
;-----
; RW_OPN
; THIS ROUTINE PERFORMS THE READ/WRITE/VERIFY OPERATION
;-----
ED44      RW_OPN      PROC      NEAR
ED44      50      PUSH      AX      ; SAVE THE COMMAND
;----- TURN ON THE MOTOR AND SELECT THE DRIVE
ED45      51      PUSH      CX      ; SAVE THE T/S PARMS
ED46      FA      CLI      ; NO INTERRUPTS WHILE DETERMINING
; MOTOR STATUS
ED47      C6 06 0040 R FF      MOV      MOTOR_COUNT,OFFH      ; SET LARGE COUNT DURING OPERATION
ED4C      E8 EB45 R      CALL      GET_DRIVE      ; GET THE DRIVE PARAMETER FROM THE
; STACK
ED4F      84 06 003F R      TEST      MOTOR_STATUS,AL      ; TEST MOTOR FOR OPERATING
ED53      75 1F      JNZ      J14      ; IF RUNNING, SKIP THE WAIT
ED55      80 26 003F R F0      AND      MOTOR_STATUS,OF0H      ; TURN OFF RUNNING DRIVE
ED5A      08 06 003F R      OR      MOTOR_STATUS,AL      ; TURN ON THE CURRENT MOTOR
ED5E      FB      STI      ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
ED5F      0C 80      OR      AL,FDC_RESET      ; NO RESET. TURN ON MOTOR
ED61      E6 F2      OUT      NEC_CTL,AL

;----- WAIT FOR MOTOR BOTH READ AND WRITE
ED63      B3 14      MOV      BL,20      ; GET MOTOR START TIME
ED65      E8 E9B4 R      CALL      GET_PARM
ED68      0A E4      OR      AH,AH      ; TEST FOR NO WAIT
ED6A      J12:      JZ      J14      ; TEST WAIT TIME
ED6C      2B C9      SUB      CX,CX      ; EXIT WITH TIME EXPIRED
ED6E      E2 FE      LOOP      J13      ; SET UP 1/8 SECOND LOOP TIME
ED70      FE CC      DEC      AH      ; WAIT FOR THE REQUIRED TIME
ED72      E8 F6      JMP      J12      ; DECREMENT TIME VALUE
ED74      FB      STI      ; ARE WE DONE YET
ED74      J14:      ; MOTOR RUNNING
; INTERRUPTS BACK ON FOR BYPASS
; WAIT

ED75      59      POP      CX
;----- DO THE SEEK OPERATION
ED76      E8 E9FB R      CALL      SEEK      ; MOVE TO CORRECT TRACK
ED79      58      POP      AX      ; RECOVER COMMAND
ED7A      8A FC      MOV      BH,AH      ; SAVE COMMAND IN BH
ED7C      B6 00      MOV      DH,0      ; SET NO SECTORS READ IN CASE OF
; ERROR
ED7E      73 03      JNC      J14_1      ; IF NO ERROR CONTINUE, JUMP AROUND
; JMP
ED80      E9 EED7 R      JMP      J17      ; CARRY SET JUMP TO MOTOR WAIT
ED83      BE EED7 R      MOV      SI,OFFSET J17      ; DUMMY RETURN ON STACK FOR
; NEC_OUTPUT
ED86      56      PUSH      SI      ; SO THAT IT WILL RETURN TO MOTOR
; OFF LOCATION
;----- SEND OUT THE PARAMETERS TO THE CONTROLLER
ED87      E8 E9BA R      CALL      NEC_OUTPUT      ; OUTPUT THE OPERATION COMMAND
ED8A      8A 66 01      MOV      AH,[BP+1]      ; GET THE CURRENT HEAD NUMBER
ED8D      00 E4      SAL      AH,1      ; MOVE IT TO BIT 2
ED8F      00 E4      SAL      AH,1
ED91      80 E4 04      AND      AH,4      ; ISOLATE THAT BIT
ED94      0A E2      OR      AH,DL      ; OR IN THE DRIVE NUMBER
ED96      E8 E9BA R      CALL      NEC_OUTPUT

;----- TEST FOR FORMAT COMMAND
ED99      80 FF 4D      CMP      BH,04DH      ; IS THIS A FORMAT OPERATION?
ED9C      75 02      JNE      J15      ; NO. CONTINUE WITH R/W/V
ED9E      EB 87      JMP      J10      ; IF SO, HANDLE SPECIAL
EDA0      8A E5      MOV      AH,CH      ; CYLINDER NUMBER
EDA2      E8 E9BA R      CALL      NEC_OUTPUT      ; HEAD NUMBER FROM STACK
EDA5      8A 66 01      MOV      AH,[BP+1]
EDAB      E8 E9BA R      CALL      NEC_OUTPUT      ; SECTOR NUMBER
EDAD      8A E1      MOV      AH,CL
EDB0      E8 E9BA R      CALL      NEC_OUTPUT
EDB2      B3 07      MOV      BL,7      ; BYTES/SECTOR PARM FROM BLOCK
EDB5      B3 08      MOV      BL,8      ; TO THE NEC
EDB7      E8 E9B4 R      CALL      GET_PARM      ; EOT PARM FROM BLOCK
EDBA      02 4E 0E      ADD      CL,[BP+14]      ; RETURNED IN AH
; ADD CURRENT SECTOR TO NUMBER IN
; TRANSFER
EDBD      FE C9      DEC      CL      ; CURRENT_SECTOR + N_SECTORS - 1
EDBF      8A E1      MOV      AH,CL      ; EOT PARAMETER IS THE CALCULATED
; ONE

EDC1      E8 E9BA R      CALL      NEC_OUTPUT
EDC4      B3 0B      MOV      BL,11      ; GAP LENGTH PARM FROM BLOCK
EDC6      E8 E9B4 R      CALL      GET_PARM      ; TO THE NEC
EDC9      BB 000D      MOV      BX,13      ; DTL PARM FROM BLOCK
EDCC      53      PUSH      BX      ; SAVE INDEX TO DISK PARAMETER ON
; STACK

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EDC0 FC J16: CLD ; FORWARD DIRECTION
;----- START TIMER1 WITH INITIAL VALUE OF FFFF
EDCE 80 70 MOV AL,01100000B ; SELECT TIMER1, LSB-MSB, MODE 0,
; BINARY COUNTER
EDD0 E6 43 OUT TIM_CTL,AL ; INITIALIZE THE COUNTER
EDD2 50 PUSH AX
EDD3 58 POP AX ; ALLOW ENOUGH TIME FOR THE 8253 TO
; INITIALIZE ITSELF
EDD4 80 FF MOV AL,OFFH ; INITIAL COUNT VALUE FOR THE 8253
EDD6 E6 41 OUT TIMER+1,AL ; OUTPUT LEAST SIGNIFICANT BYTE
EDD8 50 PUSH AX
EDD9 58 POP AX ; WAIT
EDDA E6 41 OUT TIMER+1,AL ; OUTPUT MOST SIGNIFICANT BYTE
;-----INITIALIZE CX FOR JUMP AFTER LAST PARAMETER IS PASSED TO NEC
EDDC 8A 46 0F MOV AL,[BP+15] ; RETRIEVE COMMAND PARAMETER
EDDF A8 01 TEST AL,01H ; IS THIS AN ODD NUMBERED FUNCTION?
EDE1 74 05 JZ J16_1 ; JUMP IF NOT ODD NUMBERED
EDE3 89 EE4E R MOV CX,OFFSET WRITE_LOOP
EDE6 EB 0C JMP SHORT J16_3
EDE8 3C 02 J16_1: CMP AL,2 ; IS THIS A READ?
EDEA 75 05 JNZ J16_2 ; JUMP IF VERIFY
EDEC 89 EE3A R MOV CX,OFFSET READ_LOOP
EDEE EB 03 JMP SHORT J16_3
EDF1 89 EE20 R J16_2: MOV CX,OFFSET VERIFY_LOOP
;-----FINISH INITIALIZATION
EDF4 J16_3:
;-----
;*****
; ALL INTERRUPTS ARE ABOUT TO BE DISABLED. THERE IS A POTENTIAL
; THAT THIS TIME PERIOD WILL BE LONG ENOUGH TO MISS TIME OF
; DAY INTERRUPTS. FOR THIS REASON, TIMER1 WILL BE USED TO
; KEEP TRACK OF THE NUMBER OF TIME OF DAY INTERRUPTS WHICH
; WILL BE MISSED. THIS INFORMATION IS USED AFTER THE DISKETTE
; OPERATION TO UPDATE THE TIME OF DAY.
;-----
EDF4 80 10 MOV AL,10H ; DISABLE NMI
EDF6 E6 A0 OUT NMI_PORT,AL ; NO KEYBOARD INTERRUPT
EDF8 EB EB31 R CALL CLOCK_WAIT ; WAIT IF TIMERO IS ABOUT TO
; INTERRUPT
;-----
;----- ENABLE WATCHDOG TIMER
;-----
;*****
; GIVEN THE CURRENT SYSTEM CONFIGURATION A METHOD IS NEEDED
; TO PULL THE NEC OUT OF "FATAL ERROR" SITUATIONS. A TIMER
; ON THE ADAPTER CARD IS PROVIDED WHICH WILL PERFORM THIS
; FUNCTION. THE WATCHDOG TIMER ON THE ADAPTER CARD IS ENABLED
; AND STROBED BEFORE THE 8255 INTERRUPT 6 LINE IS ENABLED.
; THIS IS BECAUSE OF A GLITCH ON THE LINE LARGE ENOUGH TO
; TRIGGER AN INTERRUPT.
;-----
EDFB EB EB45 R CALL GET_DRIVE ; GET BIT MASK FOR DRIVE
EDFE BA 00F2 MOV DX,NEC_CTL ; CONTROL PORT TO NEC
EE01 0C E0 OR AL,FDC_RESET+WD_ENABLE+WD_STROBE
EE03 EE OUT DX,AL ; OUTPUT CONTROL INFO FOR
; WATCHDOG(WD) ENABLE
EE04 24 A7 AND AL,FDC_RESET+WD_ENABLE+7H
EE06 EE OUT DX,AL ; OUTPUT CONTROL INFO TO STROBE
; WATCHDOG
EE07 BA 00F4 MOV DX,NEC_STAT ; PORT TO NEC STATUS
EE0A 80 20 MOV AL,20H ; SELECT TIMER1 INPUT FROM TIMERO
; OUTPUT
EE0C E6 A0 OUT NMI_PORT,AL
;----- READ TIMER1 NOW AND SAVE THE INITIAL VALUE
EE0E EB EB1A R CALL READ_TIME ; GET TIMER1 VALUE
EE11 89 46 12 MOV [BP+18],AX ; SAVE INITIAL VALUE FOR CLOCK
; UPDATE IN TEMPORAY STORAGE
EE14 EB EAF8 R CALL DISABLE ; DISABLE ALL INTERRUPTS
;----- NEC BEGINS OPERATION WHEN NEC RECEIVES LAST PARAMETER
EE17 58 POP BX ; GET PARAMETER FROM STACK
EE18 EB E9B4 R CALL GET_PARM ; OUTPUT LAST PARAMETER TO THE NEC
EE1B 58 POP AX ; CAN NOW DISCARD THAT DUMMY RETURN
; ADDRESS
EE1C 06 PUSH ES
EE1D 1F POP DS ; INITIALIZE DS FOR WRITE
EE1E FF E1 JMP CX ; JUMP TO APPROPRIATE R/W/V LOOP
;-----
;*****
; DATA IS TRANSFERRED USING POLLING ALGORITHMS. THESE LOOPS
; TRANSFER A DATA BYTE AT A TIME WHILE POLLING THE NEC FOR
; NEXT DATA BYTE AND COMPLETION STATUS.
;-----
;-----VERIFY OPERATION
EE20 VERIFY_LOOP:
EE20 EC IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS
EE21 A8 20 TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; HAS NEC ENTERED EXECUTION PHASE
; YET?
EE23 74 F8 JZ VERIFY_LOOP ; NO, CONTINUE SAMPLING
EE25 J22_2:
EE25 A8 80 TEST AL,RQM ; IS DATA READY?
EE27 75 07 JNZ J22_4 ; JUMP IF DATA TRANSFER IS READY
EE29 EC IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS PORT
EE2A A8 20 TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; ARE WE DONE?
EE2C 75 F7 JNZ J22_2 ; JUMP IF MORE TRANSFERS
EE2E EB 35 JMP SHORT OP_END ; TRANSFER DONE
EE30 42 J22_4: INC DX ; POINT AT NEC DATA REGISTER
EE31 EC IN AL,DX ; READ DATA
EE32 4A DEC DX ; POINT AT NEC STATUS REGISTER
EE33 EC IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS PORT
EE34 A8 20 TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; ARE WE DONE?
EE36 75 E0 JNZ J22_2 ; CONTINUE
EE38 EB 28 JMP SHORT OP_END ; WE ARE DONE

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;-----READ OPERATION
READ_LOOP:
EE3A          IN      AL,DX          ; READ STATUS REGISTER
EE3A          EC          ; HAS NEC STARTED THE EXECUTION
EE3B          A8 20          ; PHASE?
EE3D          74 FB          JZ      READ_LOOP          ; HAS NOT STARTED YET
EE3F          EC          IN      AL,DX          ; READ STATUS PORT
EE40          A8 20          TEST    AL,BUSY_BIT        ; HAS NEC COMPLETED EXECUTION
;                                     ; PHASE?
EE42          74 21          JZ      OP_END            ; JUMP IF EXECUTION PHASE IS OVER
EE44          A8 80          TEST    AL,RQM           ; IS DATA READY?
EE46          74 F7          JZ      J22_5            ; READ THE DATA
EE48          42          INC      DX                ; POINT AT NEC_DATA
EE49          EC          IN      AL,DX          ; READ DATA
EE4A          AA          STOSB          ; TRANSFER DATA
EE4B          4A          DEC      DX                ; POINT AT NEC_STATUS
EE4C          EB F1          JMP     J22_5            ; CONTINUE WITH READ OPERATION

;-----WRITE AND FORMAT OPERATION
WRITE_LOOP:
EE4E          EC          IN      AL,DX          ; READ NEC STATUS PORT
EE4F          A8 20          TEST    AL,BUSY_BIT        ; HAS THE NEC ENTERED EXECUTION
;                                     ; PHASE YET?
EE51          74 FB          JZ      WRITE_LOOP        ; NO, CONTINUE LOOPING
EE53          B9 2080        MOV     CX,BUSY_BIT*256+RQM
EE56          EC          IN      AL,DX          ; READ STATUS PORT
EE57          84 C5          TEST    AL,CH            ; IS THE FEC STILL IN THE EXECUTION
;                                     ; PHASE?
EE59          74 0A          JZ      OP_END            ; JUMP IF EXECUTION PHASE IS DONE.
EE5B          84 C1          TEST    AL,CL            ; IS THE DATA PORT READY FOR THE
;                                     ; TRANSFER?
EE5D          74 F7          JZ      J22_7            ; JUMP TO WRITE DATA
EE5F          42          INC      DX                ; POINT AT DATA REGISTER
EE60          AC          LODSB          ; TRANSFER BYTE
EE61          EE          OUT     DX,AL            ; WRITE THE BYTE ON THE DISKETTE
EE62          4A          DEC      DX                ; POINT AT THE STATUS REGISTER
EE63          EB F1          JMP     J22_7            ; CONTINUE WITH WRITE OR FORMAT

;-----TRANSFER PROCESS IS OVER
OP_END: PUSHF          ; SAVE THE CARRY BIT SET IN
;                                     ; DISK_INT
EE66          EB EB45 R      CALL    GET_DRIVE        ; GET BIT MASK FOR DRIVE SELECTION
EE69          0C 80          OR      AL,FDC_RESET      ; NO RESET, KEEP DRIVE SPINNING
EE6B          BA 00F2        MOV     DX,NEC_CTL        ;
EE6E          EE          OUT     DX,AL            ; DISABLE WATCHDOG

;-----UPDATE TIME OF DAY
EE6F          E8 138B R      CALL    DDS            ; POINT DS AT BIOS DATA SEGMENT
EE72          E8 EB31 R      CALL    CLOCK_WAIT       ; WAIT IF TIMERO IS CLOSE TO
;                                     ; WRAPPING
EE75          E8 EB1A R      CALL    READ_TIME        ;
EE78          8B 5E 12        MOV     BX,[BP+18]        ; GET THE INITIAL VALUE OF TIMER1
EE7B          2B C3          SUB     AX,BX            ; UPDATE NUMBER OF INTERRUPTS
;                                     ; MISSED
EE7D          F7 D8          NEG      AX              ; PUT IT IN AX
EE7F          50          PUSH     AX                ; SAVE IT FOR REUSE IN ISSUING USER
;                                     ; TIMER INTERRUPTS
EE80          01 06 006C R    ADD     TIMER_LOW,AX      ; ADD NUMBER OF TIMER INTERRUPTS TO
;                                     ; TIME
EE84          73 04          JNC     J16_4            ; JUMP IF TIMER_LOW DID NOT SPILL
;                                     ; OVER TO TIMER_HI
EE86          FF 06 006E R    INC     TIMER_HIGH       ;
EE8A          83 3E 006E R 18 CMP     TIMER_HIGH,018H ; TEST FOR COUNT TOTALING 24 HOURS
EE8F          75 19          JNZ     J16_5            ; JUMP IF NOT 24 HOURS
EE91          81 3E 006C R 00B0 CMP     TIMER_LOW,0B0H ; LOW VALUE ≠ 24 HOUR VALUE?
EE97          7C 11          JL      J16_5            ; NOT 24 HOUR VALUE?

;-----TIMER HAS GONE 24 HOURS
EE99          C7 06 006E R 0000 MOV     TIMER_HIGH,0 ; ZERO OUT TIMER_HIGH VALUE
EE9F          81 2E 006C R 00B0 SUB     TIMER_LOW,0B0H ; VALUE REFLECTS CORRECT TICKS PAST
;                                     ; 00B0H
EEA5          C6 06 0070 R 01 MOV     TIMER_OFL,1 ; INDICATES 24 HOUR THRESHOLD
EEAA          EB EB0B R      CALL    ENABLE          ; ENABLE ALL INTERRUPTS
EEAD          59          POP      CX                ; CX:=AX, COUNT FOR NUMBER OF USER
;                                     ; TIME INTERRUPTS
EEAE          E3 26          JCXZ    J16_7            ; IF ZERO DO NOT ISSUE ANY
;                                     ; INTERRUPTS
EEB0          1E          PUSH     DS                ; SAVE ALL REGISTERS SAVED PRIOR TO
;                                     ; INT 1C CALL FROM TIMERINT
EEB1          50          PUSH     AX                ; THIS PROVIDES A COMPATIBLE
;                                     ; INTERFACE TO 1C
EEB2          52          PUSH     DX                ;
EEB3          CD 1C          INT      1CH            ; TRANSFER CONTROL TO USER
;                                     ; INTERRUPT
EEB5          E2 FC          LOOP    J16_6            ; DO ALL USER TIMER INTERRUPTS
EEB7          5A          POP      DX                ;
EEB8          58          POP      AX                ;
EEB9          1F          POP      DS                ; RESTORE REGISTERS

;-----CLOCK IS UPDATED AND USER INTERRUPTS 1C HAVE BEEN ISSUED.
EEBA          0A C0          OR      AL,AL            ; AL WAS SET DURING CALL TO ENABLE
EEBC          74 18          JZ      J16_7            ; NO KEY WAS PRESSED WHILE SYSTEM
;                                     ; WAS MASKED
EEBE          BB 0080        MOV     BX,080H          ; DURATION OF TONE
EEC1          B9 0048        MOV     CX,048H          ; FREQUENCY OF TONE
EEC4          E8 E035 R      CALL    KB_NOISE        ; NOTIFY USER OF MISSED KEYBOARD
;                                     ; INPUT

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-----CLEAR SHIFT STATES DONT LEAVE POSSIBLTY OF DANGLING STATES
OF MISSED BREAKS
;
EEC7 80 26 0017 R F0      AND    KB_FLAG,0F0H      ; CLEAR ALT,CLRL,LEFT AND RIGHT
;                               SHIFTS
EECC 80 26 0018 R OF      AND    KB_FLAG_1,0FH      ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
;                               NUM AND SCROLL SHIFT
EED1 80 26 00B8 R 1F      AND    KB_FLAG_2,1FH      ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
EED6 9D                    J16_7: POPF              ; GET THE FLAGS
EED7                    J17:
EED7 72 40                JC      J20
EED9 E8 EAA0 R            CALL    RESULTS            ; GET THE NEC STATUS
EEDC 72 3B                JC      J20                ; LOOK FOR ERROR
;-----CHECK THE RESULTS RETURNED BY THE CONTROLLER
;
EEDC FC                  CLD                    ; SET THE CORRECT DIRECTION
EEDF BE 0042 R            MOV     SI,OFFSET NEC_STATUS ; POINT TO STATUS FIELD
EEF2 AC                  LODS                   ; GET ST0
EEF3 24 C0                AND     AL,0COH          ; TEST FOR NORMAL TERMINATION
EEF5 74 58                JZ      J22              ; OPN_OK
EEF7 3C 40                CMP     AL,040H          ; TEST FOR ABNORMAL TERMINATION
EEF9 75 25                JNZ     J18              ; NOT ABNORMAL, BAD NEC
;-----
;*****
; THE CURRENT SYSTEM CONFIGURATION HAS NO DMA. IN ORDER TO
; STOP THE NEC AN EOT MUST BE PASSED TO FORCE THE NEC TO HALT
; THEREFORE, THE STATUS RETURNED BY THE NEC WILL ALWAYS SHOW
; AN EOT ERROR. IF THIS IS THE ONLY ERROR RETURNED AND THE
; NUMBER OF SECTORS TRANSFERRED EQUALS THE NUMBER SECTORS
; REQUESTED IN THIS INTERRUPT CALL THEN THE OPERATION HAS
; COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY. IF AN EOT ERROR IS RETURNED AND THE
; REQUESTED NUMBER OF SECTORS IS NOT THE NUMBER OF SECTORS
; TRANSFERRED THEN THE ERROR IS LEGITIMATE. WHEN THE EOT
; ERROR IS INVALID THE STATUS BYTES RETURNED ARE UPDATED TO
; REFLECT THE STATUS OF THE OPERATION IF DMA HAD BEEN PRESENT
;-----
EEEE AC                  LODS     NEC_STATUS        ; GET ST1
EEEE 3C 80                CMP     AL,80H            ; IS THIS THE ONLY ERROR?
EEEE 74 2A                JE      J21_1            ; NORMAL TERMINATION, NO ERROR
EEF0 D0 E0                SAL     AL,1              ; NOT EOT ERROR, BYPASS ERROR BITS
EEF2 D0 E0                SAL     AL,1
EEF4 D0 E0                SAL     AL,1              ; TEST FOR CRC ERROR
EEF6 B4 10                MOV     AH,BAD_CRC
EEF8 72 18                JC      J19                ; RW_FAIL
EEFA D0 E0                SAL     AL,1              ; TEST FOR DMA OVERRUN
EEFC B4 08                MOV     AH,BAD_DMA
EEFE 72 12                JC      J19                ; RW_FAIL
EF00 D0 E0                SAL     AL,1
EF02 D0 E0                SAL     AL,1              ; TEST FOR RECORD NOT FOUND
EF04 B4 04                MOV     AH,RECORD_NOT_FND
EF06 72 0A                JC      J19                ; RW_FAIL
EF08 D0 E0                SAL     AL,1
EF0A D0 E0                SAL     AL,1              ; TEST MISSING ADDRESS MARK
EF0C B4 02                MOV     AH,BAD_ADDR_MARK
EF0E 72 02                JC      J19                ; RW_FAIL
;-----NEC MUST HAVE FAILED
EF10                    J18:
EF10 B4 20                MOV     AH,BAD_NEC          ; RW-NEC-FAIL
EF12                    J19:
EF12 08 26 0041 R        OR      DISKETTE_STATUS,AH ; RW-FAIL
EF16 E8 EAE1 R          CALL    NUM_TRANS          ; HOW MANY WERE REALLY TRANSFERRED
EF19                    J20:
EF19 C3                  RET                      ; RW_ERR
;-----RETURN TO CALLER
; OPERATION WAS SUCCESSFUL
EF1A                    J21_1:
EF1A 8A 5E 0E            MOV     BL,[BP+14]          ; GET NUMBER OF SECTORS PASSED
; FROM STACK
EF1D E8 EAE1 R          CALL    NUM_TRANS          ; HOW MANY GOT MOVED, AL CONTAINS
; NUM OF SECTORS
EF20 3A D8                CMP     BL,AL              ; NUMBER REQUESTED=NUMBER ACTUALLY
EF22 74 0C                JE      J21_2            ; TRANSFERRED?
; TRANSFER SUCCESSFUL
;-----OPERATION ATTEMPTED TO ACCESS DATA PAST REAL EOT. THIS IS
; A REAL ERROR
EF24 80 0E 0041 R 04    OR      DISKETTE_STATUS,RECORD_NOT_FND
EF29 C6 06 0043 R 80    MOV     NEC_STATUS+1,80H ; ST1 GETS CORRECT VALUE
EF2E F9                  STC
EF2F C3                  RET
J21_2:
EF30 33 C0                XOR     AX,AX            ; CLEAR AX FOR NEC_STATUS UPDATE
EF32 33 F6                XOR     SI,SI            ; INDEX TO NEC_STATUS ARRAY
EF34 B8 84 0042 R        MOV     NEC_STATUS[SI],AL ; ZERO OUT BYTE, ST0
EF38 46                  INC     SI                ; POINT INDEX AT SECOND BYTE
EF39 8B 84 0042 R        MOV     NEC_STATUS[SI],AL ; ZERO OUT BUYE, ST1
EF3D EB 03                JMP     SHORT J21_3
EF3F E8 EAE1 R          CALL    NUM_TRANS
EF42 32 E4                J21_3: XOR     AH,AH          ; NO ERRORS
EF44 C3                  RET
EF45                    RW_OPN ENDP
;-----
; DISK_INT
; THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE DISKETTE INTERRUPT. AN INTERRUPT
; WILL OCCUR ONLY WHEN THE ONE-SHOT TIMER IS FIRED. THIS
; OCCURS IN AN ERROR SITUATION. THIS ROUTINE SETS ERRORS IN
; THE DISKETTE STATUS BYTE AND DISABLES THE ONE-SHOT TIMER.
; THEN THE RETURN ADDRESS ON THE STACK IS CHANGED TO RETURN
; TO THE OP_END LABEL.
; INPUT
; NONE.
; OUTPUT
; NONE. DS POINTS AT BIOS DATA AREA. CARRY FLAG IS SET SO
; THAT ERROR WILL BE CAUGHT IN THE ENVIRONMENT RETURNED TO.
;-----

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EF57          ORG      0EF57H
EF57          DISK_INT PROC      FAR
EF57 1E          PUSH   DS
EF58 50          PUSH   AX
EF59 52          PUSH   DX
EF5A 55          PUSH   BP
EF5B E8 13B8 R   CALL    D05
;----- CHECK IF INTERRUPT OCCURED IN INT13 OR WHETHER IT IS A
; SPURIOUS INTERRUPT
EF5E 8B EC        MOV     BP,SP
EF60 0E          PUSH   CS
EF61 58          POP     AX
EF62 3B 46 0A     CMP     AX,WORD PTR[BP+10]
EF65 75 48        JNE     D13
EF67 8B 46 0B     MOV     AX,WORD PTR[BP+B1]
EF6A 30 EE20 R    CMP     AX,OFFSET VERIFY_LOOP
;----- TRANSFER
EF6D 7C 40        JL      D13
EF6F 30 EE66 R    CMP     AX,OFFSET OP_END+1
EF72 7D 3B        JGE     D13
;----- VALID DISKETTE INTERRUPT CHANGE RETURN ADDRESS ON STACK TO
; PULL OUT OF LOOP
EF74 C7 46 0B EE65 R MOV     WORD PTR[BP+B1],OFFSET OP_END
EF79 B1 4E 0C 0001 OR      WORD PTR[BP+12],1
;----- TURN ON CARRY FLAG IN FLAGS ON
; STACK
;-----
; *****NOTE*****
; A WRITE PROTECTED DISKETTE WILL ALWAYS GET STUCK IN WRITE LOOP
; WAITING FOR BEGINNING OF EXECUTION PHASE. WHEN THE WATCHDOG
; FIRES AND THE STATUS IN PORT NEC_STAT = DXH (X MEANS DON'T CARE)
; STATUS FROM THE RESULT PHASE IS AVAILABLE. THE STATUS IS READ
; AND WRITE PROTECT IS CHECKED FOR
;-----
EF7E BA 00F4      MOV     DX,NEC_STAT
EF81 EC          IN       AL,DX
EF82 24 F0       AND     AL,0F0H
EF84 3C D0       CMP     AL,0D0H
EF86 75 14       JNE     D11
EF88 E9 EAA0 R   CALL    RESULTS
EF8B BE 0042 R   MOV     SI,OFFSET NEC_STATUS
;----- ADDRESS OF BYTES RETURNED BY
; NEC
EF8E BA 44 01     MOV     AL,[SI+1]
EF91 A8 02       TEST    AL,02H
EF93 74 07       JZ      D11
EF95 80 0E 0041 R 03 OR      DISKETTE_STATUS,WRITE_PROTECT
EF9A EB 13       JMP     SHORT D13
;----- TIME OUT ERROR
EF9C 80 0E 0041 R 80 D11: OR      DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT
EFA1 C6 06 003E R 00 MOV     SEEK_STATUS,0
;----- SET RECAL ON DRIVES
EFA6 BA 00F2      MOV     DX,NEC_CTL
EFA9 50          POP     BP
;----- RESET THE NEC AND DISABLE WATCHDOG
; ADDRESS TO NEC CONTROL PORT
; POINT BP AT BASE OF STACKED
; PARAMETERS
EFAA E8 EB45 R    CALL    GET_DRIVE
EFAD 55          PUSH   BP
EFAE EE          OUT     DX,AL
EFAF 80 20        MOV     AL,E01
EFB1 E6 20        OUT     INTA00,AL
EFB3 50          POP     BP
EFB4 5A          POP     DX
EFB5 58          POP     AX
EFB6 1F          POP     DS
EFB7 CF          IRET
EFB8          DISK_INT ENDP
;-----
; DISK_BASE
; THIS IS THE SET OF PARAMETERS REQUIRED FOR
; DISKETTE OPERATION. THEY ARE POINTED AT BY THE
; DATA VARIABLE DISK_POINTER. TO MODIFY THE PARAMETERS,
; BUILD ANOTHER PARAMETER BLOCK AND POINT AT IT
;-----
EFC7          ORG      0EFC7H
EFC7 CF          DISK_BASE LABEL BYTE
EFC8 03          DB      11001111B
;----- SRT=C, HD UNLOAD=OF - 1ST SPECIFY
; BYTE
EFC9 25          DB      3
;----- HD LOAD=1, MODE=NO DMA - 2ND
EFCB 02          DB      3
;----- SPECIFY BYTE
EFCB 08          DB      MOTOR_WAIT
EFCB 0B          DB      2
;----- WAIT AFTER OPN TIL MOTOR OFF
EFCB 0C          DB      512 BYTES/SECTOR
EFCB 0D          DB      8
;----- EOT ( LAST SECTOR ON TRACK)
EFCB 0E          DB      02AH
;----- GAP LENGTH
EFCB 0F          DB      0FFH
;----- DTL
EFCF 50          DB      050H
;----- GAP LENGTH FOR FORMAT
EFCF F6          DB      0F6H
;----- FILL BYTE FOR FORMAT
EFD0 19          DB      25
;----- HEAD SETTLE TIME (MILLISECONDS)
EFD1 04          DB      4
;----- MOTOR START TIME (1/8 SECONDS)

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-----
INT 17
PRINTER_10
THIS ROUTINE PROVIDES COMMUNICATION WITH THE PRINTER
(AH)=0 PRINT THE CHARACTER IN (AL)
ON RETURN, AH=1 IF CHARACTER COULD NOT BE PRINTED
(TIME OUT), OTHER BITS SET AS ON NORMAL STATUS CALL
(AH)=1 INITIALIZE THE PRINTER PORT
RETURNS WITH (AH) SET WITH PRINTER STATUS
(AH)=2 READ THE PRINTER STATUS INTO (AH)
7 6 5 4 3 2-1 0
: : : : : : : TIME OUT
: : : : : : : UNUSED
: : : : : 1 = 1/0 ERROR
: : : : : 1 = SELECTED
: : : : : 1 = OUT OF PAPER
: : : : : 1 = ACKNOWLEDGE
: : : : : 1 = NOT BUSY

(DX) = PRINTER TO BE USED (0,1,2) CORRESPONDING TO ACTUAL
VALUES IN PRINTER_BASE AREA
DATA AREA PRINTER_BASE CONTAINS THE BASE ADDRESS OF THE PRINTER
CARD(S) AVAILABLE (LOCATED AT BEGINNING OF DATA SEGMENT, 40BH
ABSOLUTE, 3 WORDS), UNLESS THERE IS ONLY A SERIAL PRINTER
ATTACHED, IN WHICH CASE THE WORD AT 40:8 WILL CONTAIN A 02F8H.
REGISTERS AH IS MODIFIED
ALL OTHERS UNCHANGED
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
PRINTER_10 ORG 0EFD2H PROC FAR
STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT
PUSH DX
PUSH SI
PUSH CX
PUSH BX
CALL DDS
;REDIRECT TO SERIAL ONLY IF:
; 1> SERIAL PRINTER IS ATTACHED,AND...
; 2> WORD AT PRINTER_BASE = 02F8H.
; POWER ON5 WILL ONLY PUT A 02F8H IN THE PRINTER BASE IF THERE'S
; NO PARALLEL PRINTER ATTACHED.
MOV CX,EQUIP_FLAG ;GET FLAG IN CX
TEST CH,00100000B ;SERIAL ATTACHED?
JZ B0 ;NO -HANDLE NORMALLY
MOV BX,PRINTER_BASE ;SEE IF THERE'S AN RS232
CMP BX,02F8H ;BASE IN THE PRINTER BASE.
JNE B0
B00: JMP B1_A ;IF THERE IS REDIRECT
;CONTROL IS PASSED TO THIS POINT IF THERE IS A PARALLEL OR
;THERE'S NO SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED.
B0: MOV SI,DX ;GET PRINTER PARM
MOV BL,PRINT_TIM_OUT[SI] ;LOAD TIMEOUT VALUE
SHL SI,1 ;WORD OFFSET INTO TABLE
MOV DX,PRINTER_BASE[SI] ;GET BASE ADDRESS FOR PRINTER
;CARD
OR DX,DX ;TEST DX FOR ZERO, INDICATING NO
;PRINTER
JZ B1 ;IF NO PARALLEL, RETURN
OR AH,AH ;TEST FOR (AH)=0
JZ B2 ;PRINT_AL
DEC AH ;TEST FOR (AH)=1
JZ B8 ;INIT_PRT
DEC AH ;TEST FOR (AH)=2
JZ B5 ;PRINTER STATUS
JZ B1 ;RETURN
B1: POP BX
POP CX
POP SI ;RECOVER REGISTERS
POP DX ;RECOVER REGISTERS
POP DS
IRET
;-----PRINT THE CHARACTER IN (AL)
B2: PUSH AX ;SAVE VALUE TO PRINT
OUT DX,AL ;OUTPUT CHAR TO PORT
INC DX ;POINT TO STATUS PORT
;-----WAIT BUSY
B3: SUB CX,CX ;INNER LOOP (64K)
B3_1: IN AL,DX ;GET STATUS
MOV AH,AL ;STATUS TO AH ALSO
TEST AL,80H ;IS THE PRINTER CURRENTLY BUSY
JNZ B4 ;OUT_STROBE
LOOP B3_1 ;LOOP IF NOT
DEC BL ;DROP OUTER LOOP COUNT
JNZ B3 ;MAKE ANOTHER PASS IF NOT ZERO
OR AH,1 ;SET ERROR FLAG
AND AH,0F9H ;TURN OFF THE UNUSED BITS
JMP SHORT B7 ;RETURN WITH ERROR FLAG SET
;OUT_STROBE
B4: MOV AL,0DH ;SET THE STROBE HIGH
INC DX
OUT DX,AL
MOV AL,0CH ;SET THE STROBE LOW
OUT DX,AL
POP AX ;RECOVER THE OUTPUT CHAR

```

```

F035 50          ;----- PRINTER STATUS
F036 88 94 0008 R B5:  PUSH  AX          ; SAVE AL REG
F03A 42          B6:  MOV   DX,PRINTER_BASE[SI]
F03B EC          INC   DX
F03C 8A E0       IN    AL,DX          ; GET PRINTER STATUS
F03E 80 E4 F8    MOV   AH,AL
F041 5A          AND   AH,0F8H       ; TURN OFF UNUSED BITS
F042 8A C2       B7:  POP   DX          ; STATUS SET
F044 80 F4 48    MOV   AL,DL         ; RECOVER AL REG
F047 EB C4       XOR   AH,48H        ; GET CHARACTER INTO AL
                                      ; FLIP A COUPLE OF BITS
                                      ; RETURN FROM ROUTINE
F049 50          ;----- INITIALIZE THE PRINTER PORT
F04A 42          B8:  PUSH  AX          ; SAVE AL
F04B 42          INC   DX          ; POINT TO OUTPUT PORT
F04C 80 08       INC   DX          ;
F04E EE          MOV   AL,8          ; SET INIT LINE LOW
F04F B8 03E8     MOV   DX,AL
F052 48          B9:  MOV   AX,1000   ; INIT_LOOP
F053 75 FD       DEC   AX          ; LOOP FOR RESET TO TAKE
F055 80 0C       JNZ   B9          ; INIT_LOOP
                                      ; NO INTERRUPTS, NON AUTO LF, INIT
                                      ; HIGH
F057 EE          OUT   DX,AL
F058 EB DC       JMP   B6          ; PRT_STATUS_1
F05A             PRINTER_IO
F065             ORG   0F065H
F065 E9 0D08 R   JMP   NEAR PTR VIDEO_I0
;-----
; SUBROUTINE TO SAVE ANY SCAN CODE RECEIVED ;
; BY THE NMI ROUTINE (PASSED IN AL) ;
; DURING POST IN THE KEYBOARD BUFFER ;
; CALLED THROUGH INT 4BH ;
;-----
F068             KEY_SCAN_SAVE PROC FAR
F068 E8 138B R   ASSUME DS:DATA
F06B BE 001E R   CALL  DDS          ; POINT DS TO DATA AREA
F06E 88 04       MOV   SI,OFFSET KB_BUFFER ; POINT TO FIRST LOC. IN BUFFER
F070 88 C4       MOV   [SI],AL        ; SAVE SCAN CODE
F072 80 E4 E0    MOV   AX,SP         ; CHECK FOR STACK UNDERFLOW
                                      ; (THESE BITS WILL BE 111 IF
                                      ; UNDERFLOW HAPPEND)
F075 74 0D       JZ    KS_1
F077 32 C0       XOR   AL,AL
F079 E6 A0       OUT   0A0H,AL        ; SHUT OFF NMI
F07B BB 2000     MOV   BX,2000H      ; ERROR CODE 2000H
F07E BE 0036 R   MOV   SI,OFFSET KEY_ERR ; POST MESSAGE
F081 E8 09BC R   CALL  E_MSG         ; AND HALT SYSTEM
F084 CF          IRET                ; RETURN TO CALLER
F085             KS_1:
F085             KEY_SCAN_SAVE ENDP
;-----
; SUBROUTINE TO SET AN INS8250 CHIP'S BAUD RATE TO 9600 BPS AND
; DEFINE IT'S DATA WORD AS HAVING 8 BITS/WORD, 2 STOP BITS, AND
; ODD PARITY.
;
; EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
; (DX) = LINE CONTROL REGISTER
;
; UPON RETURN:
; (DX) = TRANSMIT/RECEIVE BUFFER ADDRESS
;
; ALSO, ALTERS REGISTER AL. ALL OTHERS REMAIN INTACT.
;-----
F085             S8250 PROC NEAR
F085 80 B0       MOV   AL,80H         ; SET DLAB = 1
F087 EE          OUT   DX,AL
F088 EB 00       JMP   $+2           ; I/O DELAY
F08A 83 EA 03    SUB   DX,3          ; LSB OF DIVISOR LATCH
F08D 80 0C       MOV   AL,12         ; DIVISOR = 12 PRODUCES 9600 BPS
F08F EE          OUT   DX,AL         ; SET LSB
F090 EB 00       JMP   $+2           ; I/O DELAY
F092 42          INC   DX            ; MSB OF DIVISOR LATCH
F093 80 00       MOV   AL,0          ; HIGH ORDER OF DIVISORS
F095 EE          OUT   DX,AL         ; SET MSB
F096 EB 00       JMP   $+2           ; I/O DELAY
F098 42          INC   DX
F099 42          INC   DX
F09A 80 0F       MOV   AL,00001111B  ; LINE CONTROL REGISTER
                                      ; 8 BITS/WORD, 2 STOP BITS, ODD
                                      ; PARITY
F09C EE          OUT   DX,AL
F09D EB 00       JMP   $+2           ; I/O DELAY
F09F 83 EA 03    SUB   DX,3          ; RECEIVER BUFFER
F0A2 EC          IN    AL,DX         ; IN CASE WRITING TO PORT LCR
                                      ; CAUSED DATA READY TO GO HIGH!
F0A3 C3          RET
F0A4             S8250 ENDP
;----- TABLES FOR USE IN SETTING OF CRT MODE
F0A4             ORG   0F0A4H
F0A4             VIDEO_PARAMS LABEL BYTE
;----- INIT_TABLE
F0A4 38 28 2C 06 1F 06 DB 38H,28H,2CH,06H,1FH,6,19H ; SETUP FOR 40X25
F0A4 19
F0AB 1C 02 07 06 07 DB 1CH,2,7,6,7
F0B0 00 00 00 00 DB 0,0,0,0

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= 0010
FOB4 71 50 5A 0C 1F 06
19
FOBB 1C 02 07 06 07
FOC0 00 00 00 00
FOC4 38 28 2B 06 7F 06
64
FOCB 70 02 01 26 07
FOD0 00 00 00 00
FOD4 71 50 56 0C 3F 06
32
FODB 38 02 03 26 07
FOE0 00 00 00 00

M0040 EQU $-VIDEO_PARS
DB 71H,50H,5AH,0CH,1FH,6,19H ; SETUP FOR 80X25
DB 1CH,2,7,6,7
DB 0,0,0,0
DB 38H,28H,2BH,06H,7FH,6,64H ; SET UP FOR GRAPHICS
DB 70H,2,1,26H,7
DB 0,0,0,0
DB 71H,50H,56H,0CH,3FH,6,32H ; SET UP FOR GRAPHICS
DB 38H,2,3,26H,7 ; USING 32K OF MEMORY
DB 0,0,0,0 ; (MODES 9 & A)

;-----
; READ_AC_CURRENT
; THIS ROUTINE READS THE ATTRIBUTE AND CHARACTER AT THE
; CURRENT CURSOR POSITION AND RETURNS THEM TO THE CALLER
;
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE ( ALPHA MODES ONLY )
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
;
; OUTPUT
; (AL) = CHAR READ
; (AH) = ATTRIBUTE READ
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
READ_AC_CURRENT PROC NEAR
    CMP AH,4 ; IS THIS GRAPHICS?
    JC C60
    JMP GRAPHICS_READ
C60:
    CALL FIND_POSITION
    MOV SI,BX ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING IN SI
    PUSH ES
    POP DS
    LODSW
    JMP VIDEO_RETURN
READ_AC_CURRENT ENDP
FIND_POSITION PROC NEAR
    MOV CL,BH ; DISPLAY PAGE TO CX
    XOR CH,CH
    MOV SI,CX ; MOVE TO SI FOR INDEX
    SAL SI,1 ; * 2 FOR WORD OFFSET
    MOV AX,[SI+ OFFSET CURSOR_POSN] ; GET ROW/COLUMN OF
    ; THAT PAGE
    XOR BX,BX ; SET START ADDRESS TO ZERO
    JCXZ C62
    ; NO_PAGE
    ; PAGE_LOOP
    ADD BX,CRT_LEN ; LENGTH OF BUFFER
    LOOP C61
    ; NO_PAGE
    CALL POSITION ; DETERMINE LOCATION IN REGEN
    ADD BX,AX ; ADD TO START OF REGEN
    RET
FIND_POSITION ENDP
;-----
; WRITE_AC_CURRENT
; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE ATTRIBUTE AND CHARACTER AT
; THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
;
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE
; (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE
; (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
; (BL) = ATTRIBUTE OF CHAR TO WRITE
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
;
; OUTPUT
; NONE
;-----
WRITE_AC_CURRENT PROC NEAR
    CMP AH,4 ; IS THIS GRAPHICS?
    JC C63
    JMP GRAPHICS_WRITE
C63:
    MOV AH,BL
    PUSH AX
    PUSH CX
    CALL FIND_POSITION
    MOV DI,BX ; ADDRESS TO DI REGISTER
    POP CX
    POP AX
    ; WRITE_COUNT
    ; CHARACTER IN AX REG
    ; WRITE_LOOP
    STOSW
    LOOP C64
    ; PUT THE CHAR/ATTR
    ; AS MANY TIMES AS REQUESTED
    JMP VIDEO_RETURN
WRITE_AC_CURRENT ENDP

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-----
WRITE_C_CURRENT
; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE CHARACTER AT
; THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION, ATTRIBUTE UNCHANGED
; INPUT
; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE
; (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE
; (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
; (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
; OUTPUT
; NONE
-----
F12C      80 FC 04      WRITE_C_CURRENT PROC    NEAR
F12C      72 03        CMP     AH,4          ; IS THIS GRAPHICS?
F12F      E9 F3F1 R    JC      C65
F131      50          JMP     GRAPHICS_WRITE
F134      50          C65:  PUSH    AX          ; SAVE ON STACK
F135      51          PUSH    CX          ; SAVE WRITE COUNT
F136      E8 F0F7 R    CALL    FIND_POSITION
F139      8B FB        MOV     DI,BX        ; ADDRESS TO DI
F13B      59          POP     CX          ; WRITE COUNT
F13C      5B          POP     BX          ; BL HAS CHAR TO WRITE
F13D      50          C66:  WRITE_LOOP
F13D      8A C3        MOV     AL,BL        ; RECOVER CHAR
F13F      AA          STOSB                ; PUT THE CHAR/ATTR
F140      47          INC     DI          ; BUMP POINTER PAST ATTRIBUTE
F141      E2 FA        LOOP    C66        ; AS MANY TIMES AS REQUESTED
F143      E9 0F70 R    JMP     VIDEO_RETURN
F146      50          WRITE_C_CURRENT ENDP
-----
; READ DOT -- WRITE DOT
; THESE ROUTINES WILL WRITE A DOT, OR READ THE
; DOT AT THE INDICATED LOCATION
; ENTRY --
; DX = ROW (0-199) (THE ACTUAL VALUE DEPENDS ON THE MODE)
; CX = COLUMN ( 0-639) ( THE VALUES ARE NOT RANGE CHECKED )
; AL = DOT VALUE TO WRITE (1,2 OR 4 BITS DEPENDING ON MODE,
; REQ'D FOR WRITE DOT ONLY, RIGHT JUSTIFIED)
; BIT 7 OF AL = 1 INDICATES XOR THE VALUE INTO THE LOCATION
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT
; AL = DOT VALUE READ, RIGHT JUSTIFIED, READ ONLY
-----
F146      80 3E 0049 R OA ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
F14B      74 11      READ_DOT PROC    NEAR
F14D      E8 F1D9 R    CMP     CRT_MODE,OAH    ; 640X200 4 COLOR?
F150      26: 8A 04    JE      READ_ODD    ; YES, HANDLE SEPARATELY
F153      22 C4      CALL    C72          ; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF DOT
F155      D2 E0      MOV     AL,ES:[SI]    ; GET THE BYTE
F157      8A CE      AND     AL,AH        ; MASK OFF THE OTHER BITS IN THE
F159      D2 C0      SHL     AL,CL        ; BYTE
F15B      E9 0F70 R    MOV     CL,DH        ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE
F15E      80 3E 0049 R OA ROL     AL,CL    ; GET NUMBER OF BITS IN RESULT
F161      52          JMP     VIDEO_RETURN ; RIGHT JUSTIFY THE RESULT
F162      51          ; RETURN FROM VIDEO IO
F163      50          ; IN 640X200 4 COLOR MODE, THE 2 COLOR BITS (C1,C0) ARE DIFFERENT
F164      26: 8A 44 01 ; THAN OTHER MODES. C0 IS IN THE EVEN BYTE, C1 IS IN THE FOLLOWING
F168      22 C4      ; ODD BYTE - BOTH AT THE SAME BIT POSITION WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE
F16A      D2 E0      ; BYTES.
F16C      8A CE      READ_ODD: CALL    C72    ; DETERMINE POSITION OF DOT
F16E      FE C1      PUSH    DX          ; SAVE INFO
F170      D2 C0      PUSH    CX
F172      8B DB      PUSH    AX
F174      58          MOV     AL,ES:[SI+1] ; GET C1 COLOR BIT FROM ODD BYTE
F175      59          AND     AL,AH        ; MASK OFF OTHER BITS
F176      5A          SHL     AL,CL        ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE
F177      26: 8A 04    MOV     CL,DH        ; GET NUMBER OF BITS IN RESULT
F17A      22 C4      ROL     AL,CL        ; RIGHT JUSTIFY THE RESULT
F17C      D2 E0      MOV     BX,AX        ; SAVE IN BX REG
F17E      8A CE      POP     AX          ; RESTORE POSITION INFO
F180      D2 C0      POP     CX
F182      0A C3      POP     DX
F184      E9 0F70 R    MOV     AL,ES:[SI] ; GET C0 COLOR BIT FROM EVEN BYTE
F187      50          AND     AL,AH        ; MASK OFF OTHER BITS
F189      51          SHL     AL,CL        ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE
F18B      52          MOV     CL,DH        ; GET NUMBER OF BITS IN RESULT
F18D      53          ROL     AL,CL        ; RIGHT JUSTIFY THE RESULT
F18F      54          OR      AL,BL        ; COMBINE C1 & C0
F191      55          JMP     VIDEO_RETURN

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F187		READ_DOT	ENDP			
F187		WRITE_DOT	PROC	NEAR		
F187 51		PUSH	CX			; SAVE COL
F188 52		PUSH	DX			; SAVE ROW
F189 50		PUSH	AX			; SAVE DOT VALUE
F18A 50		PUSH	AX			; TWICE
F18B E8 F109 R		CALL	C72			; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF THE DOT
F18E D2 E8		SHR	AL,CL			; SHIFT TO SET UP THE BITS FOR OUTPUT
F190 22 C4		AND	AL,AH			; STRIP OFF THE OTHER BITS
F192 26: 8A 0C		MOV	CL,ES:[SI]			; GET THE CURRENT BYTE
F195 58		POP	BX			; RECOVER XOR FLAG
F196 F6 C3 80		TEST	BL,80H			; IS IT ON
F199 75 36		JNZ	C70			; YES, XOR THE DOT
F19B F6 D4		NOT	AH			; SET THE MASK TO REMOVE THE INDICATED BITS
F19D 22 CC		AND	CL,AH			
F19F 0A C1		OR	AL,CL			; OR IN THE NEW VALUE OF THOSE BITS
F1A1						FINISH_DOT
F1A1 26: 88 04	C67:	MOV	ES:[SI],AL			; RESTORE THE BYTE IN MEMORY
F1A4 58		POP	AX			
F1A5 5A		POP	DX			; RECOVER ROW
F1A6 59		POP	CX			; RECOVER COL
F1A7 80 3E 0049 R 0A		CMP	CRT_MODE,0AH			; 640X200 4 COLOR?
F1AC 75 20		JNE	C69			; NO, JUMP
F1AE 50		PUSH	AX			; SAVE DOT VALUE
F1AF 50		PUSH	AX			; TWICE
F1B0 D0 E8		SHR	AL,1			; SHIFT c1 BIT INTO c0 POSITION
F1B2 E8 F109 R		CALL	C72			; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF THE DOT
F1B5 D2 E8		SHR	AL,CL			; SHIFT TO SET UP THE BITS FOR OUTPUT
F1B7 22 C4		AND	AL,AH			; STRIP OFF THE OTHER BITS
F1B9 26: 8A 4C 01		MOV	CL,ES:[SI+1]			; GET THE CURRENT BYTE
F1BD 58		POP	BX			; RECOVER XOR FLAG
F1BE F6 C3 80		TEST	BL,80H			; IS IT ON
F1C1 75 12		JNZ	C71			; YES, XOR THE DOT
F1C3 F6 D4		NOT	AH			; SET THE MASK TO REMOVE THE INDICATED BITS
F1C5 22 CC		AND	CL,AH			
F1C7 0A C1		OR	AL,CL			; OR IN THE NEW VALUE OF THOSE BITS
F1C9						FINISH_DOT
F1C9 26: 88 44 01	C68:	MOV	ES:[SI+1],AL			; RESTORE THE BYTE IN MEMORY
F1CD 58		POP	AX			
F1CE E9 0F70 R	C69:	JMP	VIDEO_RETURN			; RETURN FROM VIDEO IO
F1D1	C70:					XOR_DOT
F1D1 32 C1		XOR	AL,CL			; EXCLUSIVE OR THE DOTS
F1D3 EB CC		JMP	C67			; FINISH UP THE WRITING
F1D5	C71:					XOR_DOT
F1D5 32 C1		XOR	AL,CL			; EXCLUSIVE OR THE DOTS
F1D7 EB F0		JMP	C68			; FINISH UP THE WRITING
F1D9			ENDP			

;-----
 ; THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES THE REGEN BYTE LOCATION OF THE
 ; INDICATED ROW COLUMN VALUE IN GRAPHICS MODE.
 ; ENTRY --
 ; DX = ROW VALUE (0-199)
 ; CX = COLUMN VALUE (0-639)
 ; EXIT --
 ; SI = OFFSET INTO REGEN BUFFER FOR BYTE OF INTEREST
 ; AH = MASK TO STRIP OFF THE BITS OF INTEREST
 ; CL = BITS TO SHIFT TO RIGHT JUSTIFY THE MASK IN AH
 ; DH = # BITS IN RESULT
 ;-----

F1D9		C72:	PROC	NEAR		
F1D9 53		PUSH	BX			; SAVE BX DURING OPERATION
F1DA 50		PUSH	AX			; WILL SAVE AL DURING OPERATION

						DETERMINE 1ST BYTE IN IDICATED ROW BY MULTIPLYING ROW VALUE
						BY 40(LOW BIT OF ROW DETERMINES EVEN/ODD, 80 BYTES/ROW
F1DB 80 28		MOV	AL,40			
F1DD 52		PUSH	DX			; SAVE ROW VALUE
F1DE 80 E2 FE		AND	DL,0FEH			; STRIP OFF ODD/EVEN BIT
F1E1 80 3E 0049 R 09		CMP	CRT_MODE,09H			; MODE USING 32K REGEN?
F1E6 72 03		JC	C73			; NO, JUMP
F1E8 80 E2 FC		AND	DL,0FCH			; STRIP OFF LOW 2 BITS
F1EB F6 E2	C73:	MUL	DL			; AX HAS ADDRESS OF 1ST BYTE OF INDICATED ROW
F1ED 5A		POP	DX			; RECOVER IT
F1EE F6 C2 01		TEST	DL,1			; TEST FOR EVEN/ODD
F1F1 74 03		JZ	C74			; JUMP IF EVEN ROW
F1F3 05 2000		ADD	AX,2000H			; OFFSET TO LOCATION OF ODD ROWS
F1F6	C74:					EVEN_ROW
F1F6 80 3E 0049 R 09		CMP	CRT_MODE,09H			; MODE USING 32K REGEN?
F1FB 72 08		JC	C75			; NO, JUMP
F1FD F6 C2 02		TEST	DL,2			; TEST FOR ROW 2 OR ROW 3
F200 74 03		JZ	C75			; JUMP IF ROW 0 OR 1
F202 05 4000		ADD	AX,4000H			; OFFSET TO LOCATION OF ROW 2 OR 3
F205 88 F0	C75:	MOV	SI,AX			; MOVE POINTER TO SI
F207 58		POP	AX			; RECOVER AL VALUE
F208 8B D1		MOV	DX,CX			; COLUMN VALUE TO DX

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;----- DETERMINE GRAPHICS MODE CURRENTLY IN EFFECT
;SET UP THE REGISTERS ACCORDING TO THE MODE
;CH = MASK FOR LOW OF COLUMN ADDRESS ( 7/3/1 FOR HIGH/MED/LOW RES)
;CL = # OF ADDRESS BITS IN COLUMN VALUE ( 3/2/1 FOR H/M/L)
;BL = MASK TO SELECT BITS FROM POINTED BYTE (80H/COH/FOH FOR H/M/L)
;BH = NUMBER OF VALID BITS IN POINTED BYTE ( 1/2/4 FOR H/M/L)
F20A BB 02C0      MOV     BX,2C0H
F20D B9 0302      MOV     CX,302H      ; SET PARMs FOR MED RES
F210 80 3E 0049 R 04  CMP     CRT_MODE,4
F215 74 21        JE      C77          ; HANDLE IF MED RES
F217 80 3E 0049 R 05  CMP     CRT_MODE,5
F21C 74 1A        JE      C77          ; HANDLE IF MED RES
F21E BB 04F0      MOV     BX,4F0H
F221 B9 0101      MOV     CX,101H      ;SET PARMs FOR LOW RES
F224 80 3E 0049 R 0A  CMP     CRT_MODE,0AH
F229 74 07        JE      C76          ; HANDLE MODE A AS HIGH RES
F22B 80 3E 0049 R 06  CMP     CRT_MODE,6
F230 75 06        JNE     C77          ; HANDLE IF LOW RES
F232 BB 0180      C76:  MOV     BX,180H
F235 B9 0703      MOV     CX,703H      ; SET PARMs FOR HIGH RES
;----- DETERMINE BIT OFFSET IN BYTE FROM COLUMN MASK
;AND CH,DL        ; ADDRESS OF PEL WITHIN BYTE TO CH
F238 22 EA        C77:  AND     CH,DL
;----- DETERMINE BYTE OFFSET FOR THIS LOCATION IN COLUMN
SHR     DX,CL      ; SHIFT BY CORRECT AMOUNT
ADD     SI,DX      ; INCREMENT THE POINTER
F23A 03 EA        CMP     CRT_MODE,0AH    ; 640X200 4 COLOR?
F23C 03 F2        JNE     C78            ; NO, JUMP
F23E 80 3E 0049 R 0A  CMP     CRT_MODE,0AH
F243 75 02        JNE     C78            ; NO, JUMP
F245 03 F2        ADD     SI,DX      ; INCREMENT THE POINTER
F247 8A F7        C78:  MOV     DH,BH      ; GET THE # OF BITS IN RESULT TO DH
;----- MULTIPLY BH (VALID BITS IN BYTE) BY CH (BIT OFFSET)
SUB     CL,CL      ; ZERO INTO STORAGE LOCATION
F249 2A C9        C79:  ROR     AL,1      ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE IN AL
F24B D0 C8        ; (FOR WRITE)
ADD     CL,CH      ; ADD IN THE BIT OFFSET VALUE
F24F FE CF        DEC     BH          ; LOOP CONTROL
F251 75 FB        JNZ     C79          ; ON EXIT, CL HAS SHIFT COUNT TO
; RESTORE BITS
MOV     AH,BL      ; GET MASK TO AH
F253 8A E3        SHR     AH,CL      ; MOVE THE MASK TO CORRECT
F255 D2 EC        ; LOCATION
POP     BX          ; RECOVER REG
F257 5B          RET             ; RETURN WITH EVERYTHING SET UP
F258 C3          C72:  ENDP
F259

;-----
; SCROLL UP
; THIS ROUTINE SCROLLS UP THE INFORMATION ON THE CRT
; ENTRY
; CH,CL = UPPER LEFT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; DH,DL = LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; BOTH OF THE ABOVE ARE IN CHARACTER POSITIONS
; BH = FILL VALUE FOR BLANKED LINES
; AL = # LINES TO SCROLL (AL=0 MEANS BLANK THE ENTIRE FIELD)
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT
; NOTHING, THE SCREEN IS SCROLLED
;-----
F259 8A 08      GRAPHICS_UP PROC NEAR
F259 8A 08      MOV     BL,AL      ; SAVE LINE COUNT IN BL
F25B 8B C1      MOV     AX,CX      ; GET UPPER LEFT POSITION INTO AX REG
;----- USE CHARACTER SUBROUTINE FOR POSITIONING
;----- ADDRESS RETURNED IS MULTIPLIED BY 2 FROM CORRECT VALUE
F25D E8 F72C R CALL     GRAPH_POSN
F260 8B FB      MOV     DI,AX      ; SAVE RESULT AS DESTINATION
;----- ADDRESS
;----- DETERMINE SIZE OF WINDOW
F262 2B D1      SUB     DX,CX
F264 81 C2 0101 ADD     DX,101H      ; ADJUST VALUES
F268 D0 E6      SAL     DH,1      ; MULTIPLY # ROWS BY 4 SINCE 8 VERT
; DOTS/CHAR
; AND EVEN/ODD ROWS
F26A D0 E6      SAL     DH,1
;----- DETERMINE CRT MODE
F26C 80 3E 0049 R 06  CMP     CRT_MODE,6      ; TEST FOR HIGH RES
F271 74 1D        JE      C80          ; FIND_SOURCE
;----- MEDIUM RES UP
F273 D0 E2      SAL     DL,1      ; # COLUMNS * 2, SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F275 D1 E7      SAL     DI,1      ; OFFSET #2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F277 80 3E 0049 R 04  CMP     CRT_MODE,4      ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F27C 74 12        JE      C80
F27E 80 3E 0049 R 05  CMP     CRT_MODE,5      ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F283 74 08        JE      C80
F285 80 3E 0049 R 0A  CMP     CRT_MODE,0AH    ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F28A 74 04        JE      C80
;----- LOW RES UP
F28C D0 E2      SAL     DL,1      ; # COLUMNS * 2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
F28E D1 E7      SAL     DI,1      ; BYTES/CHAR
; OFFSET #2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
; BYTES/CHAR

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F290          ;----- DETERMINE THE SOURCE ADDRESS IN THE BUFFER
F290 06      C80:          FIND_SOURCE
                      PUSH  ES          GET_SEGMENTS_BOTH_POINTING_TO
                      ; REGEN
F291 1F      POP  DS
F292 2A ED   SUB  CH,CH          ZERO_TO_HIGH_OF_COUNT_REG
F294 00 E3   SAL  BL,1          MULTIPLY_NUMBER_OF_LINES_BY_4
F296 00 E3   SAL  BL,1
F298 74 67   JZ   C86          IF_ZERO,THEN_BLANK_ENTIRE_FIELD
F29A 8A C3   MOV  AL,BL          GET_NUMBER_OF_LINES_IN_AL
F29C 84 50   MOV  AH,80          80_BYTES/ROW
F29E F6 E4   MUL  AH            DETERMINE_OFFSET_TO_SOURCE
F2A0 8B F7   MOV  SI,D1          SET_UP_SOURCE
F2A2 03 F0   ADD  SI,AX          ADD_IN_OFFSET_TO_IT
F2A4 8A E6   MOV  AH,DH          NUMBER_OF_ROWS_IN_FIELD
F2A6 2A E3   SUB  AH,BL          DETERMINE_NUMBER_TO_MOVE
;----- LOOP THROUGH, MOVING ONE ROW AT A TIME, BOTH EVEN AND ODD
; FIELDS
F2A8          C81:          ROW_LOOP
F2AB E8 F3C7 R CALL  C95          MOVE_ONE_ROW
F2AB 1E      PUSH DS          SAVE_DATA_SEG
F2AC EB 138B R CALL  D0D5          POINT_TO_BIOS_DATA_AREA
F2AF 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP  CRT_MODE,9          MODE_USES_32K_REGEN?
F2B4 1F      POP  DS          RESTORE_DATA_SEG
F2B5 72 15   JC   C82          NO_JUMP
F2B7 81 C6 2000 ADD  SI,2000H          ADJUST_POINTERS
F2B8 81 C7 2000 ADD  DI,2000H
F2BF E8 F3C7 R CALL  C95          MOVE_2_MORE_ROWS
F2C2 81 EE 3FB0 SUB  SI,4000H-80          BACK_UP_POINTERS
F2C6 81 EF 3FB0 SUB  DI,4000H-80
F2CA FE CC   DEC  AH          ADJUST_COUNT
F2CC 81 EE 1FB0 SUB  SI,2000H-80          MOVE_TO_NEXT_ROW
F2D0 81 EF 1FB0 SUB  DI,2000H-80
F2D4 FE CC   DEC  AH          NUMBER_OF_ROWS_TO_MOVE
F2D6 75 D0   JNZ  C81          CONTINUE_TILL_ALL_MOVED
;----- FILL IN THE VACATED LINE(S)
F2D8          C83:          CLEAR_ENTRY
F2D8 8A C7   MOV  AL,BH          ATTRIBUTE_TO_FILL_WITH
F2DA EB F3E0 R CALL  C96          CLEAR_THAT_ROW
F2DD 1E      PUSH DS          SAVE_DATA_SEG
F2DE EB 138B R CALL  D0D5          POINT_TO_BIOS_DATA_AREA
F2E1 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP  CRT_MODE,9          MODE_USES_32K_REGEN?
F2E6 1F      POP  DS          RESTORE_DATA_SEG
F2E7 72 0D   JC   C85          NO_JUMP
F2E9 81 C7 2000 ADD  DI,2000H
F2ED EB F3E0 R CALL  C96          CLEAR_2_MORE_ROWS
F2F0 81 EF 3FB0 SUB  DI,4000H-80          BACK_UP_POINTERS
F2F4 FE CB   DEC  BL          ADJUST_COUNT
F2F6 81 EF 1FB0 SUB  DI,2000H-80          POINT_TO_NEXT_LINE
F2FA FE CB   DEC  BL          NUMBER_OF_LINES_TO_FILL
F2FC 75 DC   JNZ  C84          CLEAR_LOOP
F2FE E9 0F70 R JMP  VIDEO_RETURN          EVERYTHING_DONE
F301          C86:          BLANK_FIELD
F301 8A DE   MOV  BL,DH          SET_BLANK_COUNT_TO_EVERYTHING_IN
; FIELD
F303 EB D3   JMP  C83          CLEAR_THE_FIELD
F305          GRAPHICS_UP ENDP
;-----
; SCROLL DOWN
; THIS ROUTINE SCROLLS DOWN THE INFORMATION ON THE CRT
; ENTRY --
; CH,CL = UPPER LEFT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; DH,DL = LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; BOTH OF THE ABOVE ARE IN CHARACTER POSITIONS
; BH = FILL VALUE FOR BLANKED LINES
; AL = # LINES TO SCROLL (AL=0 MEANS BLANK THE ENTIRE FIELD)
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT --
; NOTHING, THE SCREEN IS SCROLLED
;-----
F305          GRAPHICS_DOWN PROC NEAR
F305 F0      STD          ; SET DIRECTION
F306 8A D8   MOV  BL,AL          ; SAVE LINE COUNT IN BL
F308 8B C2   MOV  AX,DX          ; GET LOWER RIGHT POSITION INTO AX REG
;----- USE CHARACTER SUBROUTINE FOR POSITIONING
;----- ADDRESS RETURNED IS MULTIPLIED BY 2 FROM CORRECT VALUE
F30A E8 F72C R CALL  GRAPH_POSN
F30D 8B F8   MOV  DI,AX          ; SAVE RESULT AS DESTINATION
; ADDRESS
;----- DETERMINE SIZE OF WINDOW
F30F 2B D1   SUB  DX,CX
F311 81 C2 0101 ADD  DX,101H          ; ADJUST VALUES
F315 D0 E6   SAL  DH,1          ; MULTIPLY # ROWS BY 4 SINCE 8 VERT
; DOTS/CHAR
; AND EVEN/ODD ROWS
F317 D0 E6   SAL  DH,1
;----- DETERMINE CRT MODE
F319 80 3E 0049 R 06 CMP  CRT_MODE,6          ; TEST FOR HIGH RES
F31E 74 22   JZ   C87          FIND_SOURCE_DOWN

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F320 D0 E2          ,----- MEDIUM RES DOWN
                    SAL    DL,1          , # COLUMNS * 2, SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F322 D1 E7          SAL    D1,1        , (OFFSET OK)
F324 47             INC    D1          , OFFSET *2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F325 80 3E 0049 R 04 CMP    CRT_MODE,4        , POINT TO LAST BYTE
F32A 74 16          JZ     C87         , TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F32C 80 3E 0049 R 05 CMP    CRT_MODE,5        , FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F331 74 0F          JZ     C87         , TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F333 80 3E 0049 R 0A CMP    CRT_MODE,0AH      , FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F338 74 08          JZ     C87         , TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F33A 4F             DEC    D1          , FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F33B D0 E2          SAL    DL,1        , # COLUMNS * 2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
F33D D1 E7          SAL    D1,1        , BYTES/CHAR (OFFSET OK)
F33F 83 C7 03       ADD    D1,3        , OFFSET *2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
                    ,----- DETERMINE THE SOURCE ADDRESS IN THE BUFFER
F342          C87:      , FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F342 2A ED          SUB    CH,CH        , ZERO TO HIGH OF COUNT REG
F344 B8 00F0        MOV    AX,240      , OFFSET TO LAST ROW OF PIXELS IF
F347 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP    CRT_MODE,9        , 16K REGEN
F34C 72 03          JC     C88         , USING 32K REGEN?
F34E B8 00A0        MOV    AX,160     , NO, JUMP
F351 03 F8          ADD    D1,AX       , OFFSET TO LAST ROW OF PIXELS IF
F353 D0 E3          SAL    BL,1        , 32K REGEN
F355 D0 E3          SAL    BL,1        , POINT TO LAST ROW OF PIXELS
F357 74 6A          JZ     C94         , MULTIPLY NUMBER OF LINES BY 4
F359 8A C3          MOV    AL,BL       , IF ZERO, THEN BLANK ENTIRE FIELD
F35B B4 50          MOV    AH,80       , GET NUMBER OF LINES IN AL
F35D F6 E4          MUL    AH          , 80 BYTES/ROW
F35F 8B F7          MOV    SI,D1       , DETERMINE OFFSET TO SOURCE
F361 2B F0          SUB    SI,AX       , SET UP SOURCE
F363 8A E6          MOV    AH,DH       , SUBTRACT THE OFFSET
F365 2A E3          SUB    AH,BL       , NUMBER OF ROWS IN FIELD
F367 06             PUSH    ES         , DETERMINE NUMBER TO MOVE
F368 1F             POP     DS         , BOTH SEGMENTS TO REGEN
                    ,----- LOOP THROUGH, MOVING ONE ROW AT A TIME, BOTH EVEN AND ODD
                    ,----- FIELDS
F369          C89:      , ROW_LOOP_DOWN
F369 EB F3C7 R      CALL    C95         , MOVE ONE ROW
F36C 1E             PUSH    DS         , SAVE DATA SEG
F36D EB 138B R      CALL    D05         , POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F370 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP    CRT_MODE,9        , MODE USES 32K REGEN?
F375 1F             POP     DS         , RESTORE DATA SEG
F376 72 15          JC     C90         , NO, JUMP
F378 81 C6 2000     ADD    SI,2000H     , ADJUST POINTERS
F37C 81 C7 2000     ADD    DI,2000H
F380 EB F3C7 R      CALL    C95         , MOVE 2 MORE ROWS
F383 81 EE 4050     SUB    SI,4000H+80   , BACK UP POINTERS
F387 81 EF 4050     SUB    DI,4000H+80   ,
F38B FE CC          DEC    AH          , ADJUST COUNT
F38D 81 EE 2050     SUB    SI,2000H+80   , MOVE TO NEXT ROW
F391 81 EF 2050     SUB    DI,2000H+80   ,
F395 FE CC          DEC    AH          , NUMBER OF ROWS TO MOVE
F397 75 D0          JNZ    C89         , CONTINUE TILL ALL MOVED
                    ,----- FILL IN THE VACATED LINE(S)
F399          C91:      , CLEAR_ENTRY_DOWN
F399 8A C7          MOV     AL,BH       , ATTRIBUTE TO FILL WITH
F39B          C92:      , CLEAR_LOOP_DOWN
F39B          C92:      , CLEAR A ROW
F39B EB F3E0 R      CALL    C96         , SAVE DATA SEG
F39E 1E             PUSH    DS         , POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F39F EB 138B R      CALL    D05         , MODE USES 32K REGEN?
F3A2 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP    CRT_MODE,9        , RESTORE DATA SEG
F3A7 1F             POP     DS         , NO, JUMP
F3A8 72 0D          JC     C93         ,
F3AA 81 C7 2000     ADD    DI,2000H     , CLEAR 2 MORE ROWS
F3AE EB F3E0 R      CALL    C96         , BACK UP POINTERS
F3B1 81 EF 4050     SUB    DI,4000H+80   , ADJUST COUNT
F3B5 FE CB          DEC    BL          , POINT TO NEXT LINE
F3B7 81 EF 2050     SUB    DI,2000H+80   , NUMBER OF LINES TO FILL
F3BB FE CB          DEC    BL          , CLEAR_LOOP_DOWN
F3BD 75 DC          JNZ    C92         , RESET THE DIRECTION FLAG
F3BF FC             CLD              , EVERYTHING DONE
F3C0 E9 0F70 R      JMP     VIDEO_RETURN , BLANK_FIELD_DOWN
F3C3          C94:      , SET BLANK COUNT TO EVERYTHING IN
F3C3 8A DE          MOV     BL,DH       , FIELD
F3C5 EB D2          JMP     C91         , CLEAR THE FIELD
F3C7          GRAPHICS_DOWN ENDP
                    ,----- ROUTINE TO MOVE ONE ROW OF INFORMATION
F3C7          C95:      ,
F3C7 8A CA          MOV     CL,DL       , NUMBER OF BYTES IN THE ROW
F3C9 56             PUSH    SI         ,
F3CA 57             PUSH    DI         , SAVE POINTERS
F3CB F3/ A4         REP     MOVSB      , MOVE THE EVEN FIELD
F3CD 5F             POP     DI         ,
F3CE 5E             POP     SI         ,
F3CF 81 C6 2000     ADD    SI,2000H     ,
F3D3 81 C7 2000     ADD    DI,2000H     , POINT TO THE ODD FIELD
F3D7 56             PUSH    SI         ,
F3D8 57             PUSH    DI         , SAVE THE POINTERS
F3D9 8A CA          MOV     CL,DL       , COUNT BACK
F3DB F3/ A4         REP     MOVSB      , MOVE THE ODD FIELD
F3DD 5F             POP     DI         ,
F3DE 5E             POP     SI         , POINTERS BACK
F3DF C3             RET              , RETURN TO CALLER
F3E0          C95:      ENDP

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F3E0                                ;----- CLEAR A SINGLE ROW
F3E0 8A CA      C96 PROC NEAR
F3E2 57          MOV CL,DL          ; NUMBER OF BYTES IN FIELD
F3E3 F3/ AA      PUSH DI           ; SAVE POINTER
F3E5 5F          REP STOSB         ; STORE THE NEW VALUE
F3E6 81 C7 2000  ADD DI,2000H      ; POINTER BACK
F3EA 57          PUSH DI           ; POINT TO ODD FIELD
F3EB 8A CA      MOV CL,DL
F3ED F3/ AA      REP STOSB         ; FILL THE ODD FIELD
F3EF 5F          POP DI
F3F0 C3          RET              ; RETURN TO CALLER
F3F1            ENDP

;-----
; GRAPHICS WRITE
; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE ASCII CHARACTER TO THE CURRENT
; POSITION ON THE SCREEN.
; ENTRY --
; AL = CHARACTER TO WRITE
; BL = COLOR ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED FOR FOREGROUND COLOR
; IF BIT 7 IS SET, THE CHAR IS XOR'D INTO THE REGEN BUFFER
; (0 IS USED FOR THE BACKGROUND COLOR)
; CX = NUMBER OF CHARS TO WRITE
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT --
; NOTHING IS RETURNED

; GRAPHICS READ
; THIS ROUTINE READS THE ASCII CHARACTER AT THE CURRENT CURSOR
; POSITION ON THE SCREEN BY MATCHING THE DOTS ON THE SCREEN TO
; THE CHARACTER GENERATOR CODE POINTS
; ENTRY --
; NONE (0 IS ASSUMED AS THE BACKGROUND COLOR)
; EXIT --
; AL = CHARACTER READ AT THAT POSITION (0 RETURNED IF NONE FOUND)

; FOR BOTH ROUTINES, THE IMAGES USED TO FORM CHARS ARE CONTAINED IN
; ROM. INTERRUPT 44H IS USED TO POINT TO THE TABLE FOR THE FIRST
; 128 CHARS. INTERRUPT 17H IS USED TO POINT TO THE TABLE FOR THE
; SECOND 128 CHARS.
;-----
F3F1                                ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
F3F1 32 E4      GRAPHICS_WRITE PROC NEAR
F3F3 50          XOR AH,AH          ; ZERO TO HIGH OF CODE POINT
F3F3 50          PUSH AX           ; SAVE CODE POINT VALUE
;----- DETERMINE POSITION IN REGEN BUFFER TO PUT CODE POINTS
F3F4 EB F729 R  CALL R59          ; FIND LOCATION IN REGEN BUFFER
F3F7 8B FB      MOV DI,AX          ; REGEN POINTER IN DI
;----- DETERMINE REGION TO GET CODE POINTS FROM
F3F9 58          POP AX            ; RECOVER CODE POINT
F3FA BE 0110 R  MOV SI,OFFSET CSET_PTR ; ASSUME FIRST HALF
F3FD 3C 80      CMP AL,80H         ; IS IT IN FIRST HALF?
F3FF 72 05      JB R1             ; JUMP IF IT IS
F401 BE 007C R  MOV SI,OFFSET EXT_PTR ; SET POINTER FOR SECOND HALF
F404 2C 80      SUB AL,80H         ; ZERO ORIGIN FOR SECOND HALF
R1:                                ; EXTEND_CHAR
F406            PUSH DS           ; SAVE DATA POINTER
F407 33 D2      XOR DX,DX
F409 8E DA      MOV DS,DX          ; ESTABLISH VECTOR ADDRESSING
F40B            ASSUME DS:ABSO
F40B C5 34      LDS SI,DWORD PTR [SI] ; GET THE OFFSET OF THE TABLE
F40D 8C DA      MOV DX,DS         ; GET THE SEGMENT OF THE TABLE
F40F 1F          ASSUME DS:DATA
F410 52          POP DS           ; RECOVER DATA SEGMENT
F410 52          PUSH DX          ; SAVE TABLE SEGMENT ON STACK
;----- DETERMINE GRAPHICS MODE IN OPERATION
F411 01 E0      SAL AX,1          ; MULTIPLY CODE POINT
F413 01 E0      SAL AX,1          ; VALUE BY 8
F415 01 E0      SAL AX,1
F417 03 F0      ADD SI,AX         ; SI HAS OFFSET OF DESIRED CODES
F419 80 3E 0049 R 04 CMP CRT_MODE,4
F41E 74 45      JE R9            ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RESOLUTION MODE
F420 80 3E 0049 R 05 CMP CRT_MODE,5
F425 74 3E      JE R9            ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RESOLUTION MODE
F427 80 3E 0049 R 0A CMP CRT_MODE,0AH
F42C 75 03      JNE R3           ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RESOLUTION MODE
F42E E9 F404 R  JMP R16
F431 80 3E 0049 R 06 CMP CRT_MODE,6
F436 75 53      JNE R12          ; GOTO LOW RESOLUTION IF NOT
;----- HIGH RESOLUTION MODE
F438 1F          POP DS           ; RECOVER TABLE POINTER SEGMENT
F439 57          PUSH DI          ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
R5:                                ; SAVE CODE POINTER
F43A 56          PUSH SI
F43B 86 04      MOV DH,4          ; NUMBER OF TIMES THROUGH LOOP
F43D AC          LODSB            ; GET BYTE FROM CODE POINTS
R6:                                ; SHOULD WE USE THE FUNCTION
F43E F6 C3 80  TEST BL,80H        ; TO PUT CHAR IN?
F441 75 16      JNZ R8           ; STORE IN REGEN BUFFER
F443 AA          STOSB
F444 AC          LODSB
R7:                                ; STORE IN SECOND HALF
F445 26 88 85 IFFF MOV DI,79    ; MOVE TO NEXT ROW IN REGEN
F44A 83 C7 4F      ADD DI,79
F44D FE CE      DEC DH           ; DONE WITH LOOP
F44F 75 EC      JNZ R6
F451 5E          POP SI
F452 5F          POP DI          ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F453 47          INC DI          ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR POSITION
F454 E2 E3      LOOP R5          ; MORE CHARS TO WRITE

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F456 E9 0F70 R      R705: JMP VIDEO_RETURN
F459 26: 32 05      R8: XOR AL,ES:[DI] ; EXCLUSIVE OR WITH CURRENT DATA
F45C AA             STOSB ; STORE THE CODE POINT
F45D AC             LODSB ; AGAIN FOR ODD FIELD
F45E 26: 32 85 1FFF XOR AL,ES:[DI+2000H-1]
F463 EB E0          JMP R7 ; BACK TO MAINSTREAM
;----- MEDIUM RESOLUTION WRITE
F465 R9:            POP DS ; MED_RES_WRITE
F466 1F             MOV DL,BL ; RECOVER TABLE POINTER SEGMENT
F468 D1 E7          SAL DI,1 ; SAVE HIGH COLOR BIT
F46A EB F659 R      CALL R40 ; OFFSET*2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F46D R10:           PUSH DI ; EXPAND BL TO FULL WORD OF COLOR
F46E 56             PUSH SI ; MED_CHAR
F46F B6 04          MOV DH,4 ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
F471 EB F626 R      CALL R35 ; SAVE CODE POINTER
F474 81 C7 2000     ADD DI,2000H ; NUMBER OF LOOPS
F478 EB F626 R      CALL R35 ; DO FIRST 2 BYTES
F47B 81 EF 1F80     SUB DI,2000H-80 ; NEXT SPOT IN REGEN
F47F FE CE          DEC DH ; DO NEXT 2 BYTES
F481 75 EE          JNZ R11 ; KEEP GOING
F483 5E             POP SI ; RECOVER CODE POINTER
F485 5F             POP DI ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F487 47             INC DI ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR POSITION
F488 47             INC DI
F489 E2 E4          LOOP R10 ; MORE TO WRITE
F48B EB CB          JMP R705
;----- LOW RESOLUTION WRITE
F48B R12:           POP DS ; LOW_RES_WRITE
F48C 8A D3          MOV DI,BL ; RECOVER TABLE POINTER SEGMENT
F48E D1 E7          SAL DI,1 ; SAVE HIGH COLOR BIT
F490 D1 E7          SAL DI,1 ; OFFSET*4 SINCE 4 BYTES/CHAR
F492 EB F66E R      CALL R42 ; EXPAND BL TO FULL WORD OF COLOR
F495 R13:           PUSH DI ; MED_CHAR
F496 56             PUSH SI ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
F497 B6 04          MOV DH,4 ; SAVE CODE POINTER
F499 EB F645 R      CALL R39 ; NUMBER OF LOOPS
F49C 81 C7 2000     ADD DI,2000H ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F4A0 EB F645 R      CALL R39 ; POINT TO NEXT REGEN ROW
F4A3 1E             PUSH DS ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F4A4 EB 138B R      CALL DDS ; SAVE DS
F4A7 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE,09H ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F4AC 1F             POP DS ; USING 32K REGEN AREA?
F4AD 75 14          JNE R15 ; RECOVER DS
F4AF 81 C7 2000     ADD DI,2000H ; JUMP IF 16K REGEN
F4B3 EB F645 R      CALL R39 ; POINT TO NEXT REGEN ROW
F4B6 81 C7 2000     ADD DI,2000H ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F4BA EB F645 R      CALL R39 ; POINT TO NEXT REGEN ROW
F4BD 81 EF 3F80     SUB DI,4000H-80 ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F4C1 FE CE          DEC DH ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F4C3 81 EF 1F80     SUB DI,2000H-80 ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER TO NEXT ROW
F4C7 FE CE          DEC DH
F4C9 75 CE          JNZ R14 ; KEEP GOING
F4CB 5E             POP SI ; RECOVER CODE POINTER
F4CC 5F             POP DI ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F4CD 83 C7 04       ADD DI,4 ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR POSITION
F4D0 E2 C3          LOOP R13 ; MORE TO WRITE
F4D2 EB 82          JMP R705
;----- 640X200 4 COLOR GRAPHICS WRITE
F4D4 R16:           POP DS ; RECOVER TABLE SEGMENT POINTER
F4D5 8A D3          MOV DI,BL ; SAVE HIGH COLOR BIT
F4D7 D1 E7          SAL DI,1 ; OFFSET*2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
; EXPAND LOW 2 COLOR BITS IN BL (c1c0)
; INTO BX (c0c0c0c0c0c0c0c0c1c1c1c1c1c1)
F4D9 33 C0          XOR AX,AX
F4DB F6 C3 01       TEST BL,1 ; c0 COLOR BIT ON?
F4DE 74 02          JZ R17 ; NO, JUMP
F4E0 B4 FF          MOV AH,0FFH ; YES, SET ALL c0 BITS ON
F4E2 F6 C3 02       TEST BL,2 ; c1 COLOR BIT ON?
F4E5 74 02          JZ R18 ; NO, JUMP
F4E7 B0 FF          MOV AL,0FFH ; YES, SET ALL c1 BITS ON
F4E9 8B D8          MOV BX,AX ; COLOR MASK IN BX
F4EB R18:           MOV
F4EB R19:           PUSH DI ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
F4EC 56             PUSH SI ; SAVE CODE POINT POINTER
F4ED B6 02          MOV DH,2 ; SET LOOP COUNTER
F4EF EB F518 R      CALL R21 ; DO FIRST DOT ROW
F4F2 81 C7 2000     ADD DI,2000H ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F4F6 EB F518 R      CALL R21 ; DO NEXT DOT ROW
F4F9 81 C7 2000     ADD DI,2000H ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F4FD EB F518 R      CALL R21 ; DO NEXT DOT ROW
F500 81 C7 2000     ADD DI,2000H ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F504 EB F518 R      CALL R21 ; DO NEXT DOT ROW
F507 81 EF 5F60     SUB DI,6000H-160 ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER TO NEXT ROW
F50B FE CE          DEC DH
F50D 75 E0          JNZ R20 ; KEEP GOING
F50F 5E             POP SI ; RECOVER CODE POINT POINTER
F511 5F             POP DI ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F513 47             INC DI ; POINT TO NEXT CHARACTER
F515 E2 D6          LOOP R19 ; MORE TO WRITE
F515 E9 0F70 R      JMP VIDEO_RETURN

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F518
F518 AC
F519 8A E0
F51B 23 C3
F51D F6 C2 80
F520 74 07
F522 26: 32 25
F525 26: 32 45 01
F529 26: 88 25
F52C 26: 88 45 01
F530 C3
F531
F531

R21 PROC NEAR
L005B
MOV AH,AL
AND AX,BX
TEST DL,80H
JZ R22
XOR AH,ES:[DI]
XOR AL,ES:[DI+1]
R22: MOV ES:[DI],AH
MOV ES:[DI+1],AL
RET
R21 ENDP
GRAPHICS_WRITE ENDP
;-----
; GRAPHICS_READ
;-----
GRAPHICS_READ PROC NEAR
CALL R59
MOV SI,AX
SUB SP,8
MOV BP,SP
;----- DETERMINE GRAPHICS MODES
PUSH ES
MOV DH,4
CMP CRT_MODE,6
JZ R23
CMP CRT_MODE,4
JZ R28
CMP CRT_MODE,5
JZ R29
CMP CRT_MODE,0AH
JZ R28
JMP SHORT R25
;----- HIGH RESOLUTION READ
;----- GET VALUES FROM REGEN BUFFER AND CONVERT TO CODE POINT
R23: POP DS
R24: MOV AL,[SI]
MOV [BP],AL
INC BP
MOV AL,[SI+2000H]
MOV [BP],AL
INC BP
ADD SI,80
DEC DH
JNZ R24
JMP SHORT R31
;----- LOW RESOLUTION READ
R25: POP DS
SAL SI,1
SAL SI,1
R26: CALL R55
ADD SI,2000H
CALL R55
PUSH DS
CALL DD5
CMP CRT_MODE,9
POP DS
JNE R27
ADD SI,2000H
CALL R55
ADD SI,2000H
CALL R55
SUB SI,4000H-80
DEC DH
R27: SUB SI,2000H-80
DEC DH
JNZ R26
JMP SHORT R31
;----- MEDIUM RESOLUTION READ
R28: POP DS
SAL SI,1
R29: CALL R50
ADD SI,2000H
CALL R50
PUSH DS
CALL DD5
CMP CRT_MODE,0AH
POP DS
JNE R30
ADD SI,2000H
CALL R50
ADD SI,2000H
CALL R50
SUB SI,4000H-80
DEC DH
R30: SUB SI,2000H-80
DEC DH
JNZ R29

```

; GET CODE POINT
 ; COPY INTO AH
 ; SET COLOR
 ; XOR FUNCTION?
 ; NO, JUMP
 ; EXCLUSIVE OR WITH CURRENT DATA
 ; STORE IN REGEN BUFFER
 ; CONVERTED TO OFFSET IN REGEN
 ; SAVE IN SI
 ; ALLOCATE SPACE TO SAVE THE READ
 ; CODE POINT
 ; POINTER TO SAVE AREA
 ; NUMBER OF PASSES
 ; HIGH RESOLUTION
 ; MEDIUM RESOLUTION
 ; MEDIUM RESOLUTION
 ; MEDIUM RESOLUTION
 ; LOW RESOLUTION
 ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
 ; GET FIRST BYTE
 ; SAVE IN STORAGE AREA
 ; NEXT LOCATION
 ; GET LOWER REGION BYTE
 ; ADJUST AND STORE
 ; POINTER INTO REGEN
 ; LOOP CONTROL
 ; DO IT SOME MORE
 ; GO MATCH THE SAVED CODE POINTS
 ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
 ; OFFSET*4 SINCE 4 BYTES/CHAR
 ; GET 4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
 ; SINGLE SAVE
 ; GOTO LOWER REGION
 ; GET 4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
 ; SINGLE SAVE
 ; SAVE DS
 ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
 ; DO WE HAVE A 32K REGEN AREA?
 ; NO, JUMP
 ; GOTO LOWER REGION
 ; GET 4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
 ; SINGLE SAVE
 ; GOTO LOWER REGION
 ; GET 4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
 ; SINGLE SAVE
 ; ADJUST POINTER
 ; ADJUST POINTER BACK TO UPPER
 ; DO IT SOME MORE
 ; GO MATCH THE SAVED CODE POINTS
 ; MED_RES_READ
 ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
 ; OFFSET*2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
 ; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
 ; SINGLE SAVE
 ; GO TO LOWER REGION
 ; GET THIS PAIR INTO SAVE
 ; SAVE DS
 ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
 ; DO WE HAVE A 32K REGEN AREA?
 ; NO, JUMP
 ; GOTO LOWER REGION
 ; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
 ; SINGLE SAVE
 ; GOTO LOWER REGION
 ; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
 ; SINGLE SAVE
 ; ADJUST POINTER
 ; ADJUST POINTER BACK INTO UPPER
 ; KEEP GOING UNTIL ALL 8 DONE

```

F5E2      33 C0      ;----- SAVE AREA HAS CHARACTER IN IT, MATCH IT
F5E2      33 C0      R31:      XOR      AX,AX      ; FIND_CHAR
F5E4      8E D8      MOV      DS,AX      ;
F5E4      8E D8      MOV      DS,ABS0      ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO VECTOR
F5E6      C4 3E 0110 R      LES      DI,CSET_PTR      ; GET POINTER TO FIRST HALF
F5E6      83 ED 0B      SUB      BP,8      ; ADJUST POINTER TO BEGINNING OF
F5E6      83 ED 0B      ; SAVE AREA
F5ED      8B F5      MOV      SI,BP
F5EF      FC      CLD      ; ENSURE DIRECTION
F5F0      32 C0      XOR      AL,AL      ; CURRENT CODE POINT BEING MATCHED
F5F2      16      PUSH     SS      ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO STACK
F5F3      1F      POP      DS      ; FOR THE STRING COMPARE
F5F4      BA 0080      MOV      DX,128      ; NUMBER TO TEST AGAINST
F5F7      56      R33:     PUSH     SI      ; SAVE AREA POINTER
F5F8      57      PUSH     DI      ; SAVE CODE POINTER
F5F9      B9 000B      MOV      CX,8      ; NUMBER OF BYTES TO MATCH
F5FC      F3/ A6      REPE    CMPSB      ; COMPARE THE 8 BYTES
F5FE      5F      POP      DI      ; RECOVER THE POINTERS
F5FF      5E      POP      SI
F600      74 1E      JZ       R34      ; IF ZERO FLAG SET, THEN MATCH
F602      FE C0      INC      AL      ; OCCURRED
F604      83 C7 0B      ADD      DI,8      ; NO MATCH, MOVE ON TO NEXT
F607      4A      DEC      DX      ; NEXT CODE POINT
F608      75 ED      JNZ      R33      ; LOOP CONTROL
F608      75 ED      ; DO ALL OF THEM
F60A      0A C0      OR       AL,AL      ; CHAR NOT MATCHED, MIGHT BE IN SECOND HALF
F60C      74 12      JE       R34      ; AL<> 0 IF ONLY 1ST HALF SCANNED
F60E      2B C0      SUB      AX,AX      ; IF = 0, THEN ALL HAS BEEN SCANNED
F610      8E D8      MOV      DS,AX      ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO VECTOR
F612      C4 3E 007C R      LES      DI,EXT_PTR      ; GET POINTER
F616      8C C0      MOV      AX,ES      ; SEE IF THE POINTER REALLY EXISTS
F618      0B C7      OR       AX,DI      ; IF ALL 0, THEN DOESN'T EXIST
F61A      74 04      JZ       R34      ; NO SENSE LOOKING
F61C      80 B0      MOV      AL,128      ; ORIGIN FOR SECOND HALF
F61E      EB D2      JMP      R32      ; GO BACK AND TRY FOR IT
F620      83 C4 0B      ;----- CHARACTER IS FOUND ( AL=0 IF NOT FOUND )
F620      83 C4 0B      R34:     ADD      SP,8      ; READJUST THE STACK, THROW AWAY
F623      E9 0F70 R      JMP      VIDEO_RETURN      ; WORK AREA
F626      GRAPHICS_READ      ENDP      ; ALL DONE
F626      AC      R35:     PROC     NEAR
F628      AC      LODSB      ; GET CODE POINT
F62E      EB F67E R      CALL     R43      ; DOUBLE UP ALL THE BITS
F62A      23 C3      AND      AX,BX      ; CONVERT THEM TO FOREGROUND COLOR
F62C      F6 C2 80      TEST     DL,80H      ; ( 0 BACK )
F62F      74 07      JZ       R37      ; IS THIS XOR FUNCTION?
F631      26: 32 25      XOR      AH,ES:[DI]      ; NO, STORE IT IN AS IT IS
F634      26: 32 45 01      XOR      AL,ES:[DI+1]      ; DO FUNCTION WITH HALF
F638      26: 88 25 01      MOV      ES:[DI],AH      ; AND WITH OTHER HALF
F63B      26: 88 45 01      MOV      ES:[DI+1],AL      ; STORE FIRST BYTE
F63F      C3      RET
F640      R35      ENDP
F640      EB F6A0 R      R38:     PROC     NEAR
F643      EB E5      CALL     R45      ; QUAD UP THE LOW NIBBLE
F645      R38      JMP      R36
F645      R38      ENDP
F645      C3      ;-----
F645      C3      ; EXPAND 1 DOT ROW OF A CHAR INTO 4 BYTES IN THE REGEN BUFFER
F645      AC      R39:     PROC     NEAR
F646      50      LODSB      ; GET CODE POINT
F647      51      PUSH     AX      ; SAVE
F648      B1 04      MOV      CX,4      ;
F64A      D2 E8      SHR      AL,CL      ; MOV HIGH NIBBLE TO LOW
F64C      59      POP      CX
F64D      EB F640 R      CALL     R38      ; EXPAND TO 2 BYTES & PUT IN REGEN
F650      58      POP      AX      ; RECOVER CODE POINT
F651      47      INC      DI      ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F652      47      INC      DI
F653      EB F640 R      CALL     R38      ; EXPAND LOW NIBBLE & PUT IN REGEN
F656      4F      DEC      DI      ; RESTORE REGEN POINTER
F657      4F      DEC      DI
F658      C3      RET
F659      R39      ENDP
F659      C3      ;-----
F659      C3      ; EXPAND_MED_COLOR
F659      C3      ; THIS ROUTINE EXPANDS THE LOW 2 BITS IN BL TO
F659      C3      ; FILL THE ENTIRE BX REGISTER
F659      C3      ; ENTRY --
F659      C3      ; BL = COLOR TO BE USED ( LOW 2 BITS )
F659      C3      ; EXIT --
F659      C3      ; BX = COLOR TO BE USED ( 8 REPLICATIONS OF THE 2 COLOR BITS )
F659      C3      ;-----

```

```

F659
F659 80 E3 03
F65C 8A C3
F65E 51
F65F 89 0003
F662 D0 E0
F664 D0 E0
F666 0A D8
F668 E2 F8
F66A 8A F8
F66C 59
F66D C3
F66E

R40 PROC NEAR
AND BL,3 ; ISOLATE THE COLOR BITS
MOV AL,BL ; COPY TO AL
PUSH CX ; SAVE REGISTER
MOV CX,3 ; NUMBER OF TIMES TO DO THIS
R41: SAL AL,1 ; LEFT SHIFT BY 2
SAL AL,1 ; ANOTHER COLOR VERSION INTO BL
OR BH,AL ; FILL ALL OF BL
LOOP R41 ; FILL UPPER PORTION
MOV BH,BL ; REGISTER BACK
POP CX ; ALL DONE
RET
R40 ENDP

;-----
; EXPAND_LOW_COLOR
; THIS ROUTINE EXPANDS THE LOW 4 BITS IN BL TO
; FILL THE ENTIRE BX REGISTER
; ENTRY --
; BL = COLOR TO BE USED ( LOW 4 BITS )
; EXIT --
; BX = COLOR TO BE USED ( 4 REPLICATIONS OF THE 4 COLOR BITS )
;-----
R42 PROC NEAR
PUSH CX
AND BL,0FH ; ISOLATE THE COLOR BITS
MOV BH,BL ; COPY TO BH
MOV CL,4 ; MOVE TO HIGH NIBBLE
SHL BH,CL ; MAKE BYTE FROM HIGH AND LOW
OR BH,BL ; NIBBLES
MOV BL,BH
POP CX
RET
R42 ENDP

;-----
; EXPAND_BYTE
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE BYTE IN AL AND DOUBLES ALL
; OF THE BITS, TURNING THE 8 BITS INTO 16 BITS.
; THE RESULT IS LEFT IN AX
;-----
R43 PROC NEAR
PUSH DX ; SAVE REGISTERS
PUSH CX
PUSH BX
SUB DX,DX ; RESULT REGISTER
MOV CX,1 ; MASK REGISTER
MOV BX,AX ; BASE INTO TEMP
R44: AND BX,CX ; USE MASK TO EXTRACT A BIT
OR DX,BX ; PUT INTO RESULT REGISTER
SHL AX,1 ; SHIFT BASE AND MASK BY 1
SHL CX,1 ; BASE TO TEMP
MOV BX,AX ; EXTRACT THE SAME BIT
AND BX,CX ; PUT INTO RESULT
OR DX,BX ; SHIFT ONLY MASK NOW, MOVING TO
SHL CX,1 ; NEXT BASE
JNC R44 ; USE MASK BIT COMING OUT TO
; TERMINATE
MOV AX,DX ; RESULT TO PARM REGISTER
POP BX
POP CX ; RECOVER REGISTERS
POP DX ; ALL DONE
RET
R43 ENDP

;-----
; EXPAND_NIBBLE
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE LOW NIBBLE IN AL AND QUADS ALL
; OF THE BITS, TURNING THE 4 BITS INTO 16 BITS.
; THE RESULT IS LEFT IN AX
;-----
R45 PROC NEAR
PUSH DX ; SAVE REGISTERS
XOR DX,DX ; RESULT REGISTER
TEST AL,8
JZ R46
OR DH,0F0H
R46: TEST AL,4
JZ R47
OR DH,0FH
R47: TEST AL,2
JZ R48
OR DL,0F0H
R48: TEST AL,1
JZ R49
OR DL,0FH
R49: MOV AX,DX ; RESULT TO PARM REGISTER
POP AX ; RECOVER REGISTERS
POP DX ; ALL DONE
RET
R45 ENDP

```

```

;-----
; MED_READ_BYTE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE 2 BYTES FROM THE REGEN BUFFER,
; COMPARE AGAINST THE CURRENT FOREGROUND COLOR, AND PLACE
; THE CORRESPONDING ON/OFF BIT PATTERN INTO THE CURRENT
; POSITION IN THE SAVE AREA
; ENTRY --
; SI,DS = POINTER TO REGEN AREA OF INTEREST
; BX = EXPANDED FOREGROUND COLOR
; BP = POINTER TO SAVE AREA
; EXIT --
; BP IS INCREMENT AFTER SAVE
;-----
F6C3          R50  PROC    NEAR
F6C3  8A 24      MOV     AH,[SI]      ; GET FIRST BYTE
F6C5  8A 44 01    MOV     AL,[SI+1]    ; GET SECOND BYTE
F6C8  1E          PUSH    DS          ; SAVE DS
F6C9  E8 1388 R   CALL    DDS          ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F6CC  80 3E 0049 R 0A CMP     CRT_MODE,0AH      ; IN 640X200 4 COLOR MODE?
F6D1  1F          POP     DS          ; RESTORE REGEN SEG
F6D2  75 11       JNE     R52          ; NO, JUMP
; IN 640X200 4 COLOR MODE, ALL THE c0 BITS ARE IN ONE BYTE, AND ALL
; THE c1 BITS ARE IN THE NEXT BYTE. HERE WE CHANGE THEM BACK TO
; NORMAL c1c0 ADJACENT PAIRS.
F6D4  53          PUSH    BX          ; SAVE REG
F6D5  89 0008     MOV     CX,8          ; SET LOOP COUNTER
F6D8  D0 FC       SAR     AH,1          ; C0 BIT INTO CARRY
F6DA  D1 DB       RCR     BX,1          ; AND INTO BX
F6DC  D0 F8       SAR     AL,1          ; c1 BIT INTO CARRY
F6DE  D1 DB       RCR     BX,1          ; AND INTO BX
F6E0  E2 F6       LOOP    R51          ; REPEAT
F6E2  8B C3       MOV     AX,BX          ; RESULT INTO AX
F6E4  58          POP     BX          ; RESTORE BX
F6E5  89 C000     MOV     CX,0C000H    ; 2 BIT MASK TO TEST THE ENTRIES
F6E8  32 D2       XOR     DL,DL          ; RESULT REGISTER
F6EA  85 C1       TEST    AX,CX          ; IS THIS SECTION BACKGROUND?
F6EC  74 01       JZ      R54          ; IF ZERO, IT IS BACKGROUND
F6EE  F9          STC                ; WASN'T, SO SET CARRY
F6EF  D0 D2       RCL     DL,1          ; MOVE THAT BIT INTO THE RESULT
F6F1  D1 E9       SHR     CX,1          ;
F6F3  D1 E9       SHR     CX,1          ; MOVE THE MASK TO THE RIGHT BY 2
; BITS
F6F5  73 F3       JNC     R53          ; DO IT AGAIN IF MASK DIDN'T FALL
; OUT
F6F7  8B 56 00     MOV     [BP],DL      ; STORE RESULT IN SAVE AREA
F6FA  45          INC     BP            ; ADJUST POINTER
F6FB  C3          RET                ; ALL DONE
F6FC          R50  ENDP
;-----
; LOW_READ_BYTE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE 4 BYTES FROM THE REGEN BUFFER,
; COMPARE FOR BACKGROUND COLOR, AND PLACE
; THE CORRESPONDING ON/OFF BIT PATTERN INTO THE CURRENT
; POSITION IN THE SAVE AREA
; ENTRY --
; SI,DS = POINTER TO REGEN AREA OF INTEREST
; BP = POINTER TO SAVE AREA
; EXIT --
; BP IS INCREMENT AFTER SAVE
;-----
F6FC          R55  PROC    NEAR
F6FC  8A 24      MOV     AH,[SI]      ; GET FIRST 2 BYTES
F6FE  8A 44 01    MOV     AL,[SI+1]    ;
F701  32 D2       XOR     DL,DL          ;
F703  E8 F714 R   CALL    R56          ; BUILD HIGH NIBBLE
F706  8A 64 02    MOV     AH,[SI+2]    ; GET SECOND 2 BYTES
F709  8A 44 03    MOV     AL,[SI+3]    ;
F70C  E8 F714 R   CALL    R56          ; BUILD LOW NIBBLE
F70F  8B 56 00     MOV     [BP],DL      ; STORE RESULT IN SAVE AREA
F712  45          INC     BP            ; ADJUST POINTER
F713  C3          RET                ;
F714          R55  ENDP
F714          R56  PROC    NEAR
F714  89 F000     MOV     CX,0F000H    ; 4 BIT MASK TO TEST THE ENTRIES
F717  85 C1       TEST    AX,CX          ; IS THIS SECTION BACKGROUND?
F719  74 01       JZ      R58          ; IF ZERO, IT IS BACKGROUND
F71B  F9          STC                ; WASN'T, SO SET CARRY
F71C  D0 D2       RCL     DL,1          ; MOVE THAT BIT INTO RESULT
F71E  D1 E9       SHR     CX,1          ; MOVE MASK RIGH 4 BITS
F720  D1 E9       SHR     CX,1          ;
F722  D1 E9       SHR     CX,1          ;
F724  D1 E9       SHR     CX,1          ;
F726  73 EF       JNC     R57          ; DO IT AGAIN IF MASK DID'T FALL OUT
F728  C3          RET                ;
F729          R56  ENDP

```

```

F729
F72B A1 0050 R
F72C
F72C 53
F72D 9B D8
F72F 8A C4
F731 F6 26 004A R
F735 80 3E 0049 R 09
F73A 73 02
F73C D1 E0
F73E D1 E0
F740 2A FF
F742 03 C3
F744 5B
F745 C3
F746

```

```

;-----
V4_POSITION
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE CURSOR POSITION CONTAINED IN
; THE MEMORY LOCATION, AND CONVERTS IT INTO AN OFFSET
; INTO THE REGEN BUFFER, ASSUMING ONE BYTE/CHAR
; FOR MEDIUM RESOLUTION GRAPHICS, THE NUMBER MUST
; BE DOUBLED.
; ENTRY -- NO REGISTERS, MEMORY LOCATION CURSOR_POSN IS USED
; EXIT--
; AX CONTAINS OFFSET INTO REGEN BUFFER
;-----
R59 PROC NEAR
MOV AX,CURSOR_POSN ; GET CURRENT CURSOR
GRAPH_POSN LABEL NEAR
PUSH BX ; SAVE REGISTER
MOV BX,AX ; SAVE A COPY OF CURRENT CURSOR
MOV AL,AH ; GET ROWS TO AL
MUL BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; MULTIPLY BY BYTES/COLUMN
CMP CRT_MODE,9 ; MODE USING 32K REGEN?
JNC R60 ; YES, JUMP
SHL AX,1 ; MULTIPLY * 4 SINCE 4 ROWS/BYTE
R60: SUB BH,BH ; ISOLATE COLUMN VALUE
ADD AX,BX ; DETERMINE OFFSET
POP BX ; RECOVER POINTER
RET ; ALL DONE
R59 ENDP

```

```

F746
F746 03 03 05 05 03 03
03 00 02 03 04
F751

```

```

;-----
LIGHT PEN
; THIS ROUTINE TESTS THE LIGHT PEN SWITCH AND THE LIGHT
; PEN TRIGGER. IF BOTH ARE SET, THE LOCATION OF THE LIGHT
; PEN IS DETERMINED. OTHERWISE, A RETURN WITH NO INFORMATION
; IS MADE.
; ON EXIT:
; (AH) = 0 IF NO LIGHT PEN INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE
; BX,CX,DX ARE DESTROYED
; (AH) = 1 IF LIGHT PEN IS AVAILABLE
; (DH,DL) = ROW, COLUMN OF CURRENT LIGHT PEN POSITION
; (CH) = RASTER POSITION
; (BX) = BEST GUESS AT PIXEL HORIZONTAL POSITION
;-----

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```

F751
F751 32 E4
F753 8A 03DA
F756 EC
F757 AB 04
F759 74 03
F75B E9 F803 R
F75E AB 02
F760 75 03
F762 E9 F80D R
F765 B4 10
F767 8B 16 0063 R
F768 BA C4
F76D EE
F76E 42
F76F EC
F770 8A E8
F772 4A
F773 FE C4
F775 8A C4
F777 EE
F778 42
F779 EC
F77A 8A E5
F77C 8A 1E 0049 R
F780 2A FF
F782 2E 8A 9F F746 R
F787 2B C3
F789 3D 0FA0
F78C 72 02
F78E 33 C0
F790 8B 1E 004E R
F794 D1 E8
F796 2B C3
F798 79 02
F79A 2B C0
F79C
F79C B1 03
F79E 80 3E 0049 R 04
F7A3 72 4A
F7A5 B2 28
F7A7 80 3E 0049 R 09
F7AC 72 02
F7AE B2 50
F7B0 F6 F2

```

```

;-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
;----- SUBTRACT_TABLE
V1 LABEL BYTE
DB 3,3,5,5,3,3,3,0,2,3,4 ;
;-----
READ_LPEN PROC NEAR
;----- WAIT FOR LIGHT PEN TO BE DEPRESSED
XOR AH,AH ; SET NO LIGHT PEN RETURN CODE
MOV DX,VGA_CTL ; GET ADDRESS OF VGA CONTROL REG
IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS REGISTER
TEST AL,4 ; TEST LIGHT PEN SWITCH
JZ V7B ; NOT SET, RETURN
;----- NOW TEST FOR LIGHT PEN TRIGGER
V7B: TEST AL,2 ; TEST LIGHT PEN TRIGGER
JNZ V7A ; RETURN WITHOUT RESETTING TRIGGER
JMP V7
;----- TRIGGER HAS BEEN SET, READ THE VALUE IN
V7A: MOV AH,16 ; LIGHT PEN REGISTERS ON 6B45
;----- INPUT REGS POINTED TO BY AH, AND CONVERT TO ROW COLUMN IN DX
MOV DX,ADDR_6B45 ; ADDRESS REGISTER FOR 6B45
MOV AL,AH ; REGISTER TO READ
OUT DX,AL ; SET IT UP
INC DX ; DATA REGISTER
IN AL,DX ; GET THE VALUE
MOV CH,AL ; SAVE IN CX
DEC DX ; ADDRESS REGISTER
INC AH
MOV AL,AH ; SECOND DATA REGISTER
OUT DX,AL
INC DX
IN AL,DX ; POINT TO DATA REGISTER
MOV AH,CH ; GET SECOND DATA VALUE
; AX HAS INPUT VALUE
;----- AX HAS THE VALUE READ IN FROM THE 6B45
MOV BL,CRT_MODE
SUB BH,BH ; MODE VALUE TO BX
MOV BL,CS:V1[BX] ; DETERMINE AMOUNT TO SUBTRACT
SUB AX,BX ; TAKE IT AWAY
CMP AX,4000 ; IN TOP OR BOTTOM BORDER?
JB V15 ; NO, OKAY
XOR AX,AX ; YES, SET TO ZERO
V15: MOV BX,CRT_START
SHR BX,1
SUB AX,BX ; CONVERT TO CORRECT PAGE ORIGIN
JNS V2 ; IF POSITIVE, DETERMINE MODE
SUB AX,AX ; <0 PLAYS AS 0
;----- DETERMINE MODE OF OPERATION
V2: ; DETERMINE_MODE
MOV CL,3 ; SET *8 SHIFT COUNT
CMP CRT_MODE,4 ; DETERMINE IF GRAPHICS OR ALPHA
JB V4 ; ALPHA_PEN
;----- GRAPHICS MODE
MOV DL,40 ; DIVISOR FOR GRAPHICS
CMP CRT_MODE,9 ; USING 32K REGEN?
JB V20 ; NO, JUMP
MOV DL,80 ; YES, SET RIGHT DIVISOR
V20: DIV DL ; DETERMINE ROW(AL) AND COLUMN(AH)
; AL RANGE 0-99, AH RANGE 0-39

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;----- DETERMINE GRAPHIC ROW POSITION
F7B2 8A E8      MOV     CH,AL      ; SAVE ROW VALUE IN CH
F7B4 02 ED      ADD     CH,CH      ; *2 FOR EVEN/ODD FIELD
F7B6 80 3E 0049 R 09    CMP     CRT_MODE,9      ; USING 32K REGEN?
F7B8 72 06      JB      V21        ; NO, JUMP
F7BD 00 EC      SHR     AH,1        ; ADJUST ROW & COLUMN
F7BF 00 E0      SHL     AL,1
F7C1 02 ED      ADD     CH,CH      ; *4 FOR 4 SCAN LINES
F7C3 8A DC      MOV     BL,AH      ; COLUMN VALUE TO BX
F7C5 2A FF      SUB     BH,BH      ; MULTIPLY BY 8 FOR MEDIUM RES
F7C7 80 3E 0049 R 06    CMP     CRT_MODE,6      ; DETERMINE MEDIUM OR HIGH RES
F7CC 72 15      JB      V3         ; MODE 4 OR 5
F7CE 77 06      JA      V23        ; MODE 8, 9, OR A
F7D0 81 04      MOV     CL,4        ; SHIFT VALUE FOR HIGH RES
F7D2 00 E4      SAL     AH,1        ; COLUMN VALUE TIMES 2 FOR HIGH RES
F7D4 EB 00      JMP     SHORT V3
F7D6 80 3E 0049 R 09    CMP     CRT_MODE,9      ; CHECK MODE
F7D8 77 F3      JA      V22        ; MODE A
F7DA 74 04      JE      V3         ; MODE 9
F7DF 81 02      MOV     CL,2        ; MODE 8 SHIFT VALUE
F7E1 00 EC      SHR     AH,1
F7E3          V3:          ; NOT_HIGH_RES
F7E3 03 E3      SHL     BX,CL        ; MULTIPLY *16 FOR HIGH RES
;----- DETERMINE ALPHA CHAR POSITION
F7E5 8A D4      MOV     DL,AH      ; COLUMN VALUE FOR RETURN
F7E7 8A F0      MOV     DH,AL      ; ROW VALUE
F7E9 00 EE      SHR     DH,1        ; DIVIDE BY 4
F7EB 00 EE      SHR     DH,1        ; FOR VALUE IN 0-24 RANGE
F7ED EB 12      JMP     SHORT V5     ; LIGHT_PEN_RETURN_SET
;----- ALPHA MODE ON LIGHT PEN
F7EF          V4:          ; ALPHA_PEN
F7EF F6 36 004A R      DIV     BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; DETERMINE ROW,COLUMN VALUE
F7F3 8A F0      MOV     DH,AL      ; ROWS TO DH
F7F5 8A D4      MOV     DL,AH      ; COLS TO DL
F7F7 02 E0      SAL     AL,CL      ; MULTIPLY ROWS * 8
F7F9 8A EB      MOV     CH,AL      ; GET RASTER VALUE TO RETURN REG
F7FB 8A DC      MOV     BL,AH      ; COLUMN VALUE
F7FD 32 FF      XOR     BH,BH      ; TO BX
F7FF 03 E3      SAL     BX,CL
F801          V5:          ; LIGHT_PEN_RETURN_SET
F801 84 01      MOV     AH,1        ; INDICATE EVERYTHING SET
F803          V6:          ; LIGHT_PEN_RETURN
F803 52         PUSH     DX          ; SAVE RETURN VALUE (IN CASE)
F804 8B 16 0063 R      MOV     DX,ADDR_6845      ; GET BASE ADDRESS
F808 83 C2 07         ADD     DX,7          ; POINT TO RESET PARM
F808 EE         OUT     DX,AL          ; ADDRESS, NOT DATA, IS IMPORTANT
F80C 5A         POP     DX          ; RECOVER VALUE
F80D          V7:          ; RETURN_NO_RESET
F80D 5F         POP     DI
F80E 5E         POP     SI
F80F 1F         POP     DS          ; DISCARD SAVED BX,CX,DX
F810 1F         POP     DS
F811 1F         POP     DS
F812 1F         POP     DS
F813 07         POP     ES
F814 CF         IRET
F815          READ_LPEN      ENDP
;-----
; TEMPORARY INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE
; 1. THIS ROUTINE IS ALSO LEFT IN PLACE AFTER THE
; POWER ON DIAGNOSTICS TO SERVICE UNUSED
; INTERRUPT VECTORS. LOCATION 'INTR_FLAG' WILL
; CONTAIN EITHER: 1. LEVEL OF HARDWARE INT. THAT
; CAUSED CODE TO BE EXEC.
; 2. 'FF' FOR NON-HARDWARE INTERRUPTS THAT WERE
; EXECUTED ACCIDENTALLY.
;-----
F815          D11      PROC      NEAR
F815 1E         ASSUME     DS:DATA
F816 50         PUSH     DS
F817 E8 13BB R      CALL     DDS
F81A 80 0B         MOV     AL,0BH      ; READ IN-SERVICE REG
F81C E6 20         OUT     INTA00,AL    ; (FIND OUT WHAT LEVEL BEING
F81E 90         NOP                     ; SERVICED)
F81F E4 20         IN      AL,INTA00    ; GET LEVEL
F821 8A E0         MOV     AH,AL      ; SAVE IT
F823 0A C4         OR      AL,AH      ; 00? (NO HARDWARE ISR ACTIVE)
F825 75 04         JNZ     HW_INT
F827 B4 FF         MOV     AH,OFFH
F829 EB 0A         JMP     SHORT SET_INTR_FLAG ; SET FLAG TO FF IF NON-HDWARE
F82B E4 21         HW_INT:  AL,INTA01    ; GET MASK VALUE
F82D 0A C4         OR      AL,AH      ; MASK OFF LVL BEING SERVICED
F82F E6 21         OUT     INTA01,AL
F831 80 20         MOV     AL,E0I
F833 E6 20         OUT     INTA00,AL
F835          SET_INTR_FLAG:
F835 8B 26 0084 R      MOV     INTR_FLAG,AH ; SET FLAG
F839 58         POP     AX          ; RESTORE REG AX CONTENTS
F83A 1F         POP     DS
F83B FB         STI                     ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
F83C          DUMMY_RETURN:
F83C CF         IRET                     ; NEED IRET FOR VECTOR TABLE
F83D          D11      ENDP

```



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;--- INT 12 -----
; MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE
; INPUT
; NO REGISTERS
; THE MEMORY_SIZE VARIABLE IS SET DURING POWER ON DIAGNOSTICS
; OUTPUT
; (AX) = NUMBER OF CONTIGUOUS 1K BLOCKS OF MEMORY
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
; ORG OFB41H
; MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE PROC FAR
; STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
; PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT
; MOV AX,DATA ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
; MOV DS,AX
; MOV AX,MEMORY_SIZE ; GET VALUE
; POP DS ; RECOVER SEGMENT
; IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER
; MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE ENDP
;--- INT 11 -----
; EQUIPMENT_DETERMINATION
; THIS ROUTINE ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE WHAT OPTIONAL
; DEVICES ARE ATTACHED TO THE SYSTEM.
; INPUT
; NO REGISTERS
; THE EQUIP_FLAG VARIABLE IS SET DURING THE POWER ON
; DIAGNOSTICS USING THE FOLLOWING HARDWARE ASSUMPTIONS:
; PORT 62 (0->3) = LOW ORDER BYTE OF EQUIPMENT
; PORT 3FA = INTERRUPT ID REGISTER OF 8250
; BITS 7-3 ARE ALWAYS 0
; PORT 37B = OUTPUT PORT OF PRINTER -- 8255 PORT THAT
; CAN BE READ AS WELL AS WRITTEN
; OUTPUT
; (AX) IS SET, BIT SIGNIFICANT, TO INDICATE ATTACHED I/O
; BIT 15,14 = NUMBER OF PRINTERS ATTACHED
; BIT 13 = 1 = SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED
; BIT 12 = GAME I/O ATTACHED
; BIT 11,10,9 = NUMBER OF RS232 CARDS ATTACHED
; BIT 8 0 = DMA CHIP PRESENT ON SYSTEM, 1 = NO DMA ON SYSTEM
; BIT 7,6 = NUMBER OF DISKETTE DRIVES
; 00=1, 01=2, 10=3, 11=4 ONLY IF BIT 0 = 1
; BIT 5,4 = INITIAL VIDEO MODE
; 00 - UNUSED
; 01 - 40X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
; 10 - 80X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
; 11 - 80X25 BW USING BW CARD
; BIT 3,2 = PLANAR RAM SIZE (10=48K, 11=64K)
; BIT 1 NOT USED
; BIT 0 = 1 (IPL DISKETTE INSTALLED)
; NO OTHER REGISTERS AFFECTED
;-----
; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
; ORG OFB4DH
; EQUIPMENT PROC FAR
; STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
; PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT REGISTER
; MOV AX,DATA ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
; MOV DS,AX
; MOV AX,EQUIP_FLAG ; GET THE CURRENT SETTINGS
; POP DS ; RECOVER SEGMENT
; IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER
; EQUIPMENT ENDP
;--- INT 15 -----
; CASSETTE I/O
; (AH) = 0 TURN CASSETTE MOTOR ON
; (AH) = 1 TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
; (AH) = 2 READ 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS FROM CASSETTE
; (ES,BX) = POINTER TO DATA BUFFER
; (CX) = COUNT OF BYTES TO READ
; ON EXIT
; (ES,BX) = POINTER TO LAST BYTE READ + 1
; (DX) = COUNT OF BYTES ACTUALLY READ
; (CY) = 0 IF NO ERROR OCCURRED
; = 1 IF ERROR OCCURRED
; (AH) = ERROR RETURN IF (CY)= 1
; = 01 IF CRC ERROR WAS DETECTED
; = 02 IF DATA TRANSITIONS ARE LOST
; = 04 IF NO DATA WAS FOUND
; (AH) = 3 WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE
; (ES,BX) = POINTER TO DATA BUFFER
; (CX) = COUNT OF BYTES TO WRITE
; ON EXIT
; (EX,BX) = POINTER TO LAST BYTE WRITTEN + 1
; (CX) = 0
; (AH) = ANY OTHER THAN ABOVE VALUES CAUSES (CY)= 1
; AND (AH)= 80 TO BE RETURNED (INVALID COMMAND).
;-----
; ASSUME DS:DATA, ES:NOTHING, SS:NOTHING, CS:CODE
; ORG OFB59H
; CASSETTE_I0 PROC FAR
; STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
; PUSH DS ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO DATA
; CALL DD0
; AND BIOS_BREAK, 7FH ; MAKE SURE BREAK FLAG IS OFF
; CALL W1 ; CASSETTE_I0_COUNT
; POP DS
; RET 2 ; INTERRUPT RETURN
; CASSETTE_I0 ENDP
; W1 PROC NEAR

```

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-----
PURPOSE:
TO CALL APPROPRIATE ROUTINE DEPENDING ON REG AH
AH ROUTINE
-----
0 MOTOR_ON
1 MOTOR_OFF
2 READ CASSETTE_BLOCK
3 WRITE CASSETTE_BLOCK
-----
F86A 0A E4 OR AH,AH ; TURN ON MOTOR?
F86C 74 13 JZ MOTOR_ON ; YES, DO IT
F86E FE CC DEC AH ; TURN OFF MOTOR?
F870 74 18 JZ MOTOR_OFF ; YES, DO IT
F872 FE CC DEC AH ; READ CASSETTE_BLOCK?
F874 74 1A JZ READ_BLOCK ; YES, DO IT
F876 FE CC DEC AH ; WRITE CASSETTE_BLOCK?
F878 75 03 JNZ W2 ; NOT_DEFINED
F87A E9 F997 R JMP WRITE_BLOCK ; YES, DO IT
F87D W2: MOV AH,080H ; COMMAND NOT_DEFINED
F87D B4 80 STC ; ERROR, UNDEFINED OPERATION
F87F F9 RET ; ERROR FLAG
F880 C3 RET
F881 W1 ENDP
F881 MOTOR_ON PROC NEAR
-----
PURPOSE:
TO TURN ON CASSETTE MOTOR
-----
F881 E4 61 IN AL,PORT_B ; READ CASSETTE OUTPUT
F883 24 F7 AND AL,NOT_08H ; CLEAR BIT TO TURN ON MOTOR
F885 E6 61 OUT PORT_B,AL ; WRITE IT OUT
F887 2A E4 SUB AH,AH ; CLEAR AH
F889 C3 RET
F88A MOTOR_ON ENDP
F88A MOTOR_OFF PROC NEAR
-----
PURPOSE:
TO TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
-----
F88A E4 61 IN AL,PORT_B ; READ CASSETTE OUTPUT
F88C 0C 08 OR AL,08H ; SET BIT TO TURN OFF
F88E EB F5 JMP W3 ; WRITE IT, CLEAR ERROR, RETURN
F890 MOTOR_OFF ENDP
F890 READ_BLOCK PROC NEAR
-----
PURPOSE:
TO READ 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS FROM CASSETTE
-----
ON ENTRY:
ES IS SEGMENT FOR MEMORY BUFFER (FOR COMPACT CODE)
BX POINTS TO START OF MEMORY BUFFER
CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO READ
ON EXIT:
BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE PUT IN MEM
CX CONTAINS DECREMENTED BYTE COUNT
DX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES ACTUALLY READ
-----
CARRY FLAG IS CLEAR IF NO ERROR DETECTED
CARRY FLAG IS SET IF CRC ERROR DETECTED
-----
F890 53 PUSH BX ; SAVE BX
F891 51 PUSH CX ; SAVE CX
F892 56 PUSH SI ; SAVE SI
F893 8E 0007 MOV SI,7 ; SET UP RETRY COUNT FOR LEADER
F896 E8 FA50 R CALL BEGIN_OP ; BEGIN BY STARTING MOTOR
F899 W4: IN AL,PORT_C ; SEARCH FOR LEADER
F89B E4 62 AND AL,010H ; GET INITIAL VALUE
F89B 24 10 AND AL,010H ; MASK OFF EXTRANEIOUS BITS
F89D A2 006B R MOV LAST_VAL,AL ; SAVE IN LOC LAST_VAL
F8A0 BA 3F7A MOV DX,16250 ; # OF TRANSITIONS TO LOOK FOR
F8A3 W5: WAIT_FOR_EDGE
F8A3 F6 06 0071 R 80 TEST BIOS_BREAK, 80H ; CHECK FOR BREAK KEY
F8A8 75 03 JNZ W6A ; JUMP IF NO BREAK KEY
; JUMP IF BREAK KEY HIT
F8AA 4A DEC DX ;
F8AB 75 03 JNZ W7 ; JUMP IF BEGINNING OF LEADER
F8AD E9 F92F R JMP W17 ; JUMP IF NO LEADER FOUND
F8B0 W6A: CALL READ_HALF_BIT ; IGNORE FIRST EDGE
F8B3 E3 EE JCXZ W5 ; JUMP IF NO EDGE DETECTED
F8B5 8A 037B MOV DX,037BH ; CHECK FOR HALF BITS
F8B8 B9 0200 MOV CX,200H ; MUST HAVE AT LEAST THIS MANY ONE
; SIZE PULSES BEFORE CHCKNG FOR
F8BB FA CLI ; DISABLE INTERRUPTS
F8BC W8: SEARCH-LDR
F8BC F6 06 0071 R 80 TEST BIOS_BREAK, 80H ; CHECK FOR BREAK KEY
F8C1 75 6C JNZ W17 ; JUMP IF BREAK KEY HIT
F8C3 51 PUSH CX ; SAVE REG CX
F8C4 E8 F96F R CALL READ_HALF_BIT ; GET PULSE WIDTH
F8C7 0B C9 OR CX,CX ; CHECK FOR TRANSITION
F8C9 59 POP CX ; RESTORE ONE BIT COUNTER
F8CA 74 CD JZ W4 ; JUMP IF NO TRANSITION
F8CC 3B D3 CMP DX,BX ; CHECK PULSE WIDTH
F8CE E3 04 JCXZ W9 ; IF CX=0 THEN WE CAN LOOK
; FOR SYNC BIT (0)
F8D0 73 C7 JNC W4 ; JUMP IF ZERO BIT (NOT GOOD0
; LEADER)
F8D2 E2 E8 LOOP W8 ; DEC CX AND READ ANOTHER HALF ONE
; BIT
F8D4 W9: FIND-SYNC
F8D4 72 E6 JC W8 ; JUMP IF ONE BIT (STILL LEADER)

```

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F806 E8 F96F R      ;----- A SYNCH BIT HAS BEEN FOUND.  READ SYN CHARACTER.
F809 E8 F941 R      CALL READ_HALF_BIT      ; SKIP OTHER HALF OF SYNC BIT (0)
F80C 3C 16          CALL READ_BYTE      ; READ SYNC BYTE
F80E 75 49          CMP AL, 16H      ; SYNCHRONIZATION CHARACTER
                                ; JUMP IF BAD LEADER FOUND.
                                ;----- GOOD CRC SO READ DATA BLOCK(S)
F8E0 5E            POP SI            ; RESTORE REGS
F8E1 59            POP CX
F8E2 58            POP BX

; READ 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS FROM CASSETTE
; ON ENTRY:
;     ES IS SEGMENT FOR MEMORY BUFFER (FOR COMPACT CODE)
;     BX POINTS TO START OF MEMORY BUFFER
;     CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO READ
; ON EXIT:
;     BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE PUT IN MEM
;     CX CONTAINS DECREMENTED BYTE COUNT
;     DX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES ACTUALLY READ
;-----
F8E3 51            PUSH CX          ; SAVE BYTE COUNT
F8E4                                ; COME HERE BEFORE EACH
                                ; 256 BYTE BLOCK IS READ
W10: MOV CRC_REG, 0FFFFH      ; INIT CRC REG
      MOV DX, 256             ; SET DX TO DATA BLOCK SIZE
W11: JNZ B105_BREAK, 80H      ; CHECK FOR BREAK KEY
      CALL READ_BYTE          ; JUMP IF BREAK KEY HIT
      CALL READ_BYTE          ; READ BYTE FROM CASSETTE
      JC W13                  ; CY SET INDICATES NO DATA
                                ; TRANSITIONS
F8F9 E3 05          JCXZ W12       ; IF WE'VE ALREADY REACHED
                                ; END OF MEMORY BUFFER
                                ; SKIP REST OF BLOCK
F8FB 26 88 07       MOV ES:[BX],AL ; STORE DATA BYTE AT BYTE PTR
F8FE 43             INC BX          ; INC BUFFER PTR
F8FF 49             DEC CX          ; DEC BYTE COUNTER
W12: J LOOP_UNTIL_DATA ; A BLOCK HAS BEEN READ FROM CASSETTE
      DEC DX              ; DEC BLOCK CNT
      JG W11             ; RD_BLK
      CALL READ_BYTE      ; NOW READ TWO CRC BYTES
      CALL READ_BYTE
      SUB AH,AH           ; CLEAR AH
      CMP CRC_REG, 100FH ; IS THE CRC CORRECT?
      JNE W14             ; IF NOT EQUAL CRC IS BAD
      JCXZ W15            ; IF BYTE COUNT IS ZERO
                                ; THEN WE HAVE READ ENOUGH
                                ; SO WE WILL EXIT
F915 EB CD          JMP W10        ; STILL MORE, SO READ ANOTHER BLOCK
F917                                ; MISSING-DATA
W13: MOV AH, 01H      ; NO DATA TRANSITIONS SO
                                ; SET AH=02 TO INDICATE
                                ; DATA TIMEOUT
W14: INC AH           ; BAD-CRC
                                ; EXIT EARLY ON ERROR
F919 FE C4          SET AH=01 TO INDICATE CRC ERROR
W15: POP DX           ; RD-BLK-EX
      SUB DX,CX        ; CALCULATE COUNT OF
                                ; DATA BYTES ACTUALLY READ
                                ; RETURN COUNT IN REG DX
F91E 50            PUSH AX          ; SAVE AX (RET CODE)
F91F 76 C4 90      TEST AH, 90H    ; CHECK FOR ERRORS
F922 75 13         JNZ W18         ; JUMP IF ERROR DETECTED
F924 E8 F941 R     CALL READ_BYTE  ; READ TRAILER
F927 8B 0E         JMP SHORT W18   ; SKIP TO TURN OFF MOTOR
F929                                ; BAD-LEADER
W16: DEC SI          ; CHECK RETRIES
      JZ W17          ; JUMP IF TOO MANY RETRIES
      JMP W4          ; JUMP IF NOT TOO MANY RETRIES
W17: ;----- NO DATA FROM CASSETTE ERROR.  I.E. TIMEOUT
      POP SI          ; RESTORE REGS
      POP CX          ; RESTORE REGS
      POP BX
      SUB DX,DX        ; ZERO NUMBER OF BYTES READ
      MOV AH, 04H     ; TIME OUT ERROR (NO LEADER)
      PUSH AX
W18: STI             ; MOT-OFF
      CALL MOTOR_OFF ; REENABLE INTERRUPTS
      POP AX         ; TURN OFF MOTOR
      CMP AH, 01H    ; RESTORE RETURN CODE
      CMC            ; SET CARRY IF ERROR (AH>0)
      RET           ; FINISHED
READ_BLOCK ENDP

```

```

;-----
; PURPOSE:
; TO READ A BYTE FROM CASSETTE
; ON EXIT
; REG AL CONTAINS READ DATA BYTE
;-----
F941
F941 53
F942 51
F943 B1 08
F945
F945 51
READ_BYTE PROC NEAR
    PUSH BX
    PUSH CX
    MOV CL,BH
    W19:
    PUSH CX
    ; SAVE REGS BX,CX
    ; SET BIT COUNTER FOR 8 BITS
    ; BYTE-ASM
    ; SAVE CX
;-----
; READ DATA BIT FROM CASSETTE
;-----
F946 E8 F96F R
F949 E3 20
F948 53
F94C E8 F96F R
F94F 58
F950 E3 19
F952 03 D8
F954 81 FB 06F0
F958 F5
F959 9F
F95A 59
F958 D0 05
F95D 9E
F95E E8 FA3C R
F961 FE C9
F963 75 E0
F965 8A C5
F967 F8
F968
F968 59
F969 58
F96A C3
F968
F968 59
F96C F9
F96D E8 F9
F96F
READ_BYTE PROC NEAR
    CALL READ_HALF_BIT
    JCXZ W21
    PUSH BX
    CALL READ_HALF_BIT
    POP AX
    JCXZ W21
    ADD BX,AX
    CMP BX, 06F0H
    CMC
    LAHF
    POP CX
    ; READ ONE PULSE
    ; IF CX=0 THEN TIMEOUT
    ; BECAUSE OF NO DATA TRANSITIONS
    ; SAVE 1ST HALF BIT'S
    ; PULSE WIDTH (IN BX)
    ; READ COMPLEMENTARY PULSE
    ; COMPUTE DATA BIT
    ; IF CX=0 THEN TIMEOUT DUE TO
    ; NO DATA TRANSITIONS
    ; PERIOD
    ; CHECK FOR ZERO BIT
    ; CARRY IS SET IF ONE BIT
    ; SAVE CARRY IN AH
    ; RESTORE CX
    ; NOTE:
    ; MS BIT OF BYTE IS READ FIRST.
    ; REG CH IS SHIFTED LEFT WITH
    ; CARRY BEING INSERTED INTO LS
    ; BIT OF CH.
    ; AFTER ALL 8 BITS HAVE BEEN
    ; READ, THE MS BIT OF THE DATA
    ; BYTE WILL BE IN THE MS BIT OF
    ; REG CH
    ; ROTATE REG CH LEFT WITH CARRY TO
    ; LS BIT OF REG CH
    ; RESTORE CARRY FOR CRC ROUTINE
    ; GENERATE CRC FOR BIT
    ; LOOP TILL ALL 8 BITS OF DATA
    ; ASSEMBLED IN REG CH
    ; BYTE_ASM
    ; RETURN DATA BYTE IN REG AL
    W20:
    POP CX
    POP BX
    RET
    ; RD-BYT-EX
    ; RESTORE REGS CX,BX
    W21:
    POP CX
    STC
    JMP W20
    ; FINISHED
    ; NO-DATA
    ; RESTORE CX
    ; INDICATE ERROR
    ; RD_BYT-EX
    READ_BYTE ENDP
;-----
; PURPOSE:
; TO COMPUTE TIME TILL NEXT DATA
; TRANSITION (EDGE)
; ON ENTRY:
; EDGE_CNT CONTAINS LAST EDGE COUNT
; ON EXIT:
; AX CONTAINS OLD LAST EDGE COUNT
; BX CONTAINS PULSE WIDTH (HALF BIT)
;-----
F96F
F96F B9 0064
F972 8A 26 006B R
F976
F976 E4 62
F978 24 10
F97A 3A C4
F97C E1 F8
F97E A2 006B R
F981 B0 40
F983 E6 43
F985 8B 1E 0067 R
F989 E4 41
F98B 8A E0
F98D E4 41
F98F 86 C4
F991 2B D8
F993 A3 0067 R
F996 C3
F997
READ_HALF_BIT PROC NEAR
    MOV CX, 100
    MOV AH, LAST_VAL
    W22:
    IN AL, PORT_C
    AND AL, 010H
    CMP AL, AH
    LOOPE W22
    MOV LAST_VAL, AL
    MOV AL, 40H
    OUT TIM_CTL, AL
    MOV BX, EDGE_CNT
    IN AL, TIMER+1
    MOV AH, AL
    IN AL, TIMER+1
    XCHG AL, AH
    SUB BX, AX
    MOV EDGE_CNT, AX
    RET
    ; SET TIME TO WAIT FOR BIT
    ; GET PRESENT INPUT VALUE
    ; RD-H-BIT
    ; INPUT DATA BIT
    ; MASK OFF EXTRANEIOUS BITS
    ; SAME AS BEFORE?
    ; LOOP TILL IT CHANGES
    ; UPDATE LAST_VAL WITH NEW VALUE
    ; READ TIMER'S COUNTER COMMAND
    ; LATCH COUNTER
    ; BX GETS LAST EDGE COUNT
    ; GET LS BYTE
    ; SAVE IN AH
    ; GET MS BYTE
    ; XCHG AL,AH
    ; SET BX EQUAL TO HALF BIT PERIOD
    ; UPDATE EDGE COUNT;
    READ_HALF_BIT ENDP

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-----
PURPOSE
WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE.
THE DATA IS PADDED TO FILL OUT THE LAST 256 BYTE BLOCK.
ON ENTRY:
BX POINTS TO MEMORY BUFFER ADDRESS
CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO WRITE
ON EXIT:
BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE WRITTEN TO CASSETTE
CX IS ZERO
-----
F997      WRITE_BLOCK  PROC   NEAR
F997 53      PUSH      BX
F998 51      PUSH      CX
F999 E4 61    IN        AL,PORT_B      ; DISABLE SPEAKER
F999 24 F0    AND       AL,NOT 02H
F999 0C 01    OR        AL,01H        ; ENABLE TIMER
F99F E6 61    OUT       PORT_B,AL
F9A1 80 86    MOV       AL,086H      ; SET UP TIMER - MODE 3 SQUARE WAVE
F9A3 E6 43    OUT       TIM_CTL,AL
F9A5 E8 FA50 R CALL     BEGIN_OP      ; START MOTOR AND DELAY
F9A8 88 04A0 MOV       AX,1184        ; SET NORMAL BIT SIZE
F9AB E8 FA35 R CALL     W31          ; SET_TIMER
F9AE B9 0800 MOV       CX,0800H      ; SET CX FOR LEADER BYTE COUNT
F9B1          ; WRITE LEADER
F9B1 F9      W23:      STC           ; WRITE ONE BITS
F9B2 E8 FA1F R CALL     WRITE_BIT
F9B5 E2 FA    LOOP     W23          ; LOOP 'TIL LEADER IS WRITTEN
F9B7 FA      CLJ       ; DISABLE INTS.
F9B8 F8      CLC       ; WRITE SYNC BIT (0)
F9B9 E8 FA1F R CALL     WRITE_BIT
F9BC 59      POP       CX           ; RESTORE REGS CX,BX
F9BD 5B      POP       BX
F9BE 80 16    MOV       AL,16H      ; WRITE SYNC CHARACTER
F9C0 E8 FA08 R CALL     WRITE_BYTE
-----
PURPOSE
WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE
ON ENTRY:
BX POINTS TO MEMORY BUFFER ADDRESS
CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO WRITE
ON EXIT:
BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE WRITTEN TO CASSETTE
CX IS ZERO
-----
F9C3      WR_BLOCK:
F9C3 C7 06 0069 R FFFF MOV     CRC_REG,0FFFFH ; INIT CRC
F9C9 8A 0100 MOV     DX,256      ; FOR 256 BYTES
F9CC          ; WR-BLK
F9CC 26: 8A 07 MOV     AL,ES:[BX] ; READ BYTE FROM MEM
F9CF E8 FA08 R CALL     WRITE_BYTE ; WRITE IT TO CASSETTE
F9D2 E3 02 JCXZ     W25        ; UNLESS CX=0, ADVANCE PTRS & DEC COUNT
F9D4 43      INC      BX         ; INC BUFFER POINTER
F9D5 49      DEC      CX         ; DEC BYTE COUNTER
F9D6          ; SKIP-ADV
F9D6 4A      DEC     DX          ; DEC BLOCK CNT
F9D7 7F F3   JG       W24        ; LOOP TILL 256 BYTE BLOCK IS WRITTEN TO TAPE
-----
WRITE CRC
WRITE 1'S COMPLEMENT OF CRC REG TO CASSETTE
WHICH IS CHECKED FOR CORRECTNESS WHEN THE BLOCK IS READ
REG AX IS MODIFIED
-----
F9D9 A1 0069 R MOV     AX,CRC_REG ; WRITE THE ONE'S COMPLEMENT OF THE
F9DC F7 D0 NOT      AX          ; TWO BYTE CRC TO TAPE
F9DE 50      PUSH     AX         ; FOR 1'S COMPLEMENT
F9DF 86 E0 XCHG     AH,AL       ; SAVE IT
F9E1 E8 FA08 R CALL     WRITE_BYTE ; WRITE MS BYTE FIRST
F9E4 58      POP      AX        ; WRITE IT
F9E5 E8 FA08 R CALL     WRITE_BYTE ; GET IT BACK
F9E8 0B C9 OR       CX,CX       ; NOW WRITE LS BYTE
F9EA 75 D7 JNZ     WR_BLOCK    ; IS BYTE COUNT EXHAUSTED?
F9EC 51      PUSH     CX        ; JUMP IF NOT DONE YET
F9ED F8      STI      CX        ; SAVE REG CX
F9EE B9 0020 MOV     CX,32      ; RE-ENABLE INTERRUPTS
F9F1          ; WRITE OUT TRAILER BITS
F9F1 F9      W26:      STC           ; TRAIL-LOOP
F9F2 E8 FA1F R CALL     WRITE_BIT
F9F5 E2 FA    LOOP     W26        ; WRITE UNTIL TRAILER WRITTEN
F9F7 59      POP      CX        ; RESTORE REG CX
F9F8 80 80 OR       AL,080H     ; TURN TIMER2 OFF
F9FA E6 43 OUT     TIM_CTL,AL
F9FC B8 0001 MOV     AX,1
F9FF E8 FA35 R CALL     W31      ; SET_TIMER
FA02 E8 F88A R CALL     MOTOR_OFF ; TURN MOTOR OFF
FA05 2B C0 SUB     AX,AX       ; NO ERRORS REPORTED ON WRITE OP
FA07 C3      RET
FA08      WRITE_BLOCK  ENDP

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; WRITE A BYTE TO CASSETTE.
; BYTE TO WRITE IS IN REG AL.
;-----
FA08      WRITE_BYTE      PROC    NEAR
FA08 51      PUSH      CX      ; SAVE REGS CX,AX
FA09 50      PUSH      AX
FA0A 8A EB    MOV      CH,AL    ; AL=BYTE TO WRITE.
; (MS BIT WRITTEN FIRST)
FA0C B1 08    MOV      CL,8    ; FOR 8 DATA BITS IN BYTE.
; NOTE: TWO EDGES PER BIT
FA0E          W27:      RCL      CH,1    ; DISASSEMBLE THE DATA BIT
FA0E 00 D5    RCL      CH,1    ; ROTATE MS BIT INTO CARRY
FA10 9C      PUSHF          ; SAVE FLAGS.
; NOTE: DATA BIT IS IN CARRY
FA11 E8 FA1F R      CALL     WRITE_BIT  ; WRITE DATA BIT
FA14 9D      POPF          ; RESTORE CARRY FOR CRC CALC
FA15 E8 FA3C R      CALL     CRC_GEN    ; COMPUTE CRC ON DATA BIT
FA18 FE C9    DEC      CL      ; LOOP TILL ALL 8 BITS DONE
FA1A 75 F2    JNZ      W27      ; JUMP IF NOT DONE YET
FA1C 5B      POP      AX      ; RESTORE REGS AX,CX
FA1D 59      POP      CX
FA1E C3      RET           ; WE ARE FINISHED
FA1F          WRITE_BYTE      ENDP
;-----
FA1F          WRITE_BIT      PROC    NEAR
; PURPOSE:
;
; TO WRITE A DATA BIT TO CASSETTE
; CARRY FLAG CONTAINS DATA BIT
; I.E. IF SET DATA BIT IS A ONE
; IF CLEAR DATA BIT IS A ZERO
;
; NOTE: TWO EDGES ARE WRITTEN PER BIT
; ONE BIT HAS 500 USEC BETWEEN EDGES
; FOR A 1000 USEC PERIOD (1 MILLISEC)
;
; ZERO BIT HAS 250 USEC BETWEEN EDGES
; FOR A 500 USEC PERIOD (.5 MILLISEC)
; CARRY FLAG IS DATA BIT
;-----
FA1F BB 04A0    MOV      AX,1184    ; ASSUME IT'S A '1'
FA22 72 03      JC      W28        ; SET AX TO NOMINAL ONE SIZE
FA24 BB 0250    MOV      AX,592    ; JUMP IF ONE BIT
FA27          W28:      MOV      AX,592    ; NO, SET TO NOMINAL ZERO SIZE
FA27 50      PUSH      AX      ; WRITE-BIT-AX
; WRITE BIT WITH PERIOD EQ TO VALUE
FA28 E4 62      W29:      IN      AL,PORT_C ; AX
FA2A 24 20      AND      AL,020H    ; INPUT TIMER_0 OUTPUT
FA2C 74 FA      JZ      W29        ; LOOP TILL HIGH
FA2E E4 62      W30:      IN      AL,PORT_C ; NOW WAIT TILL TIMER'S OUTPUT IS
; LOW
FA30 24 20      AND      AL,020H
FA32 75 FA      JNZ      W30
; RELOAD TIMER WITH PERIOD
; FOR NEXT DATA BIT
FA34 5B          W31:      POP      AX      ; RESTORE PERIOD COUNT
FA35          ; SET TIMER
FA35 E6 42      OUT      042H,AL    ; SET LOW BYTE OF TIMER 2
FA37 8A C4      MOV      AL,AH      ; SET HIGH BYTE OF TIMER 2
FA39 E6 42      OUT      042H,AL
FA3B C3      RET
FA3C          WRITE_BIT      ENDP
;-----
FA3C          CRC_GEN      PROC    NEAR
; UPDATE CRC REGISTER WITH NEXT DATA BIT
; CRC IS USED TO DETECT READ ERRORS
; ASSUMES DATA BIT IS IN CARRY
; REG AX IS MODIFIED
; FLAGS ARE MODIFIED
;-----
FA3C A1 0069 R      MOV      AX,CRC_REG
; THE FOLLOWING INSTUCTIONS
; WILL SET THE OVERFLOW FLAG
; IF CARRY AND MS BIT OF CRC
; ARE UNEQUAL
FA3F D1 D8      RCR      AX,1
FA41 D1 D0      RCL      AX,1
FA43 F8      CLC
FA44 71 04      JNO      W32
; CLEAR CARRY
; SKIP IF NO OVERFLOW
; IF DATA BIT XOR'D WITH
; CRC REG BIT 15 IS ONE
FA46 35 0B10    XOR      AX,0B10H    ; THEN XOR CRC REG WITH
; 0B10H
FA49 F9      STC
FA4A D1 D0      W32:      RCL      AX,1    ; SET CARRY
; ROTATE CARRY (DATA BIT)
; INTO CRC REG
FA4C A3 0069 R      MOV      CRC_REG,AX ; UPDATE CRC_REG
FA4F C3      RET          ; FINISHED
FA50          CRC_GEN      ENDP

```

FA50
FA50 E8 F8B1 R
FA53 B3 42

FA55 B9 0700
FA5B E2 FE
FA5A FE C8
FA5C 75 F7
FA5E C3
FA5F

FA5F
FA5F 33 D2
FA61 32 E4

FA63 B0 00
FA65 CD 17
FA67 32 E4
FA69 B0 0A
FA6B CD 17
FA6D C3
FA6E

FA6E
FA6E
FA6E 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00
FA76 7E 81 A5 81 BD 99
81 7E
FA7E 7E FF DB FF C3 E7
FF 7E
FA86 6C FE FE FE 7C 38
10 00
FA8E 10 38 7C FE 7C 38
10 00
FA96 38 7C 38 FE FE 7C
38 7C
FA9E 10 10 38 7C FE 7C
38 7C
FAA6 00 00 18 3C 3C 18
00 00
FAAE FF FF E7 C3 C3 E7
FF FF
FAB6 00 0C 66 42 42 66
3C 00
FABE FF C3 99 BD BD 99
C3 FF
FAC6 0F 07 0F 7D CC CC
CC 78
FACE 3C 66 66 66 3C 18
7E 18
FAD6 3F 33 3F 30 30 70
F0 E0
FADE 7F 63 7F 63 63 67
E6 C0
FAE6 99 5A 3C E7 E7 3C
5A 99

FAEE 80 E0 F8 FE F8 E0
80 00
FAF6 02 0E 3E FE 3E 0E
02 00
FAFE 18 3C 7E 18 18 7E
3C 18
FB06 66 66 66 66 00
66 00
FB0E 7F DB DB 7B 1B 1B
1B 00
FB16 3E 63 38 6C 6C 38
CC 78
FB1E 00 00 00 00 7E 7E
7E 00
FB26 18 3C 7E 18 7E 3C
18 FF
FB2E 18 3C 7E 18 18 18
18 00
FB36 18 18 18 18 7E 3C
18 00
FB3E 00 18 0C FE 0C 18
00 00
FB46 00 30 60 FE 60 30
00 00
FB4E 00 00 C0 C0 C0 FE
00 00
FB56 00 24 66 FF 66 24
00 00
FB5E 00 18 3C 7E FF FF
00 00
FB66 00 FF FF 7E 3C 18
00 00

BEGIN_OP PROC NEAR ; START TAPE AND DELAY
CALL MOTOR_ON ; TURN ON MOTOR
MOV BL, 42H ; DELAY FOR TAPE DRIVE
W33: MOV CX, 700H ; TO GET UP TO SPEED (1/2 SEC)
W34: LOOP W34 ; INNER LOOP= APPROX. 10 MILLISEC
DEC BL
JNZ W33
RET

BEGIN_OP ENDP
CRLF CARRIAGE RETURN, LINE FEED SUBROUTINE
PROC NEAR
XOR DX, DX ; PRINTER 0
XOR AH, AH ; WILL NOW SEND INITIAL LF, CR TO
; PRINTER
MOV AL, 0DH ; CR
INT 17H ; SEND THE LINE FEED
XOR AH, AH ; NOW FOR THE CR
MOV AL, 0AH ; LF
INT 17H ; SEND THE CARRIAGE RETURN
RET
CRLF ENDP

CHARACTER GENERATOR GRAPHICS FOR 320X200 AND 640X200
GRAPHICS FOR CHARACTERS 00H THRU 7FH

CRT_CHAR_GEN	ORG	0FA6EH
DB	LABEL	BYTE
	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H	; D_00
DB	07EH, 081H, 0A5H, 081H, 0BDH, 099H, 081H, 07EH	; D_01
DB	07EH, 0FFH, 0DBH, 0FFH, 0C3H, 0E7H, 0FFH, 07EH	; D_02
DB	06CH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 07CH, 03BH, 010H, 000H	; D_03
DB	010H, 03BH, 07CH, 0FEH, 07CH, 03BH, 010H, 000H	; D_04
DB	03BH, 07CH, 03BH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 07CH, 03BH, 07CH	; D_05
DB	010H, 010H, 03BH, 07CH, 0FEH, 07CH, 03BH, 07CH	; D_06
DB	000H, 000H, 01BH, 03CH, 03CH, 03CH, 01BH, 000H	; D_07
DB	0FFH, 0FFH, 0E7H, 0C3H, 0C3H, 0E7H, 0FFH, 0FFH	; D_08
DB	000H, 03CH, 066H, 042H, 042H, 066H, 03CH, 000H	; D_09
DB	0FFH, 0C3H, 099H, 0BDH, 0BDH, 099H, 0C3H, 0FFH	; D_0A
DB	00FH, 007H, 00FH, 07DH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH	; D_0B
DB	03CH, 066H, 066H, 066H, 03CH, 01BH, 07EH, 01BH	; D_0C
DB	03FH, 033H, 03FH, 030H, 030H, 070H, 0F0H, 0E0H	; D_0D
DB	07FH, 063H, 07FH, 063H, 063H, 067H, 0E6H, 0C0H	; D_0E
DB	099H, 05AH, 03CH, 0E7H, 0E7H, 03CH, 05AH, 099H	; D_0F
DB	080H, 0E0H, 0FBH, 0FEH, 0FBH, 0E0H, 080H, 000H	; D_10
DB	002H, 00EH, 03EH, 0FEH, 03EH, 00EH, 002H, 000H	; D_11
DB	01BH, 03CH, 07EH, 01BH, 01BH, 07EH, 03CH, 01BH	; D_12
DB	066H, 066H, 066H, 066H, 066H, 000H, 066H, 000H	; D_13
DB	07FH, 0DBH, 0DBH, 07BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 000H	; D_14
DB	03EH, 063H, 03BH, 06CH, 06CH, 03BH, 0CCH, 07BH	; D_15
DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 07EH, 07EH, 07EH, 000H	; D_16
DB	01BH, 03CH, 07EH, 01BH, 07EH, 03CH, 01BH, 0FFH	; D_17
DB	01BH, 03CH, 07EH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 000H	; D_18
DB	01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 07EH, 03CH, 01BH, 000H	; D_19
DB	000H, 01BH, 00CH, 0FEH, 00CH, 01BH, 000H, 000H	; D_1A
DB	000H, 030H, 060H, 0FEH, 060H, 030H, 000H, 000H	; D_1B
DB	000H, 000H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0FEH, 000H, 000H	; D_1C
DB	000H, 024H, 066H, 0FFH, 066H, 024H, 000H, 000H	; D_1D
DB	000H, 01BH, 03CH, 07EH, 0FFH, 0FFH, 000H, 000H	; D_1E
DB	000H, 0FFH, 0FFH, 07EH, 03CH, 01BH, 000H, 000H	; D_1F

FB6E	00 00 00 00 00 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; SP D_20
FB76	00 00 30 78 78 30 30 00	DB	030H, 078H, 078H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 030H, 000H ; ! D_21
FB7E	6C 6C 6C 00 00 00	DB	06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; " D_22
FB86	6C 6C FE 6C FE 6C	DB	06CH, 06CH, 0FEH, 06CH, 0FEH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H ; # D_23
FB8E	30 7C C0 78 0C F8	DB	030H, 07CH, 0C0H, 078H, 00CH, 0F8H, 030H, 000H ; \$ D_24
FB96	00 C6 CC 18 30 66	DB	000H, 0C6H, 0CCH, 018H, 030H, 066H, 0C6H, 000H ;
	C6 00		; PER CENT D_25
FB9E	38 6C 38 76 DC CC	DB	038H, 06CH, 038H, 076H, 0DCH, 0CCH, 076H, 000H ; & D_26
FBA6	76 00 60 60 C0 00 00 00	DB	060H, 060H, 0C0H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; ' D_27
FBAE	00 00 18 30 60 60 60 30	DB	018H, 030H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 030H, 018H, 000H ; (D_28
FB86	18 00 60 30 18 18 18 30	DB	060H, 030H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 030H, 060H, 000H ;) D_29
FBBE	60 00 00 66 3C FF 3C 66	DB	000H, 066H, 03CH, 0FFH, 03CH, 066H, 000H, 000H ; * D_2A
FBCE	00 00 00 30 30 FC 30 30	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 0FCH, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H ; + D_2B
FBCE	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 30	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 030H, 030H, 060H ; , D_2C
FB06	30 60 00 00 00 FC 00 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; - D_2D
FB0E	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 30	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; . D_2E
FBEE	30 00 06 0C 18 30 60 C0	DB	006H, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 060H, 0C0H, 080H, 000H ; / D_2F
	80 00		
FBEE	7C C6 CE DE F6 E6	DB	07CH, 0C6H, 0CEH, 0DEH, 0F6H, 0E6H, 07CH, 000H ; 0 D_30
FBF6	7C 00 30 70 30 30 30 30	DB	030H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 0FCH, 000H ; 1 D_31
FBFE	FC 00 78 CC 0C 38 60 CC	DB	078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 038H, 060H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 000H ; 2 D_32
FC06	FC 00 78 CC 0C 38 0C CC	DB	078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 038H, 00CH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 3 D_33
FC0E	78 00 1C 3C 6C CC FE 0C	DB	01CH, 03CH, 06CH, 0CCH, 0FEH, 00CH, 01EH, 000H ; 4 D_34
FC16	1E 00 FC C0 F8 0C 0C CC	DB	0FCH, 0C0H, 0F8H, 00CH, 00CH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 5 D_35
FC1E	78 00 38 60 C0 F8 CC CC	DB	038H, 060H, 0C0H, 0F8H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 6 D_36
FC26	78 00 FC CC 0C 18 30 30	DB	0FCH, 0CCH, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; 7 D_37
FC2E	30 00 78 CC CC 78 CC CC	DB	078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 8 D_38
FC36	78 00 78 CC CC 7C 0C 18	DB	078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07CH, 00CH, 018H, 070H, 000H ; 9 D_39
FC3E	70 00 00 30 30 00 00 30	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; : D_3A
FC46	30 00 00 30 30 00 00 30	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 030H, 030H, 060H ; ; D_3B
FC4E	30 60 18 30 60 C0 60 30	DB	018H, 030H, 060H, 0C0H, 060H, 030H, 018H, 000H ; < D_3C
FC56	18 00 00 00 FC 00 00 FC	DB	000H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 000H, 0FCH, 000H, 000H ; = D_3D
FC5E	00 00 60 30 18 0C 18 30	DB	060H, 030H, 018H, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 060H, 000H ; > D_3E
FC66	60 00 78 CC 0C 18 30 00	DB	078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 000H, 030H, 000H ; ? D_3F
	30 00		
FC6E	7C C6 DE DE DE C0	DB	07CH, 0C6H, 0DEH, 0DEH, 0DEH, 0C0H, 078H, 000H ; @ D_40
FC76	78 00 30 78 CC CC FC CC	DB	030H, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H ; A D_41
FC7E	CC 00 FC 66 66 7C 66 66	DB	0FCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 066H, 066H, 0FCH, 000H ; B D_42
FC86	FC 00 3C 66 C0 C0 C0 66	DB	03CH, 066H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 066H, 03CH, 000H ; C D_43
FC8E	3C 00 F8 6C 66 66 66 6C	DB	0F8H, 06CH, 066H, 066H, 066H, 06CH, 0F8H, 000H ; D D_44
FC96	F8 00 FE 62 68 78 68 62	DB	0FEH, 062H, 068H, 078H, 068H, 062H, 0FEH, 000H ; E D_45
FC9E	FE 00 FE 62 68 78 68 60	DB	0FEH, 062H, 068H, 078H, 068H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; F D_46
FCA6	F0 00 3C 66 C0 C0 CE 66	DB	03CH, 066H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0CEH, 066H, 03EH, 000H ; G D_47
FCAE	3E 00 CC CC CC FC CC CC	DB	0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H ; H D_48
FCB6	CC 00 78 30 30 30 30 30	DB	078H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 078H, 000H ; I D_49
FCBE	78 00 1E 0C 0C 0C CC CC	DB	01EH, 00CH, 00CH, 00CH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; J D_4A
FCCE	78 00 E6 66 6C 78 6C 66	DB	0E6H, 066H, 06CH, 078H, 06CH, 066H, 0E6H, 000H ; K D_4B
FCC6	E6 00 F0 60 60 60 62 66	DB	0F0H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 062H, 066H, 0FEH, 000H ; L D_4C
FCD6	FE 00 C6 EE FE FE 06 C6	DB	0C6H, 0EEH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 0D6H, 0C6H, 0C6H, 000H ; M D_4D
FCD6	C6 00 C6 E6 F6 DE CE C6	DB	0C6H, 0E6H, 0F6H, 0DEH, 0CEH, 0C6H, 0C6H, 000H ; N D_4E
FCE6	C6 00 38 6C C6 C6 C6 6C	DB	038H, 06CH, 0C6H, 0C6H, 0C6H, 06CH, 038H, 000H ; O D_4F
	38 00		

FCEE	FC 66 66 7C 60 60	DB	0FCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 060H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; P D_50
FCF6	78 CC CC CC DC 78	DB	07BH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0DCH, 07BH, 01CH, 000H ; Q D_51
FCFE	FC 66 66 7C 6C 66	DB	0FCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 06CH, 066H, 066H, 000H ; R D_52
FD06	78 CC E0 70 1C CC	DB	07BH, 0CCH, 0E0H, 070H, 01CH, 0CCH, 07BH, 000H ; S D_53
FD0E	FC B4 30 30 30 30	DB	0FCH, 0B4H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; T D_54
FD16	CC CC CC CC CC CC	DB	0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0FCH, 000H ; U D_55
FD1E	CC CC CC CC CC 78	DB	0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 030H, 000H ; V D_56
FD26	C6 C6 C6 D6 FE EE	DB	0C6H, 0C6H, 0C6H, 0D6H, 0FEH, 0EEH, 0C6H, 000H ; W D_57
FD2E	C6 C6 6C 3B 3B 6C	DB	0C6H, 0C6H, 06CH, 03BH, 03BH, 06CH, 0C6H, 000H ; X D_58
FD36	CC CC CC 78 30 30	DB	0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; Y D_59
FD3E	FE C6 8C 1B 32 66	DB	0FEH, 0C6H, 08CH, 01BH, 032H, 066H, 0FEH, 000H ; Z D_5A
FD46	78 60 60 60 60 60	DB	07BH, 060H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 07BH, 000H ; [D_5B
FD4E	C0 60 30 1B 0C 06	DB	0C0H, 060H, 030H, 01BH, 00CH, 006H, 002H, 000H ;
	02 00		; BACKSLASH D_5C
FD56	78 1B 1B 1B 1B 1B	DB	07BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 07BH, 000H ;] D_5D
FD5E	10 3B 6C C6 00 00	DB	010H, 03BH, 06CH, 0C6H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ;
	00 00		; CIRCUMFLEX D_5E
FD66	00 00 00 00 00 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; _ D_5F
	00 FF		
FD6E	30 30 1B 00 00 00	DB	030H, 030H, 01BH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; ` D_60
FD76	00 00 78 0C 7C CC	DB	000H, 000H, 07BH, 00CH, 07CH, 0CCH, 076H, 000H ;
	76 00		; LOWER CASE A D_61
FD7E	E0 60 60 7C 66 66	DB	0E0H, 060H, 060H, 07CH, 066H, 066H, 0DCH, 000H ; LC B D_62
FD86	00 00 7B CC C0 CC	DB	000H, 000H, 07BH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 000H ; LC C D_63
FD8E	1C 0C 0C 7C CC CC	DB	01CH, 00CH, 00CH, 07CH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 076H, 000H ; LC D D_64
FD96	00 00 7B CC FC C0	DB	000H, 000H, 07BH, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 000H ; LC E D_65
FD9E	3B 6C 60 F0 60 60	DB	03BH, 06CH, 060H, 0F0H, 060H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; LC F D_66
FDA6	F0 00 76 CC CC 7C	DB	000H, 000H, 076H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07CH, 00CH, 0F6H ; LC G D_67
FDAE	E0 60 6C 76 66 66	DB	0E0H, 060H, 06CH, 076H, 066H, 066H, 0E6H, 000H ; LC H D_68
FD86	30 00 70 30 30 30	DB	030H, 000H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; LC I D_69
FD8E	0C 00 0C 0C 0C CC	DB	00CH, 000H, 00CH, 00CH, 00CH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH ; LC J D_6A
FD06	E0 60 66 6C 7B 6C	DB	0E0H, 060H, 066H, 06CH, 07BH, 06CH, 0E6H, 000H ; LC K D_6B
FD0E	70 30 30 30 30 30	DB	070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; LC L D_6C
FD16	00 00 CC FE FE D6	DB	000H, 000H, 0CCH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 0D6H, 0C6H, 000H ; LC M D_6D
FD1E	00 00 F8 CC CC CC	DB	000H, 000H, 0F8H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H ; LC N D_6E
FD26	00 00 7B CC CC CC	DB	000H, 000H, 07BH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 000H ; LC O D_6F
	78 00		
FD2E	00 00 DC 66 66 7C	DB	000H, 000H, 0DCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 060H, 0F0H ; LC P D_70
FD36	60 F0 76 CC CC 7C	DB	000H, 000H, 076H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07CH, 00CH, 01EH ; LC Q D_71
FD3E	0C 1E 00 00 DC 76 66	DB	000H, 000H, 0DCH, 076H, 066H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; LC R D_72
FD46	F0 00 7C C0 7B 0C	DB	000H, 000H, 07CH, 0C0H, 07BH, 00CH, 0F6H, 000H ; LC S D_73
FD4E	FB 00 10 30 7C 30 30	DB	010H, 030H, 07CH, 030H, 030H, 034H, 01BH, 000H ; LC T D_74
FE16	1B 00 00 00 CC CC CC	DB	000H, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 076H, 000H ; LC U D_75
FE1E	76 00 00 00 CC CC 7B	DB	000H, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07BH, 030H, 000H ; LC V D_76
FE26	30 00 00 00 C6 D6 FE	DB	000H, 000H, 0C6H, 0D6H, 0FEH, 0FEH, 06CH, 000H ; LC W D_77
FE2E	6C 00 00 00 C6 6C 6C	DB	000H, 000H, 0C6H, 06CH, 03BH, 06CH, 0C6H, 000H ; LC X D_78
FE36	C6 00 00 00 CC CC 7C	DB	000H, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07CH, 00CH, 0F6H ; LC Y D_79
FE3E	0C F8 00 00 FC 9B 30	DB	000H, 000H, 0FCH, 09BH, 030H, 064H, 0FCH, 000H ; LC Z D_7A
FE46	64 FC 1C 30 30 E0 30	DB	01CH, 030H, 030H, 0E0H, 030H, 030H, 01CH, 000H ; [D_7B
FE4E	1C 00 1B 1B 1B 00 1B	DB	01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 000H, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 000H ;] D_7C
FE56	1B 00 E0 30 30 1C 30	DB	0E0H, 030H, 030H, 01CH, 030H, 030H, 0E0H, 000H ; ^ D_7D
FE5E	00 00 76 DC 00 00 00 00	DB	076H, 0DCH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; _ D_7E
FE66	00 00 00 10 3B 6C C6	DB	000H, 010H, 03BH, 06CH, 0C6H, 0C6H, 0FEH, 000H ;
	FE 00		; DELTA D_7F

FE6E
FE6E E9 1393 R

ORG OFEGEH
JMP NEAR PTR TIME_OF_DAY

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CRC CHECK/GENERATION ROUTINE
ROUTINE TO CHECK A ROM MODULE USING THE POLYNOMIAL:
      X16 + X12 + X5 + 1
CALLING PARAMETERS:
D5 = DATA SEGMENT OF ROM SPACE TO BE CHECKED
SI = INDEX OFFSET INTO D5 POINTING TO 1ST BYTE
CX = LENGTH OF SPACE TO BE CHECKED (INCLUDING CRC BYTES)
ON EXIT:
ZERO FLAG = SET = CRC CHECKED OK
AH = 00
AL = ??
BX = 0000
CL = 04
DX = 0000 IF CRC CHECKED OK, ELSE, ACCUMULATED CRC
SI = (SI+ENTRY)+BX(ENTRY)
NOTE: ROUTINE WILL RETURN IMMEDIATELY IF "RESET_FLAG
      IS EQUAL TO "1234H" (WARM START)
-----

```

FE71

```

CRC_CHECK PROC NEAR
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
MOV BX,CX          ; SAVE COUNT
MOV DX,0FFFFH      ; INIT. ENCODE REGISTER
CLD                ; SET DIR FLAG TO INCREMENT
XOR AH,AH          ; INIT. WORK REG HIGH
MOV CL,4           ; SET ROTATE COUNT
CRC_1: LODSB        ; GET A BYTE
XOR DH,AL          ; FORM AJ + CJ + 1
MOV AL,DH
ROL AX,CL          ; SHIFT WORK REG BACK 4
XOR DX,AX          ; ADD INTO RESULT REG
ROL AX,1           ; SHIFT WORK REG BACK 1
XCHG DH,DL         ; SWAP PARTIAL SUM INTO RESULT REG
XOR DX,AX          ; ADD WORK REG INTO RESULTS
ROL AX,CL          ; SHIFT WORK REG OVER 4
AND AL,11100000B   ; CLEAR OFF (EFGH)
XOR DX,AX          ; ADD (ABCD) INTO RESULTS
ROL AX,1           ; SHIFT WORK REG ON OVER (AH=0 FOR
NEXT PASS)
XOR DH,AL          ; ADD (ABCD INTO RESULTS LOW)
DEC BX             ; DECREMENT COUNT
JNZ CRC_1          ; LOOP TILL COUNT = 0000
OR DX,DX           ; DX S/B = 0000 IF O.K.
RET               ; RETURN TO CALLER
CRC_CHECK ENDP

```

FE92

FE94

FE95

FE97

FE99

FE9A

```

SUBROUTINE TO READ AN 8250 REGISTER. MAY ALSO BUMP ERROR
REPORTER (BL) AND/OR REG DX (PORT ADDRESS) DEPENDING ON
WHICH ENTRY POINT IS CHOSEN.
THIS SUBROUTINE WAS WRITTEN TO AVOID MULTIPLE USE OF I/O TIME
DELAYS FOR THE 8250. IT WAS THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO
INCLUDE THE DELAYS.
IN EVERY CASE, UPON RETURN, REG AL WILL CONTAIN THE CONTENTS OF
PORT(DX)

```

FE9A

FE9A 32 C0

FE9C EE

FE9D FE C3

FE9F 42

FEA0 EC

FEA1 C3

FEA2

```

RR1 PROC NEAR
XOR AL,AL          ; DISABLE ALL INTERRUPTS
OUT DX,AL          ; BUMP ERROR REPORTER
INC BL             ; INCR PORT ADDR
RR2: INC DX         ; READ REGISTER
RR3: IN AL,DX
RET
RR1 ENDP

```

```

-----
THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE TIMER INTERRUPT FROM
CHANNEL 0 OF THE 8253 TIMER. INPUT FREQUENCY IS 1.19318 MHZ
AND THE DIVISOR IS 65536, RESULTING IN APPROX. 18.2 INTERRUPTS
EVERY SECOND.
THE INTERRUPT HANDLER MAINTAINS A COUNT OF INTERRUPTS SINCE POWER
ON TIME, WHICH MAY BE USED TO ESTABLISH TIME OF DAY.
INTERRUPTS MISSED WHILE INTS. WERE DISABLED ARE TAKEN CARE OF
BY THE USE OF TIMER 1 AS A OVERFLOW COUNTER
THE INTERRUPT HANDLER ALSO DECREMENTS THE MOTOR CONTROL COUNT
OF THE DISKETTE, AND WHEN IT EXPIRES, WILL TURN OFF THE DISKETTE
MOTOR, AND RESET THE MOTOR RUNNING FLAGS
THE INTERRUPT HANDLER WILL ALSO INVOKE A USER ROUTINE THROUGH
INTERRUPT ICH AT EVERY TIME TICK. THE USER MUST CODE A ROUTINE
AND PLACE THE CORRECT ADDRESS IN THE VECTOR TABLE.
-----

```

FEA5

FEA5

FEA5 FB

FEA6 1E

FEA7 50

FEA8 52

FEA9 E8 1388 R

FEAC FF 06 006C R

FEBO 75 04

FEBC FF 06 006E R

FEBE

FEBE 83 3E 006E R 18

FEBB 75 15

FEBO 81 3E 006C R 00B0

FECC 75 0D

```

ORG OFEASH
ASSUME DS:DATA
TIMER_INT PROC FAR
STI                ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
PUSH DS
PUSH AX
PUSH DX           ; SAVE MACHINE STATE
CALL DDS
INC TIMER_LOW     ; INCREMENT TIME
JNZ T4            ; TEST_DAY
INC TIMER_HIGH    ; INCREMENT HIGH WORD OF TIME
JNZ T4            ; TEST_DAY
T4: CMP TIMER_HIGH,01BH ; TEST FOR COUNT EQUALLING 24 HOURS
JNZ T5            ; DISKETTE_CTL
CMP TIMER_LOW,0B0H
JNZ T5            ; DISKETTE_CTL

```

```

;----- TIMER HAS GONE 24 HOURS
FEC5 2B C0 SUB AX,AX
FEC7 A3 006E R MOV TIMER_HIGH,AX
FECA A3 006C R MOV TIMER_LOW,AX
FEC0 C6 06 0070 R 01 MOV TIMER_OFL,1

;----- TEST FOR DISKETTE TIME OUT
FED2 T5: ; LOOP TILL ALL OVERFLOWS TAKEN
; CARE OF
DEC MOTOR_COUNT
JNZ T6 ; RETURN IF COUNT NOT OUT
AND MOTOR_STATUS,0F0H ; TURN OFF MOTOR RUNNING BITS
MOV AL,FDC_RESET ; TURN OFF MOTOR, DO NOT RESET FDC
OUT NEC_CTL,AL ; TURN OFF THE MOTOR
T6: INT ICH ; TRANSFER CONTROL TO A USER
; ROUTINE
MOV AL,E01
OUT 020H,AL ; END OF INTERRUPT TO 8259
POP DX
POP AX
POP DS ; RESET MACHINE STATE
FEED CF IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

TIMER_INT ENDP

;----- ARITHMETIC CHECKSUM ROUTINE
; ENTRY
; DS = DATA SEGMENT OF ROM SPACE TO BE CHECKED
; SI = INDEX OFFSET INTO DS POINTING TO 1ST BYTE
; CX = LENGTH OF SPACE TO BE CHECKED
; EXIT: ZERO FLAG OFF=ERROR, ON= SPACE CHECKED OK
;-----
FEFB ROS_CHECKSUM PROC NEAR
FEFB 02 04 RC_0: ADD AL,DS:[SI]
FEED 46 INC SI
FECE E2 FB LOOP RC_0
FEF0 0A C0 OR AL,AL
FEF2 C3 RET
FEF3 ROS_CHECKSUM ENDP

;----- THESE ARE THE VECTORS WHICH ARE MOVED INTO
; THE 8086 INTERRUPT AREA DURING POWER ON.
; ONLY THE OFFSETS ARE DISPLAYED HERE, CODE
; SEGMENT WILL BE ADDED FOR ALL OF THEM, EXCEPT
; WHERE NOTED.
;-----
FEF3 ASSUME CS:CODE
FEF3 ORG 0FEF3H
VECTOR_TABLE LABEL WORD ; VECTOR TABLE FOR MOVE TO INTERRUPTS
FEF3 FE45 R DW OFFSET TIMER_INT ; INTERRUPT 8
FEF5 1561 R DW OFFSET KB_INT ; INTERRUPT 9
FEF7 F815 R DW OFFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT A
FEF9 F815 R DW OFFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT B
FEFB F815 R DW OFFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT C
FEFD F815 R DW OFFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT D
FEFF EF57 R DW OFFSET DISK_INT ; INTERRUPT E
FF01 F815 R DW OFFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT F
FF03 000B R DW OFFSET VIDEO_IO ; INTERRUPT 10H
FF05 F840 R DW OFFSET EQUIPMENT ; INTERRUPT 11H
FF07 F841 R DW OFFSET MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE ; INTERRUPT 12H
FF09 EC59 R DW OFFSET DISKETTE_IO ; INTERRUPT 13H
FF0B E739 R DW OFFSET RS232_IO ; INTERRUPT 14H
FF0D F859 R DW CASSETTE_IO ; INTERRUPT 15H
FF0F 13DD R DW OFFSET KEYBOARD_IO ; INTERRUPT 16H
FF11 EF02 R DW OFFSET PRINTER_IO ; INTERRUPT 17H
FF13 0000 DW 00000H ; INTERRUPT 18H
; MUST BE INSERTED INTO TABLE LATER
FF15 0B18 R DW OFFSET BOOT_STRAP ; INTERRUPT 19H
FF17 1393 R DW TIME_OF_DAY ; INTERRUPT 1AH -- TIME OF DAY
FF19 F83C R DW DUMMY_RETURN ; INTERRUPT 1BH -- KEYBD BREAK ADDR
FF1B F83C R DW DUMMY_RETURN ; INTERRUPT 1C -- TIMER BREAK ADDR
FF1D F044 R DW VIDEO_PARMS ; INTERRUPT 1D -- VIDEO PARAMETERS
FF1F EC7C R DW OFFSET DISK_BASE ; INTERRUPT 1E -- DISK PARMS
FF21 E05E R DW CRT_CHARH ; INTERRUPT 1F -- VIDEO EXT
FF23 P_MSG PROC NEAR
FF23 2E 8A 04 G12A: MOV AL,CS:[SI] ; PUT CHAR IN AL
FF26 46 INC SI ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR
FF27 50 PUSH AX ; SAVE PRINT CHAR
FF28 EB 18BA R CALL PRT_HEX ; CALL VIDEO_IO
FF2B 58 POP AX ; RECOVER PRINT CHAR
FF2C 3C 0D CMP AL,13 ; WAS IT CARRAGE RETURN?
FF2E 75 F3 JNE G12A ; NO,KEEP PRINTING STRING
FF30 C3 RET
FF31 P_MSG ENDP
; ROUTINE TO SOUND BEEPER
BEEP PROC NEAR
FF31 B0 B6 MOV AL,10110110B ; SEL TIM 2,LSB,MSB,BINARY
FF33 B6 43 OUT TIMER+3,AL ; WRITE THE TIMER MODE REG
FF35 B8 0533 MOV AX,533H ; DIVISOR FOR 1000 HZ
FF38 E6 42 OUT TIMER+2,AL ; WRITE TIMER 2 CNT - LSB
FF3A 8A C4 MOV AL,AH
FF3C E6 42 OUT TIMER+2,AL ; WRITE TIMER 2 CNT - MSB
FF3E E4 61 IN AL,PORT_B ; GET CURRENT SETTING OF PORT
FF40 8A E0 MOV AH,AL ; SAVE THAT SETTING
FF42 0C 03 OR AL,03 ; TURN SPEAKER ON
FF44 E6 61 OUT PORT_B,AL
FF46 B8 C9 SUB CX,CX ; SET CNT TO WAIT 500 MS
FF48 E2 FE LOOP G7 ; DELAY BEFORE TURNING OFF
FF4A FE CB DEC BL ; DELAY CNT EXPIRED?
FF4C 75 FA JNZ G7 ; NO - CONTINUE BEEPING SPK
FF4E 8A C4 MOV AL,AH ; RECOVER VALUE OF PORT
FF50 E6 61 OUT PORT_B,AL ; RETURN TO CALLER
FF52 C3 RET
FF53 BEEP ENDP

```

```

; DUMMY RETURN FOR ADDRESS COMPATIBILITY
FF53      ORG     OFF53H
FF53 CF    IRET

;----- INT 5 -----
; THIS LOGIC WILL BE INVOKED BY INTERRUPT 05H TO PRINT
; THE SCREEN. THE CURSOR POSITION AT THE TIME THIS ROUTINE
; IS INVOKED WILL BE SAVED AND RESTORED UPON COMPLETION. THE
; ROUTINE IS INTENDED TO RUN WITH INTERRUPTS ENABLED.
; IF A SUBSEQUENT 'PRINT SCREEN KEY IS DEPRESSED DURING THE
; TIME THIS ROUTINE IS PRINTING IT WILL BE IGNORED.
; ADDRESS 50:0 CONTAINS THE STATUS OF THE PRINT SCREEN:
;
; 50:0  =0    EITHER PRINT SCREEN HAS NOT BEEN CALLED
;            OR UPON RETURN FROM A CALL THIS INDICATES
;            A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.
;
;        =1    PRINT SCREEN IS IN PROGRESS
;
;        =OFFH  ERROR ENCOUNTERED DURING PRINTING
;-----
;
; ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:XXDATA
; PRINT_SCREEN ORG     OFF54H
;               PROC    FAR
;
;               STI
;               PUSH    DS
;               ; MUST RUN WITH INTERRUPTS ENABLED
;               ; MUST USE 50:0 FOR DATA AREA
;               ; STORAGE
;
;               PUSH    AX
;               PUSH    BX
;               PUSH    CX
;               ; WILL USE THIS LATER FOR CURSOR
;               ; LIMITS
;               PUSH    DX
;               ; WILL HOLD CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
;               MOV     AX, XXDATA
;               MOV     DS, AX
;               ; HEX 50
;               CMP     STATUS_BYTE, 1
;               ; SEE IF PRINT ALREADY IN PROGRESS
;               JZ      EXIT
;               ; JUMP IF PRINT ALREADY IN PROGRESS
;               MOV     STATUS_BYTE, 1
;               ; INDICATE PRINT NOW IN PROGRESS
;               MOV     AH, 15
;               ; WILL REQUEST THE CURRENT SCREEN
;               ; MODE
;               INT     10H
;               ; [AL]=MODE
;               ; [AH]=NUMBER COLUMNS/LINE
;               ; [BH]=VISUAL PAGE
;
; *****
; AT THIS POINT WE KNOW THE COLUMNS/LINE ARE IN
; [AX] AND THE PAGE IF APPLICABLE IS IN [BH]. THE STACK
; HAS DS, AX, BX, CX, DX PUSHED. [AL] HAS VIDEO MODE
; *****
;
; FF6F 8A CC      MOV     CL, AH
; FF71 85 19      MOV     CH, 25
; FF73 EB FA5F R  CALL    CRLF
; FF76 51         PUSH    CX
; FF77 B4 03      MOV     AH, 3
; FF79 CD 10      INT     10H
; FF7B 59         POP     CX
; FF7C 52         PUSH    DX
; FF7D 33 D2      XOR     DX, DX
;               ; WILL SET CURSOR POSITION TO [0,0]
;
; *****
; THE LOOP FROM PRI10 TO THE INSTRUCTION PRIOR TO PRI20
; IS THE LOOP TO READ EACH CURSOR POSITION FROM THE SCREEN
; AND PRINT.
; *****
;
; PRI10: MOV     AH, 2
;         INT     10H
;         MOV     AH, B
;         INT     10H
;         OR      AL, AL
;         JNZ     PRI15
;         MOV     AL, ' '
;         PUSH    DX
;         PUSH    DX
;         XOR     DX, DX
;         XOR     AH, AH
;         INT     17H
;         POP     DX
;         TEST    AH, 029H
;         JNZ     ERR10
;         INC     DL
;         CMP     CL, DL
;         JNZ     PRI10
;         XOR     DL, DL
;         MOV     AH, DL
;         PUSH    DX
;         CALL    CRLF
;         POP     DX
;         INC     DH
;         CMP     CH, DH
;         JNZ     PRI10
;         POP     DX
;         MOV     AH, 2
;         INT     10H
;         MOV     STATUS_BYTE, 0
;         JMP     SHORT EXIT
;
; ERR10: DX
;         MOV     AH, 2
;         INT     10H
;         MOV     STATUS_BYTE, OFFH
;         POP     DX
;         POP     CX
;         POP     BX
;         POP     AX
;         POP     DS
;         IRET
;
; PRINT_SCREEN  ENDP

```

```

;-----
; EASE OF USE REVECTOR ROUTINE - CALLED THROUGH
; INT 18H WHEN CASSETTE BASIC IS INVOKED (NO DISKETTE
; NO CARTRIDGES)
; KEYBOARD VECTOR IS RESET TO POINT TO "NEW_INT_9"
; BASIC VECTOR IS SET TO POINT TO F600:0
;-----
FFCB      BAS_ENT PROC FAR
FFCB      ASSUME DS:ABS0
FFCD      SUB     AX,AX
FFCD      MOV     DS,AX          ; SET ADDRESSING
FFCF      MOV     WORD PTR INT_PTR+4,OFFSET NEW_INT_9
FFD5      MOV     BASIC_PTR,AX   ; SET INT 18=F600:0
FFD8      MOV     BASIC_PTR+2,OF600H
FFDE      INT     18H           ; GO TO BASIC
FFE0      BAS_ENT ENDP

;-----
; INITIALIZE TIMER SUBROUTINE - ASSUMES BOTH THE LSB AND MSB
; OF THE TIMER WILL BE USED.
; CALLING PARAMETERS:
; (AH) = TIMER #
; (AL) = BIT PATTERN OF INITIALIZATION WORD
; (BX) = INITIAL COUNT
; (BH) = MSB COUNT
; (BL) = LSB COUNT
; ALTERS REGISTERS DX AND AL.
;-----
FFE0      INIT_TIMER PROC NEAR
FFE0      OUT     TIM_CTL,AL     ; OUTPUT INITIAL CONTROL WORD
FFE2      MOV     DX,TIMER       ; BASE PORT ADDR FOR TIMERS
FFE5      ADD     DL,AH           ; ADD IN THE TIMER #
FFE7      MOV     AL,BL          ; LOAD LSB
FFE9      OUT     DX,AL
FFEA      PUSH    DX             ; PAUSE
FFEB      POP     DX
FFEC      MOV     AL,BH          ; LOAD MSB
FFEE      OUT     DX,AL
FFEF      RET
FFF0      INIT_TIMER ENDP

;-----
; POWER ON RESET VECTOR
;-----
FFFO      ORG     OFFF0H

;-----
; POWER ON RESET
;-----
FFF0      DB      0EAH           ; JUMP FAR
FFF1      DW      OFFSET RESET
FFF3      DW      0F000H

FFF5      DB      '06/01/83'     ; RELEASE MARKER

FFF7      DB      30,36,2F,30,31,2F,38,33

FFF9      DB      0FFH          ; FILLER

FFFB      DB      0FDH          ; SYSTEM IDENTIFIER

FFFD      DB      0FFH          ; CHECKSUM
FFFE      CODE
FFFF      ENDS

```

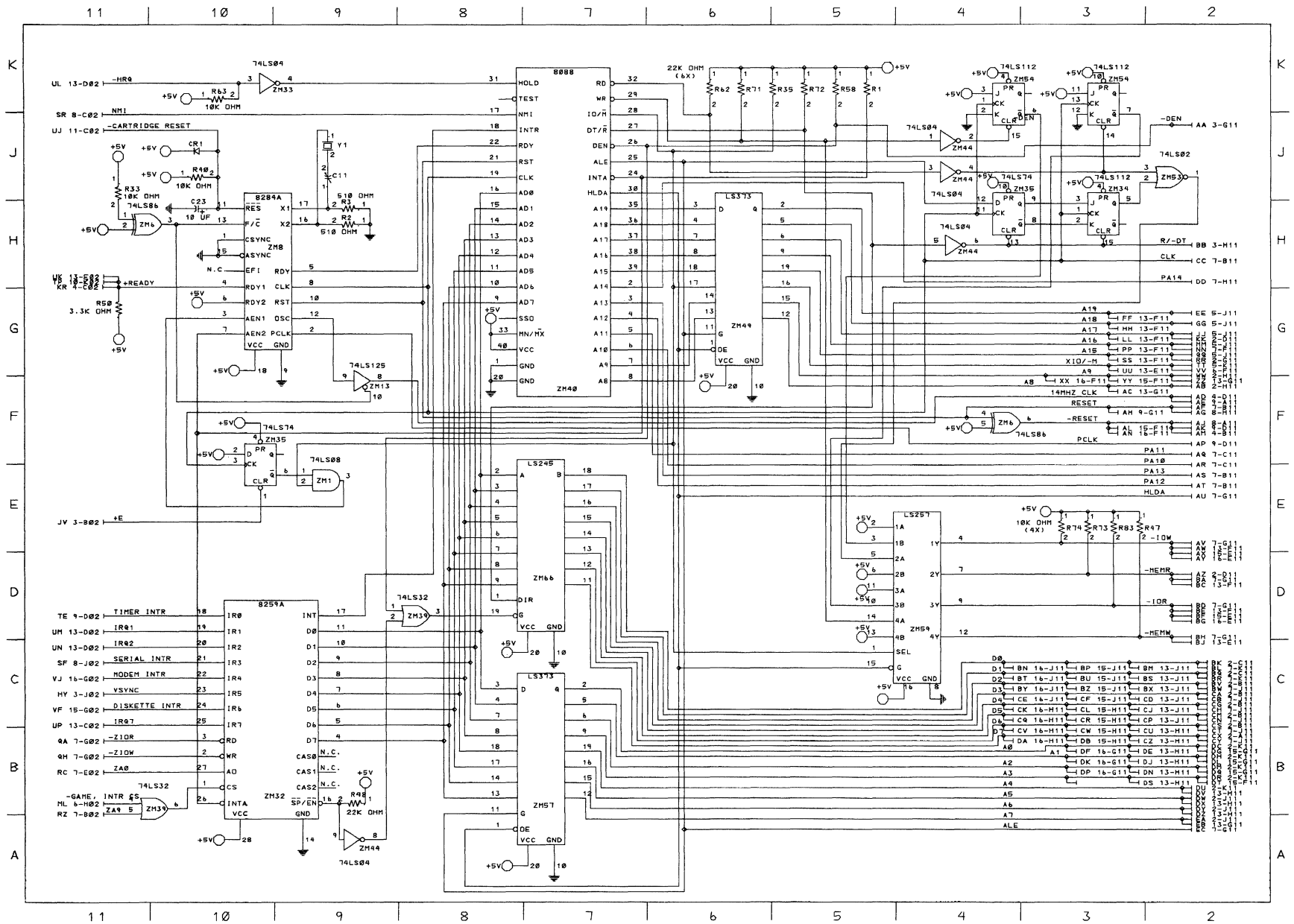
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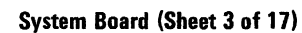
Appendix B. LOGIC DIAGRAMS

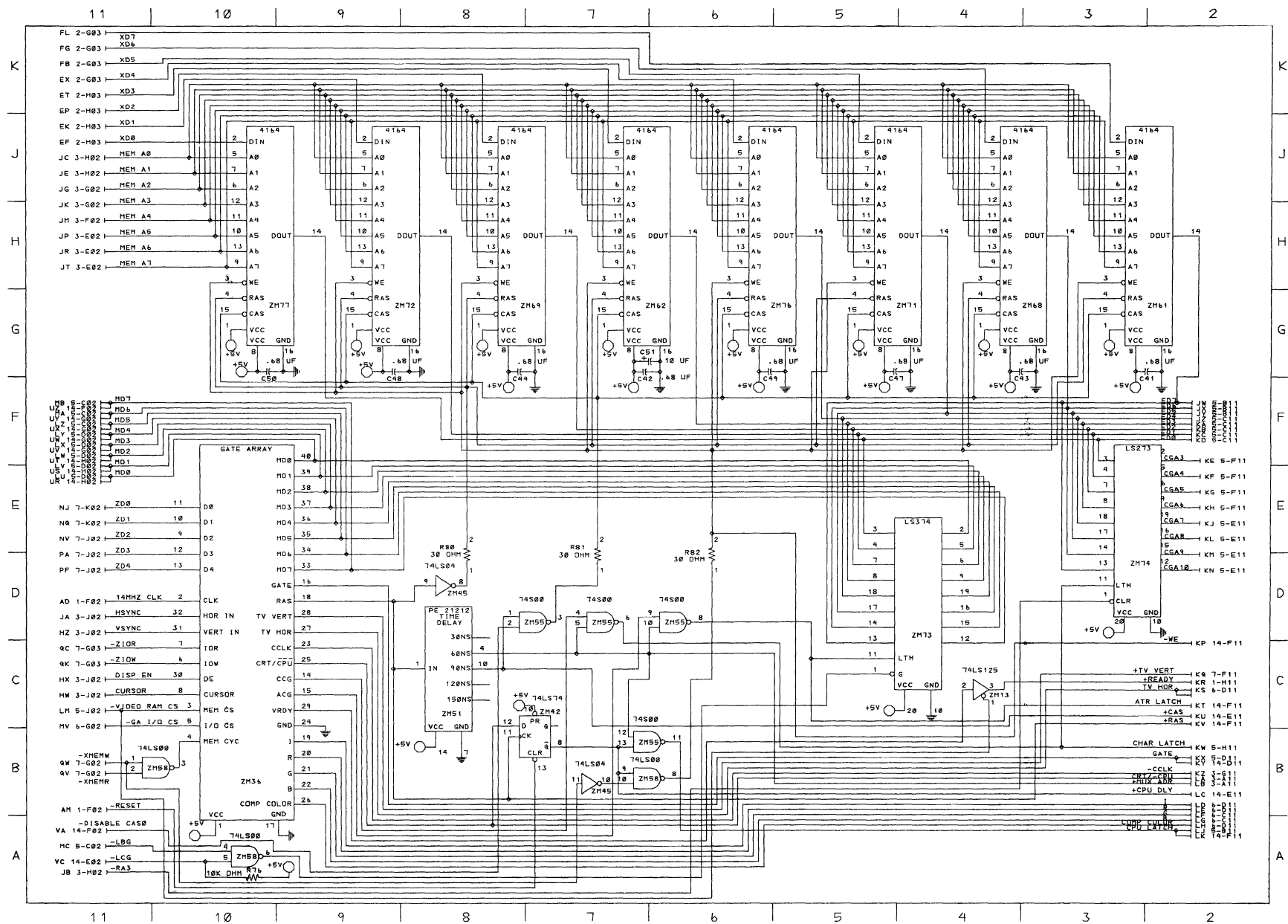
Contents

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Notes:



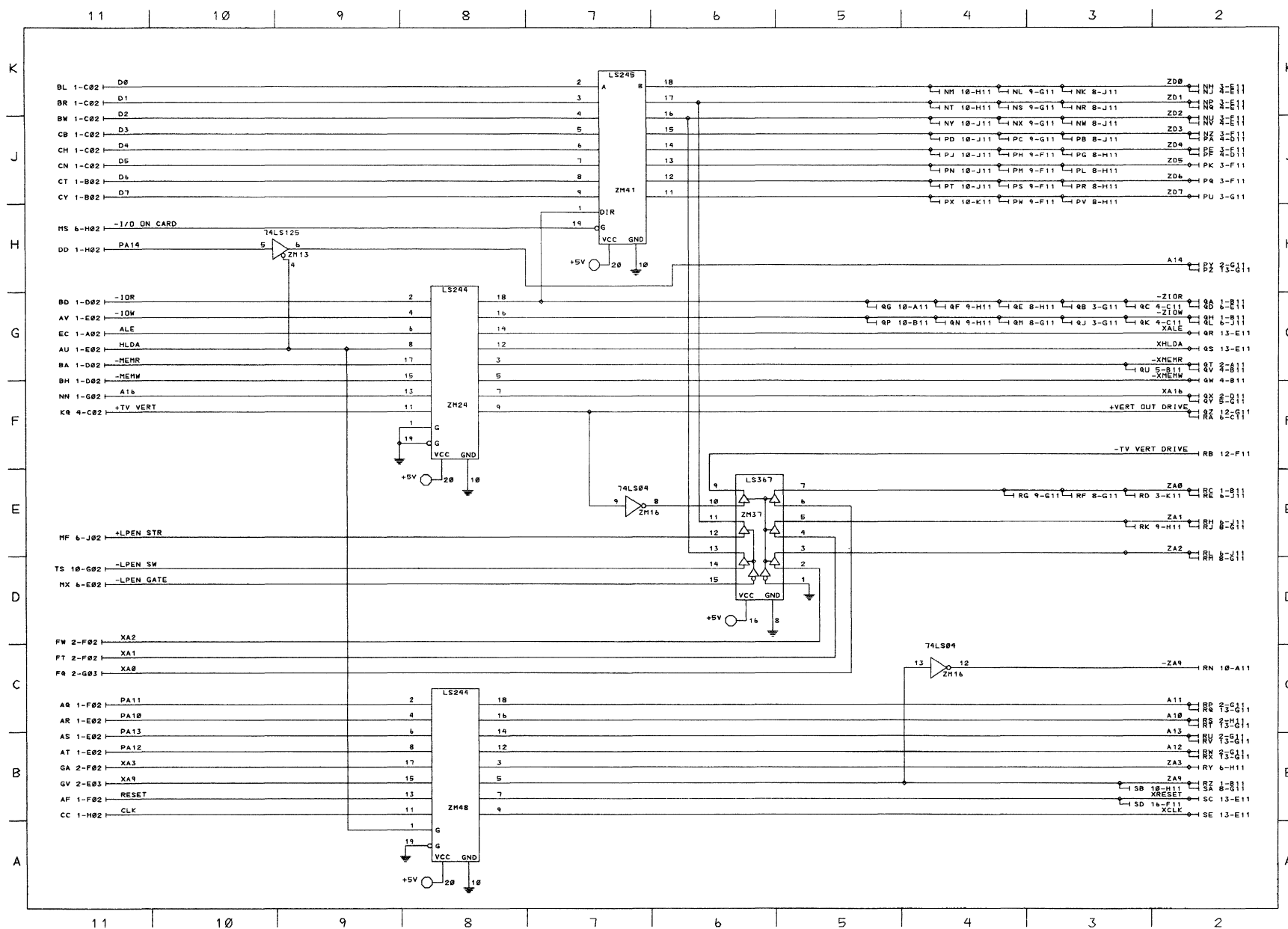




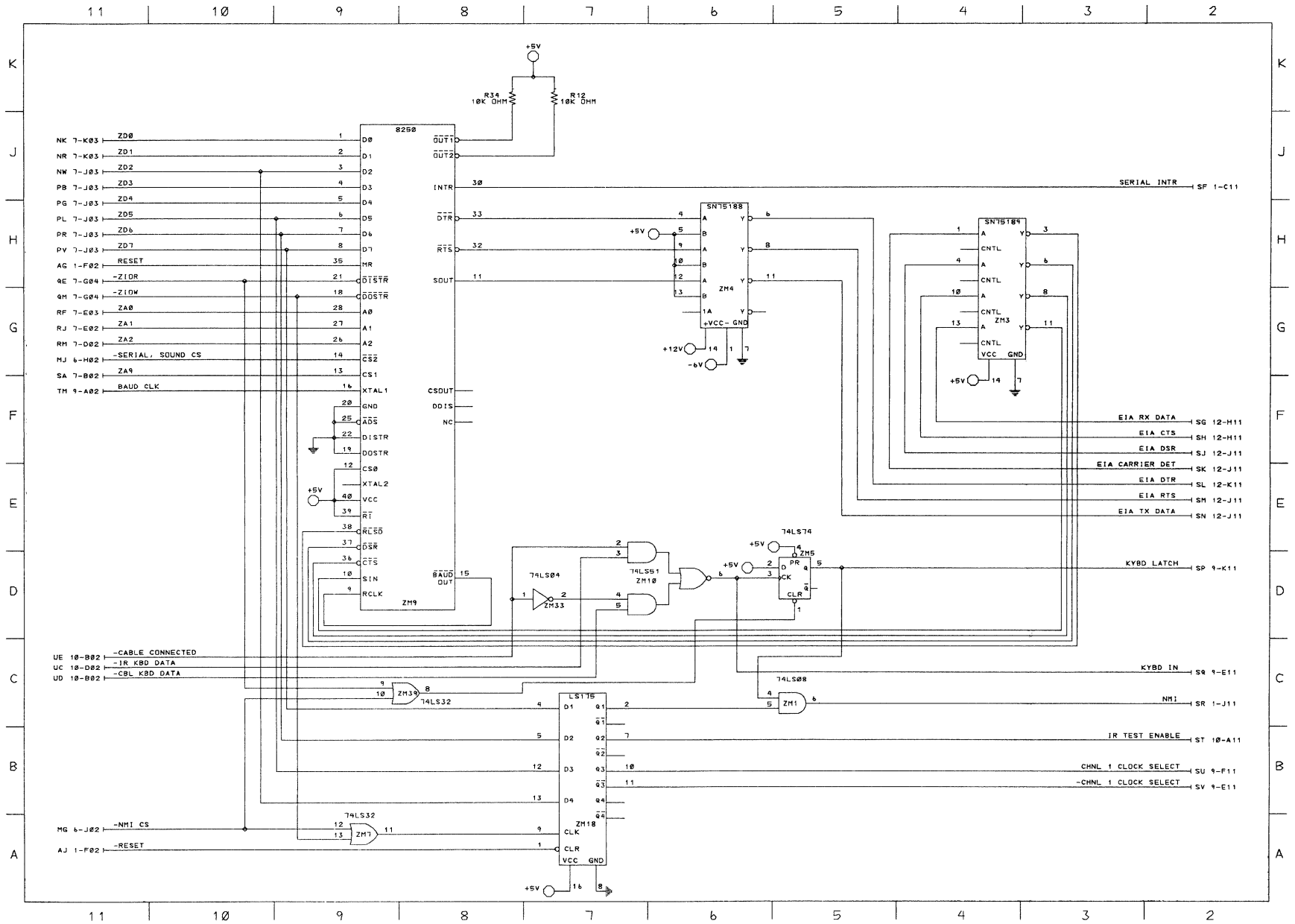
System Board (Sheet 4 of 17)



System Board B-7



System Board (Sheet 7 of 17)

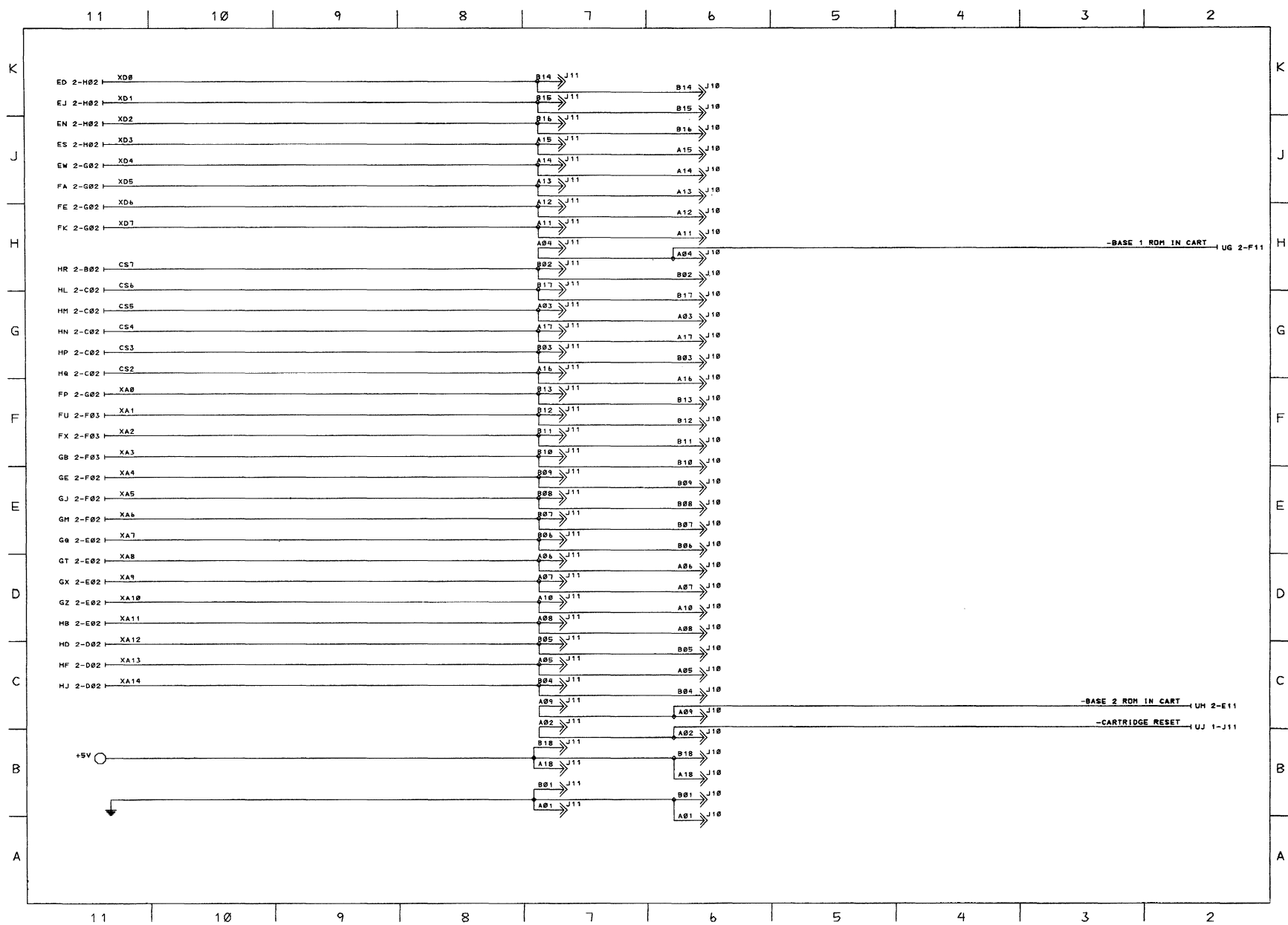


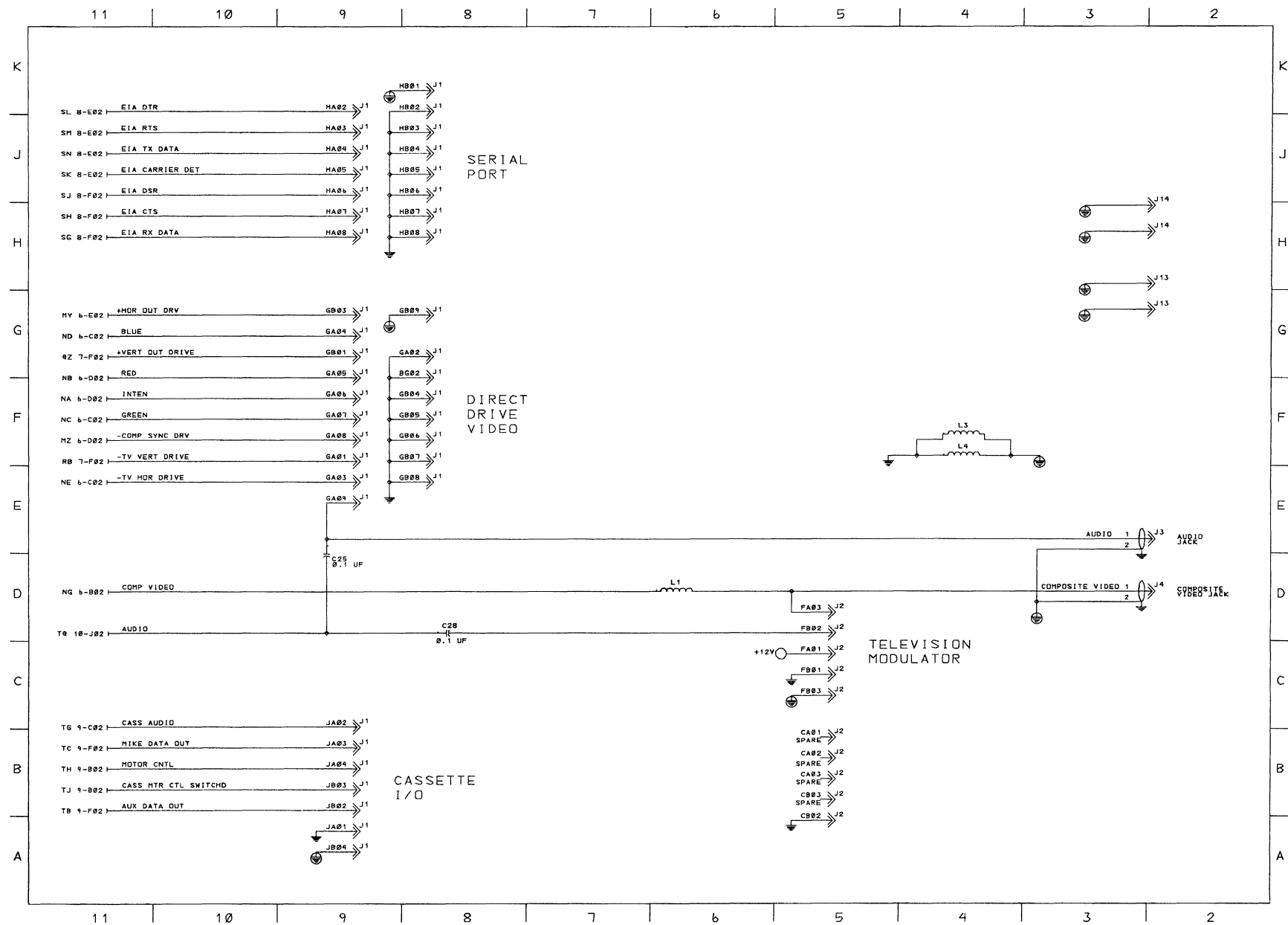
System Board (Sheet 8 of 17)



System Board (Sheet 9 of 17)

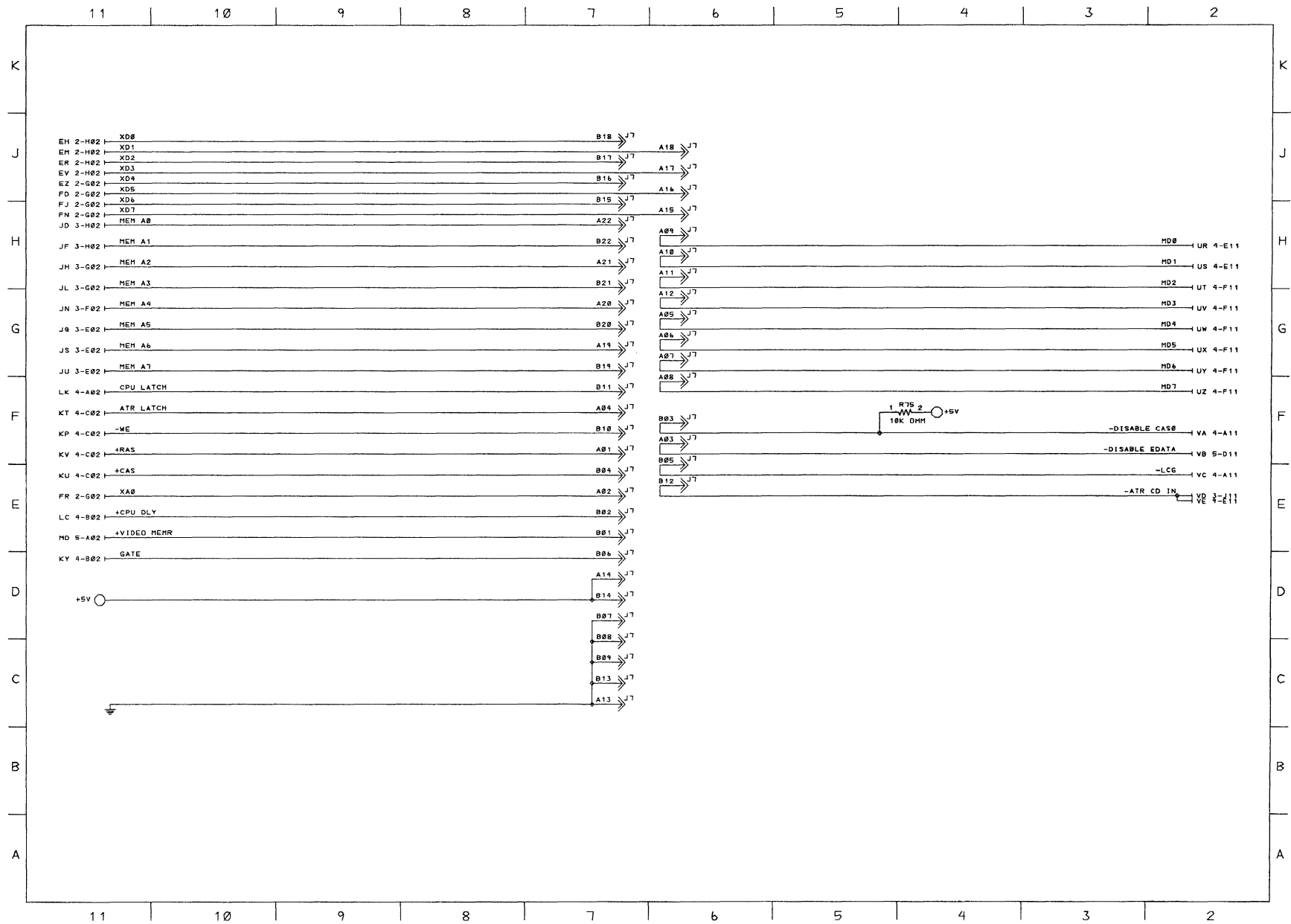
B-12 System Board



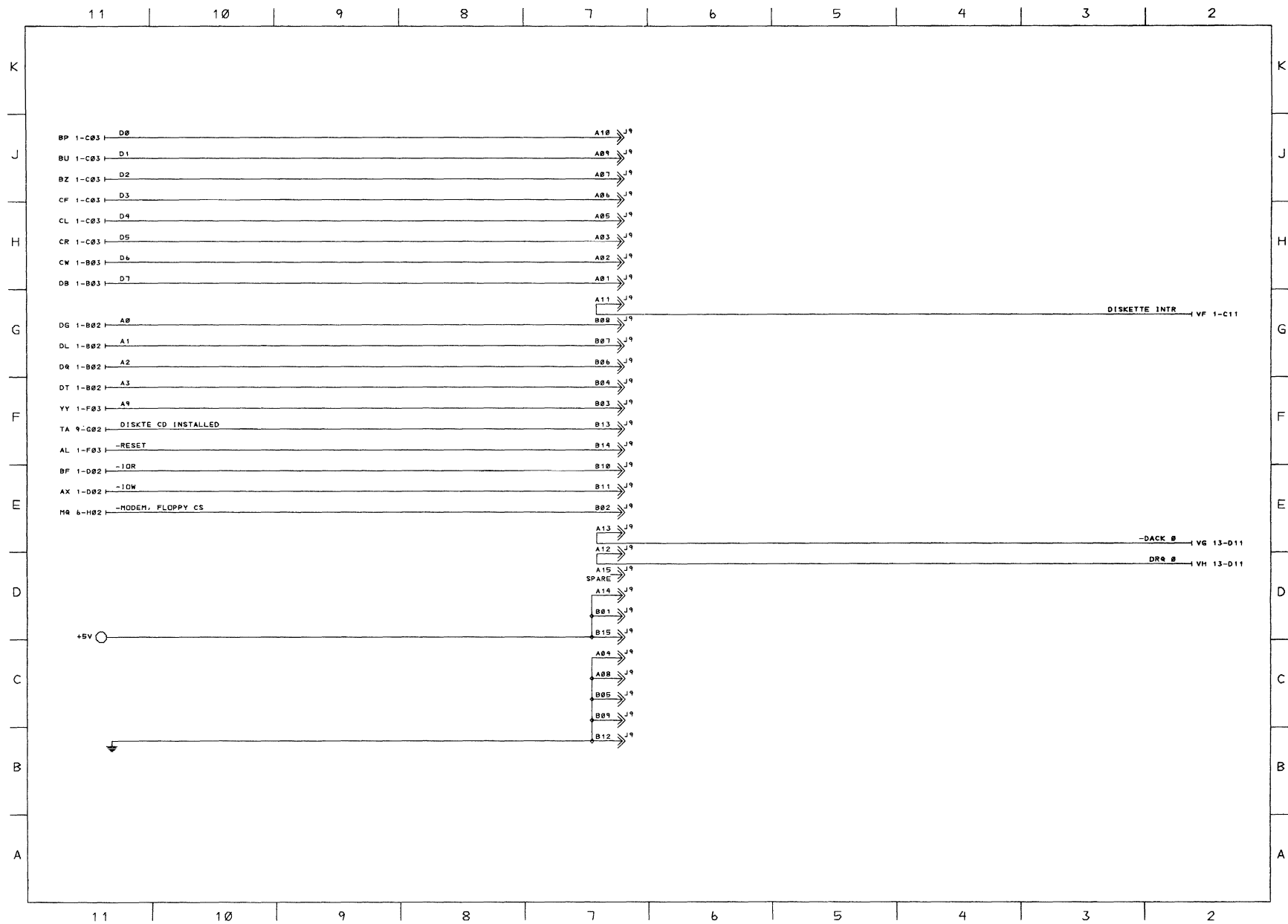


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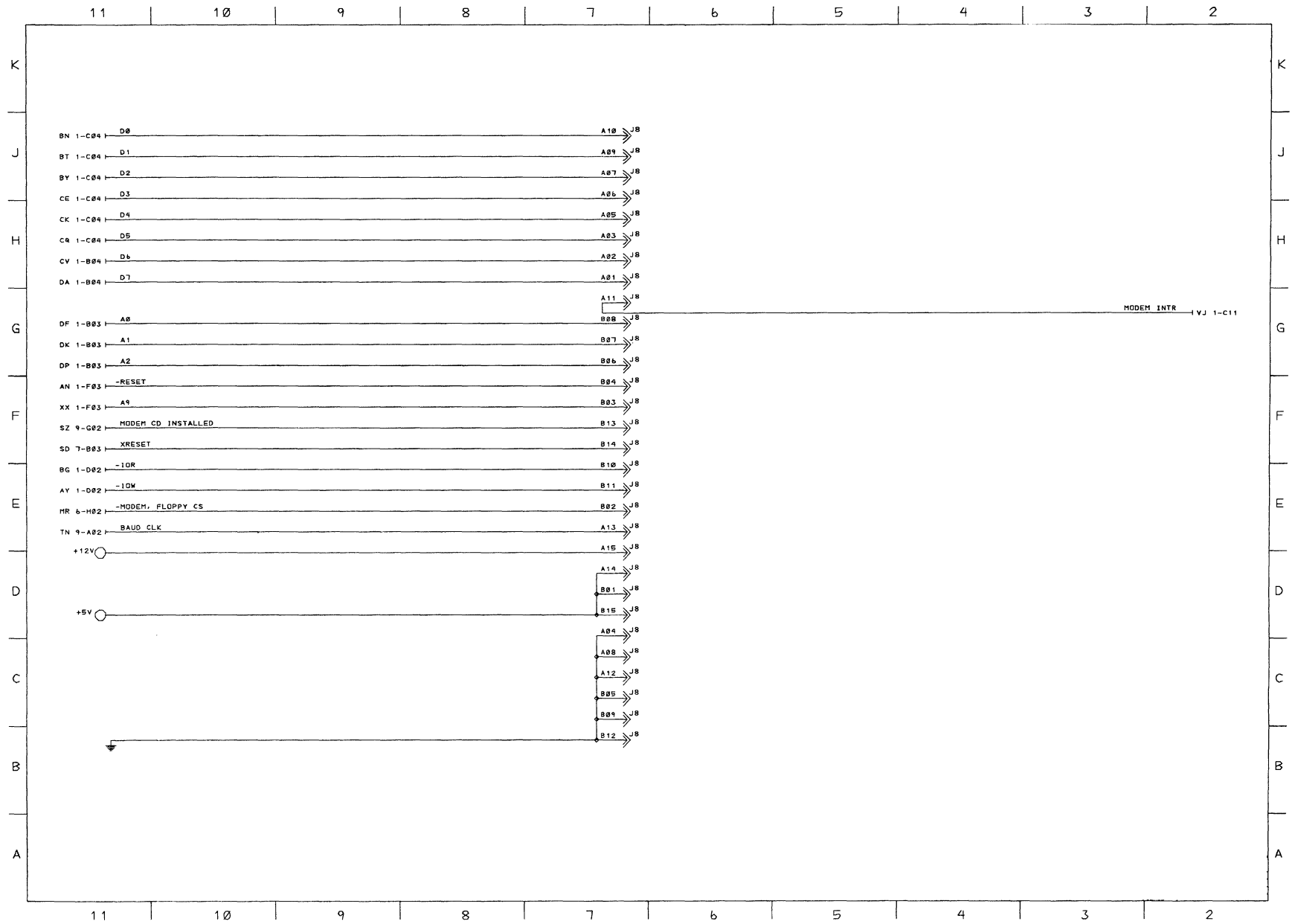




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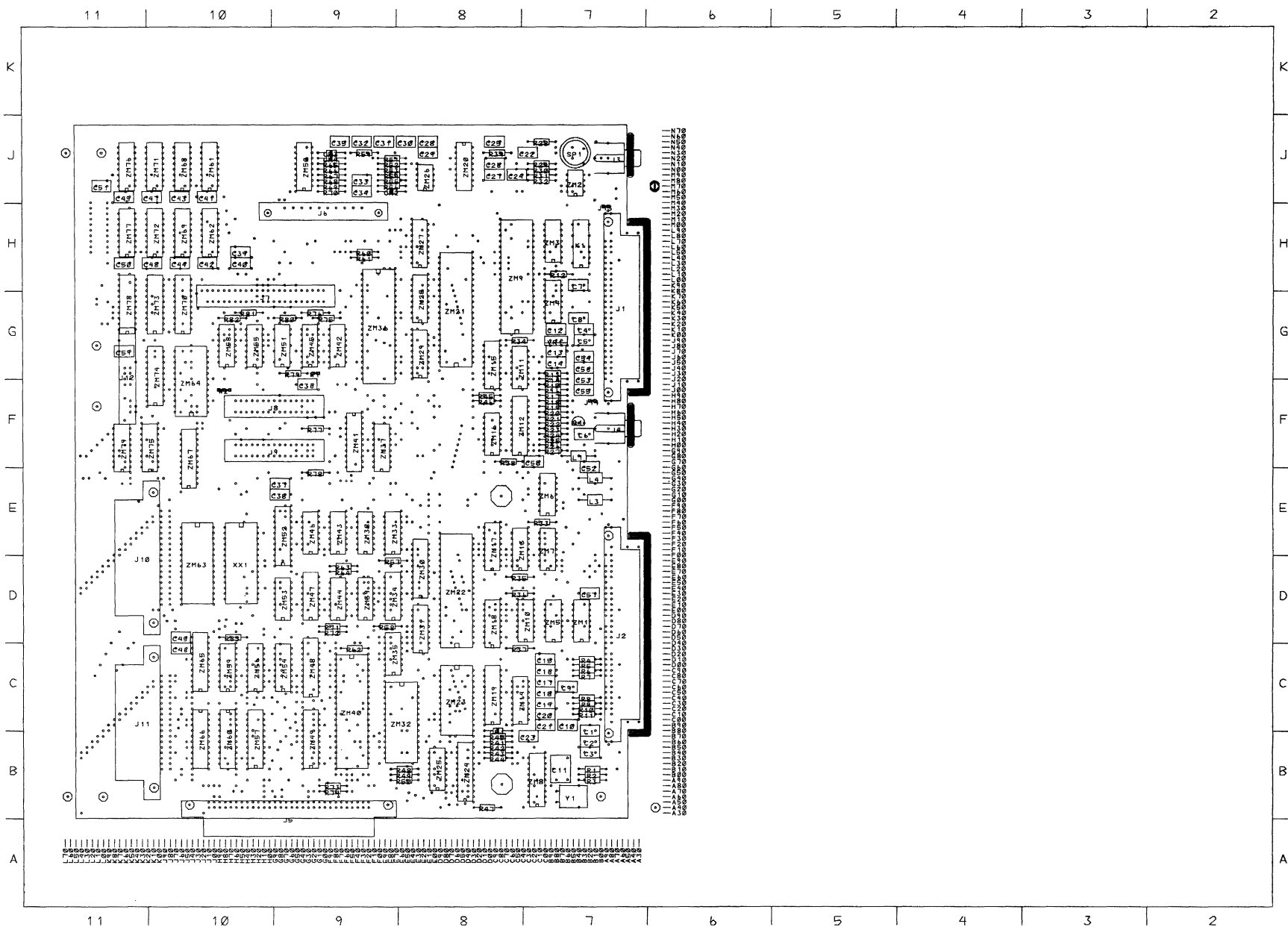


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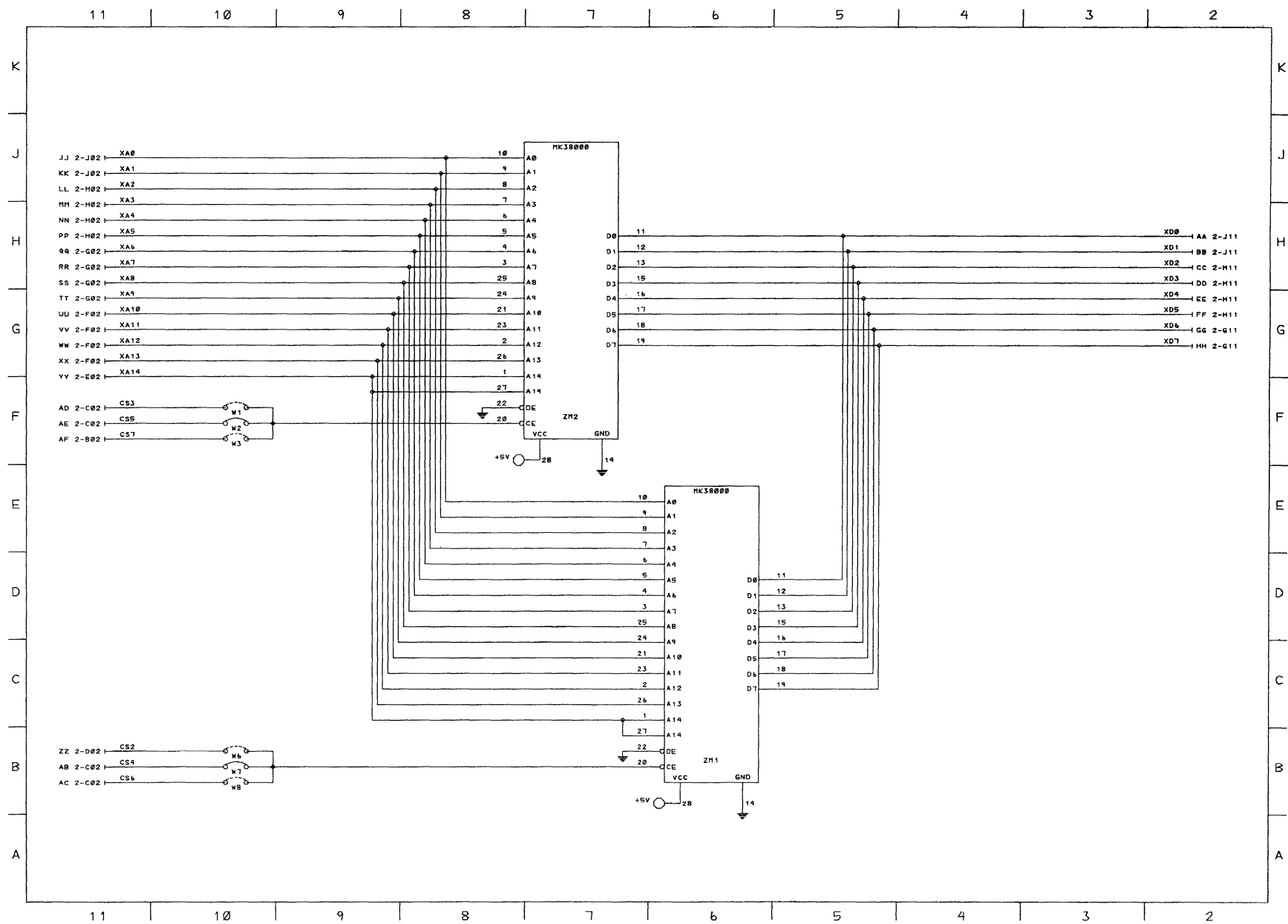
System Board (Sheet 16 of 17)

B-18 System Board

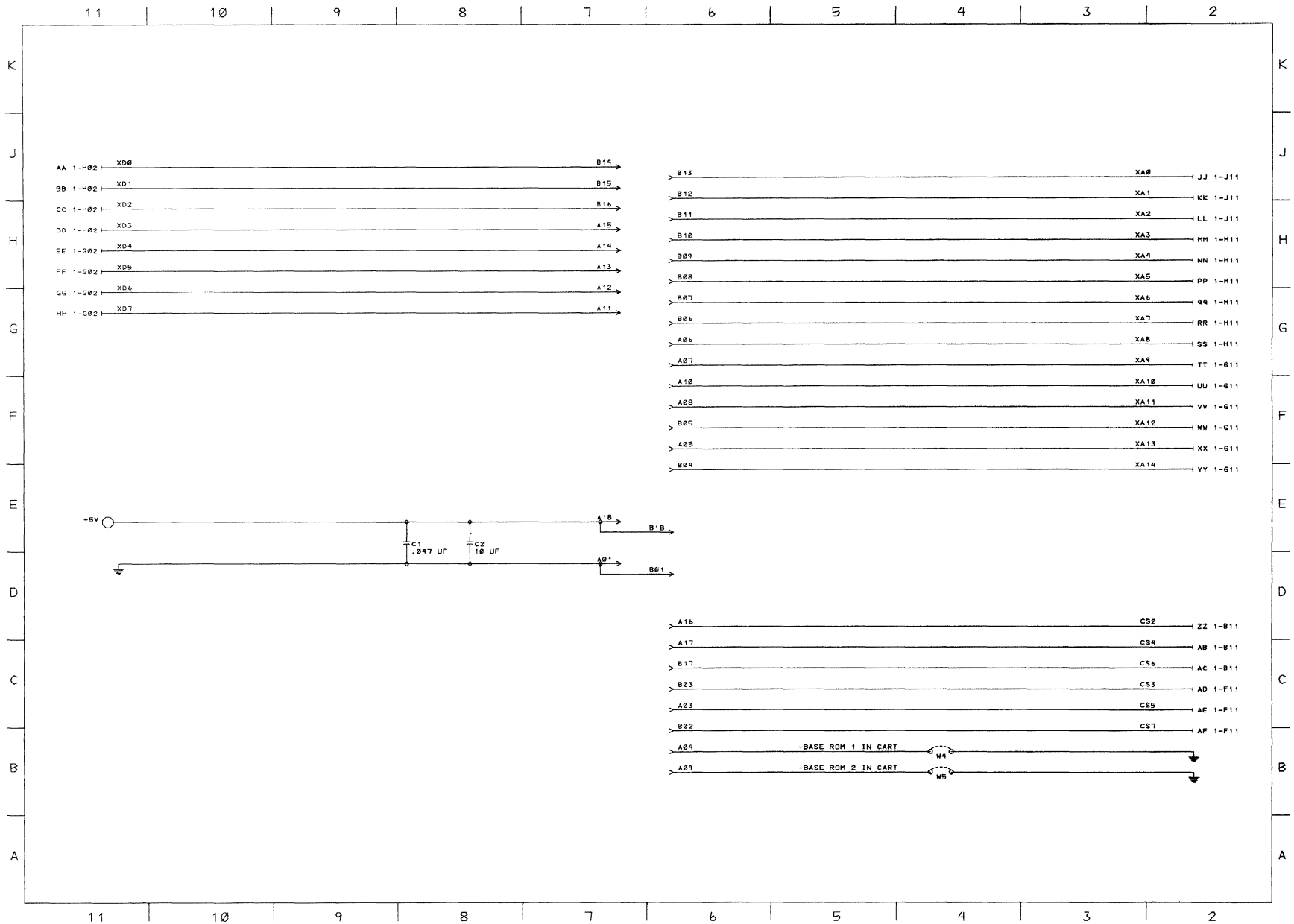


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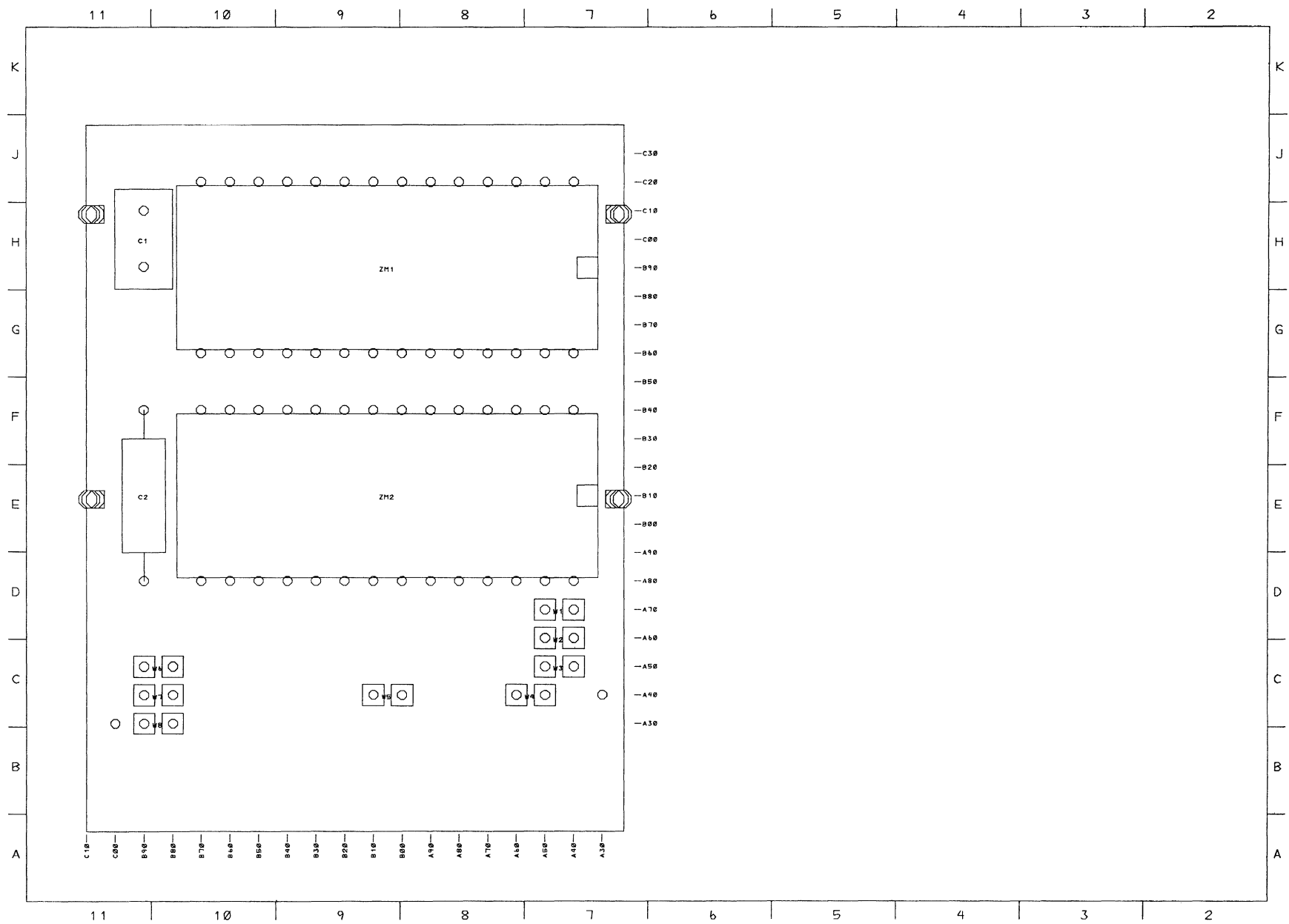
System Board B-19



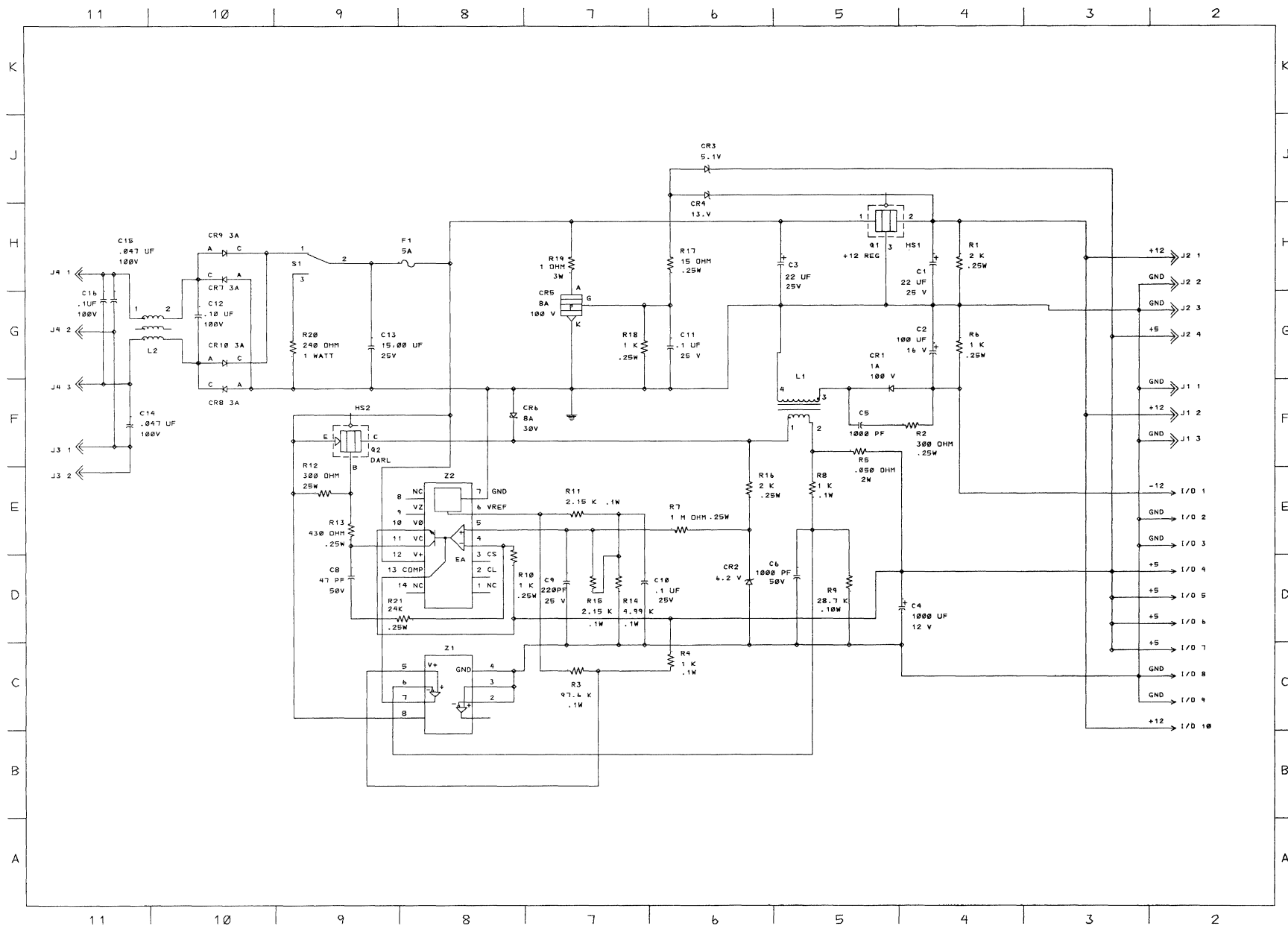
Program Cartridge (Sheet 1 of 3)



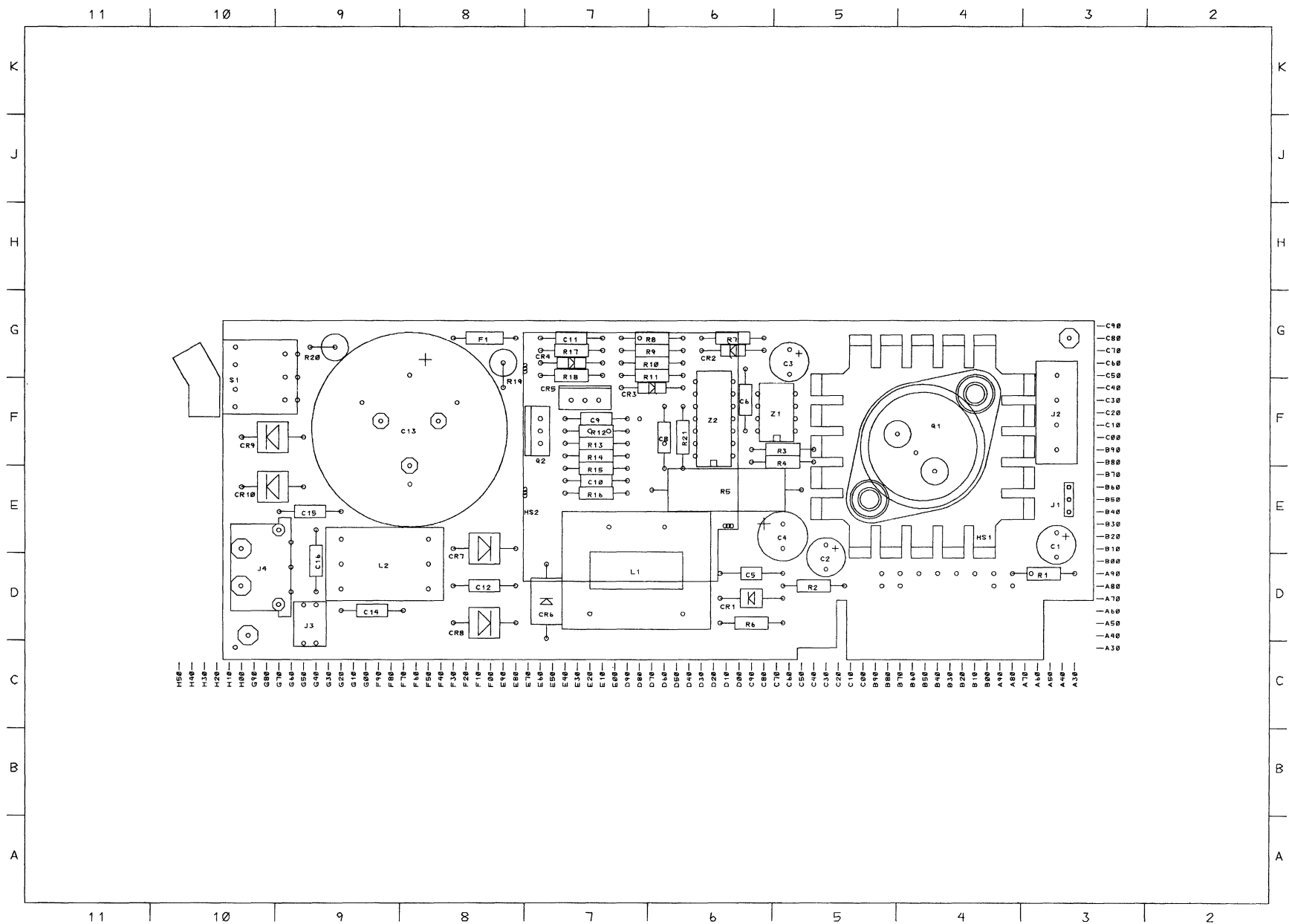
Program Cartridge (Sheet 2 of 3)



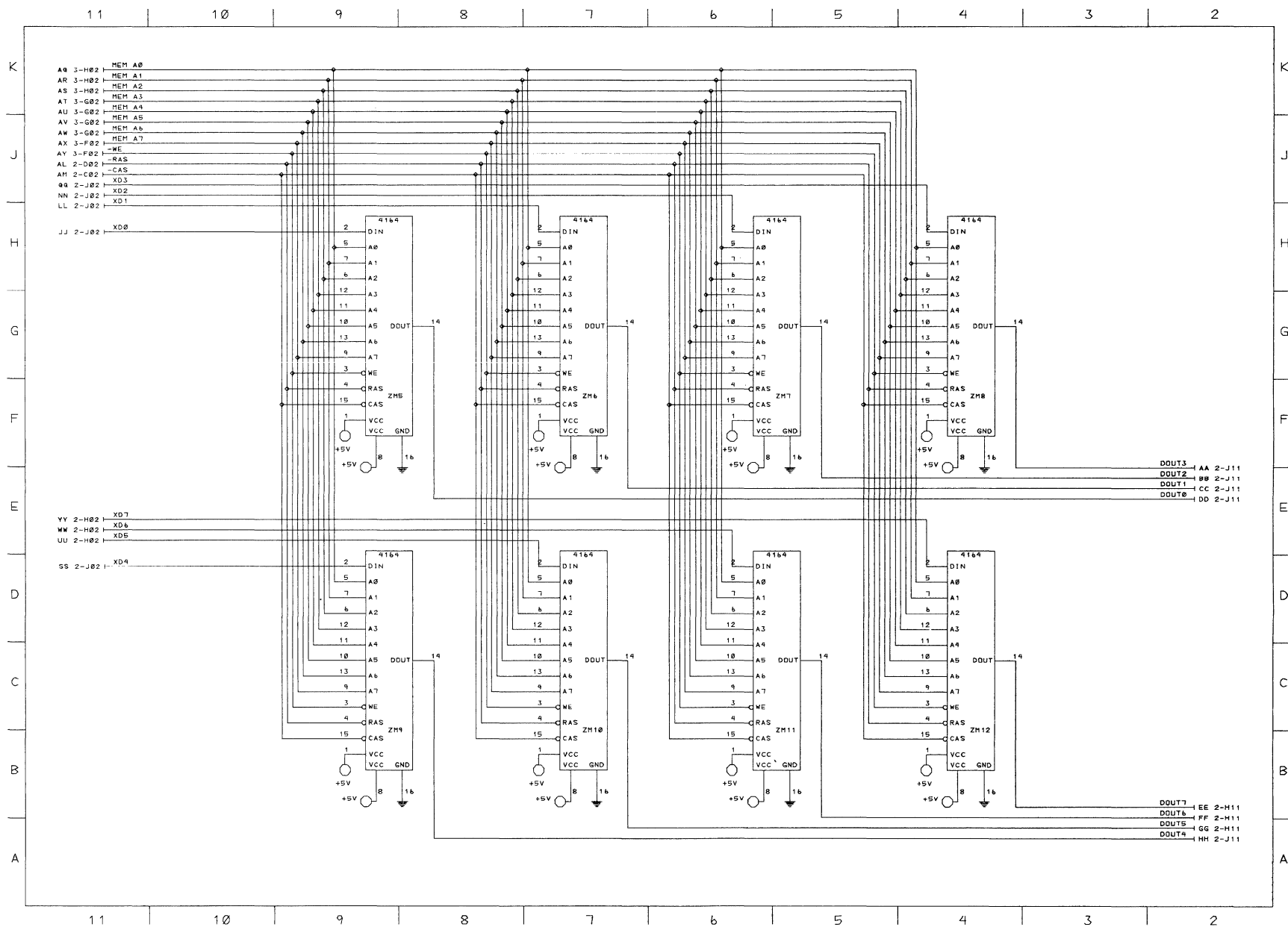
Program Cartridge (Sheet 3 of 3)



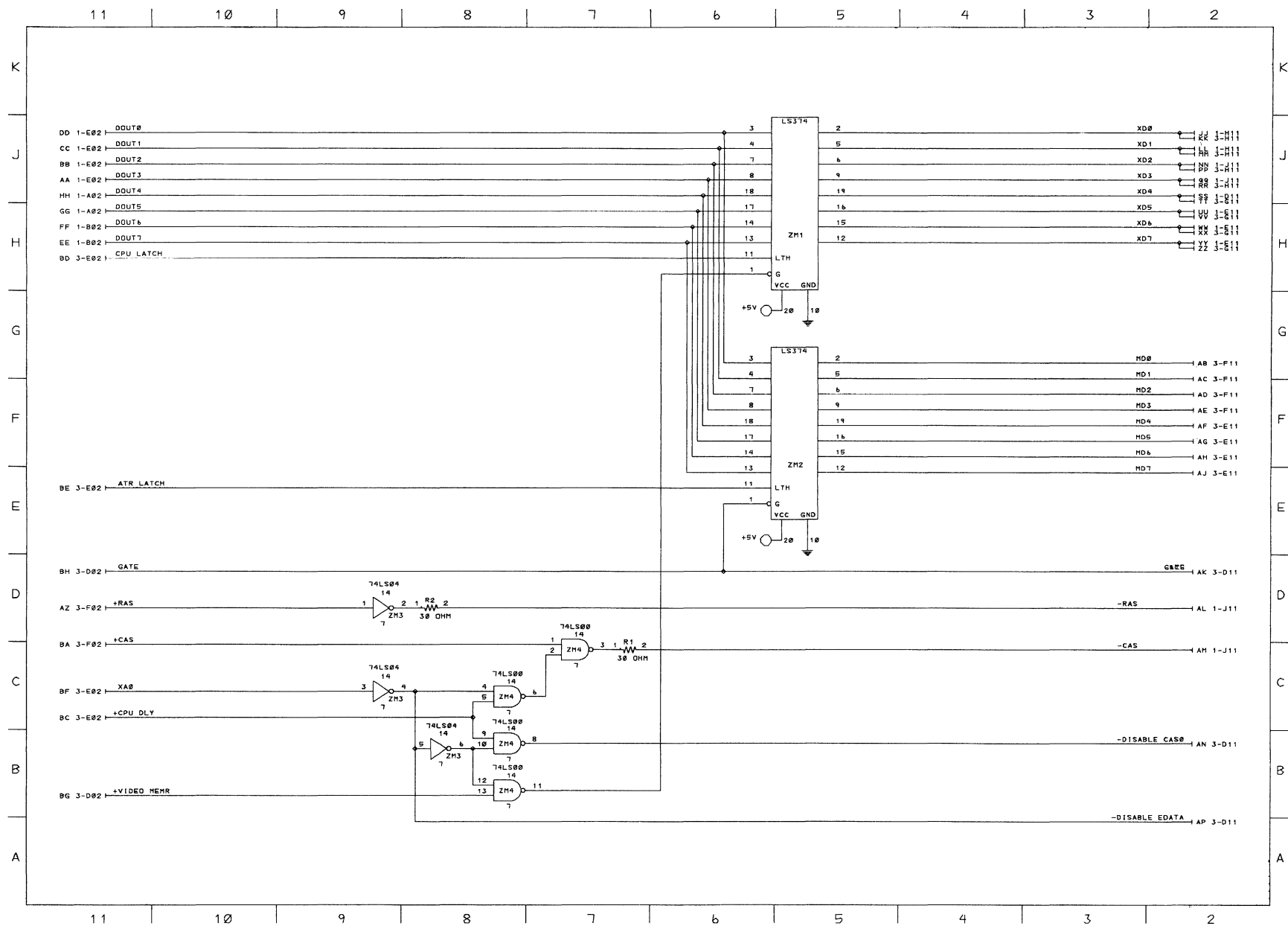
Power Supply Board (Sheet 1 of 2)



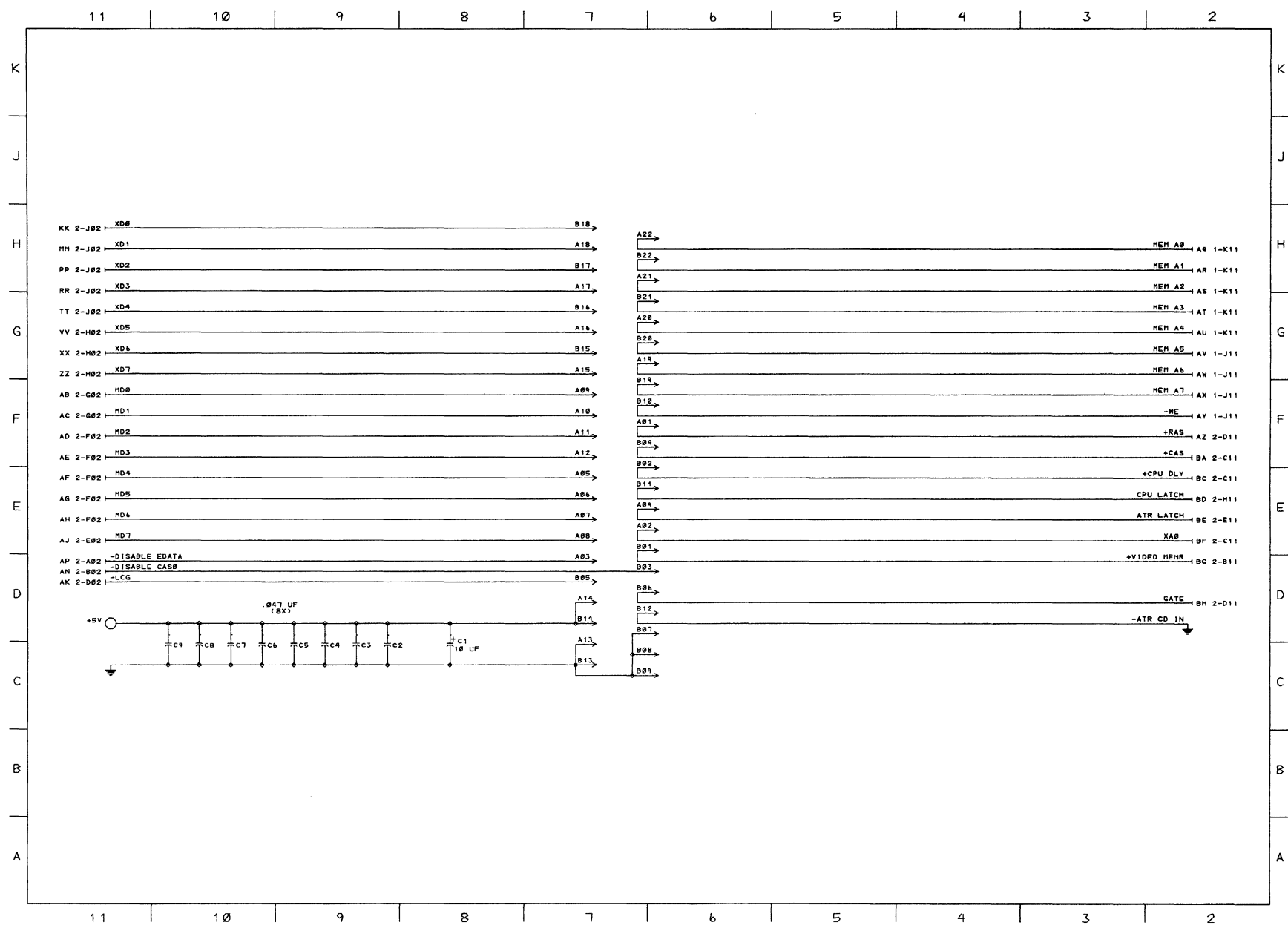
Power Supply Board (Sheet 2 of 2)



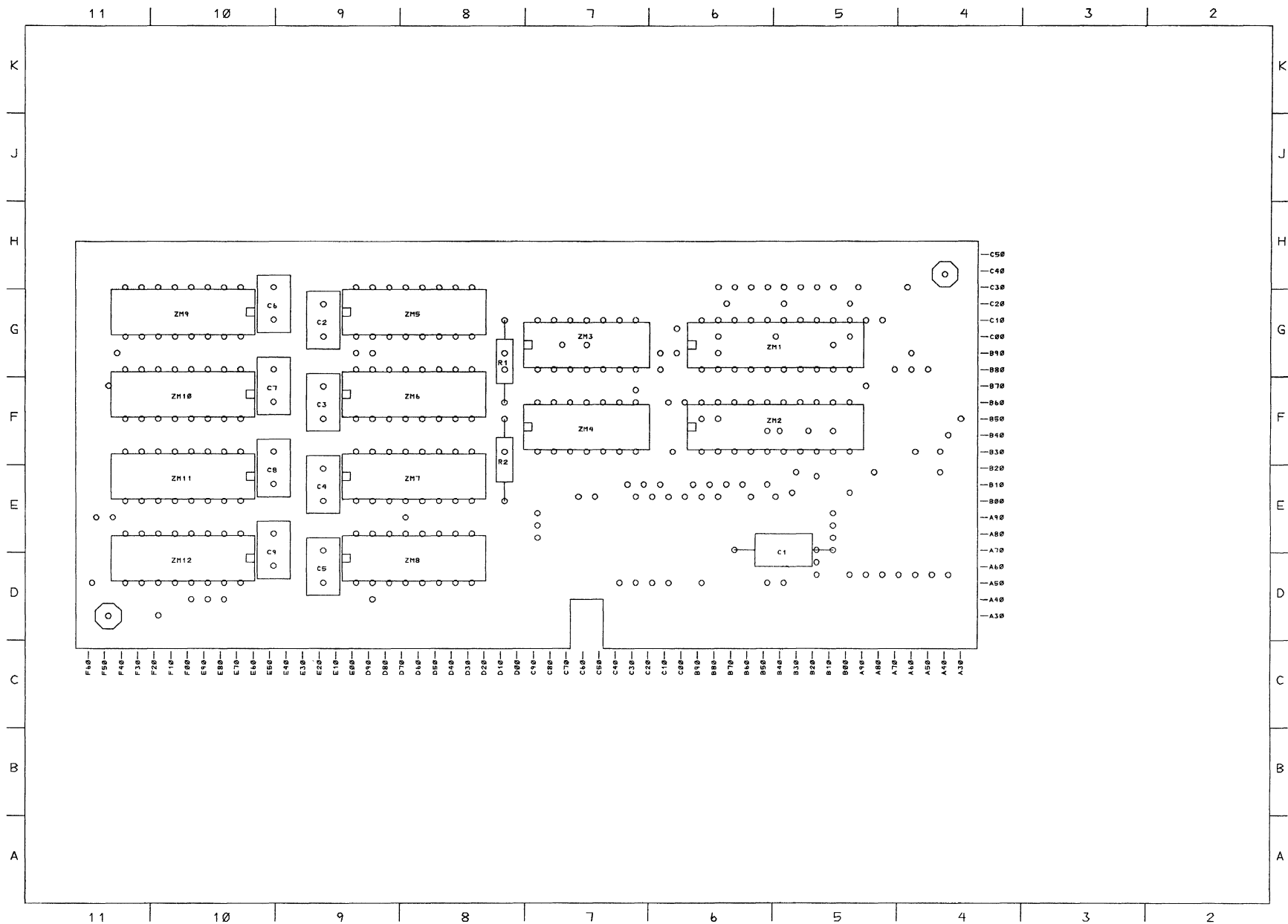
64KB Memory and Display Expansion (Sheet 1 of 4)



64KB Memory and Display Expansion (Sheet 2 of 4)

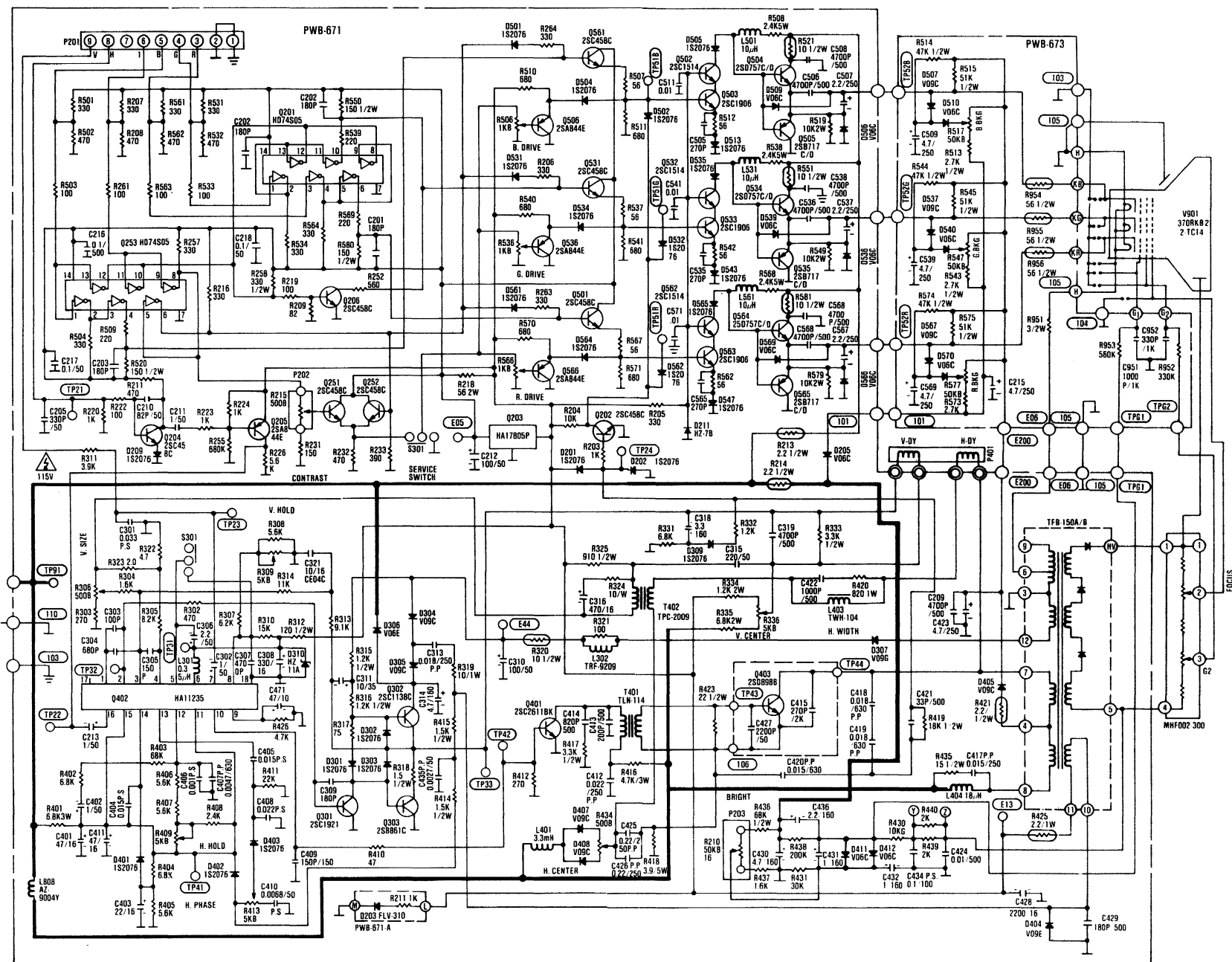


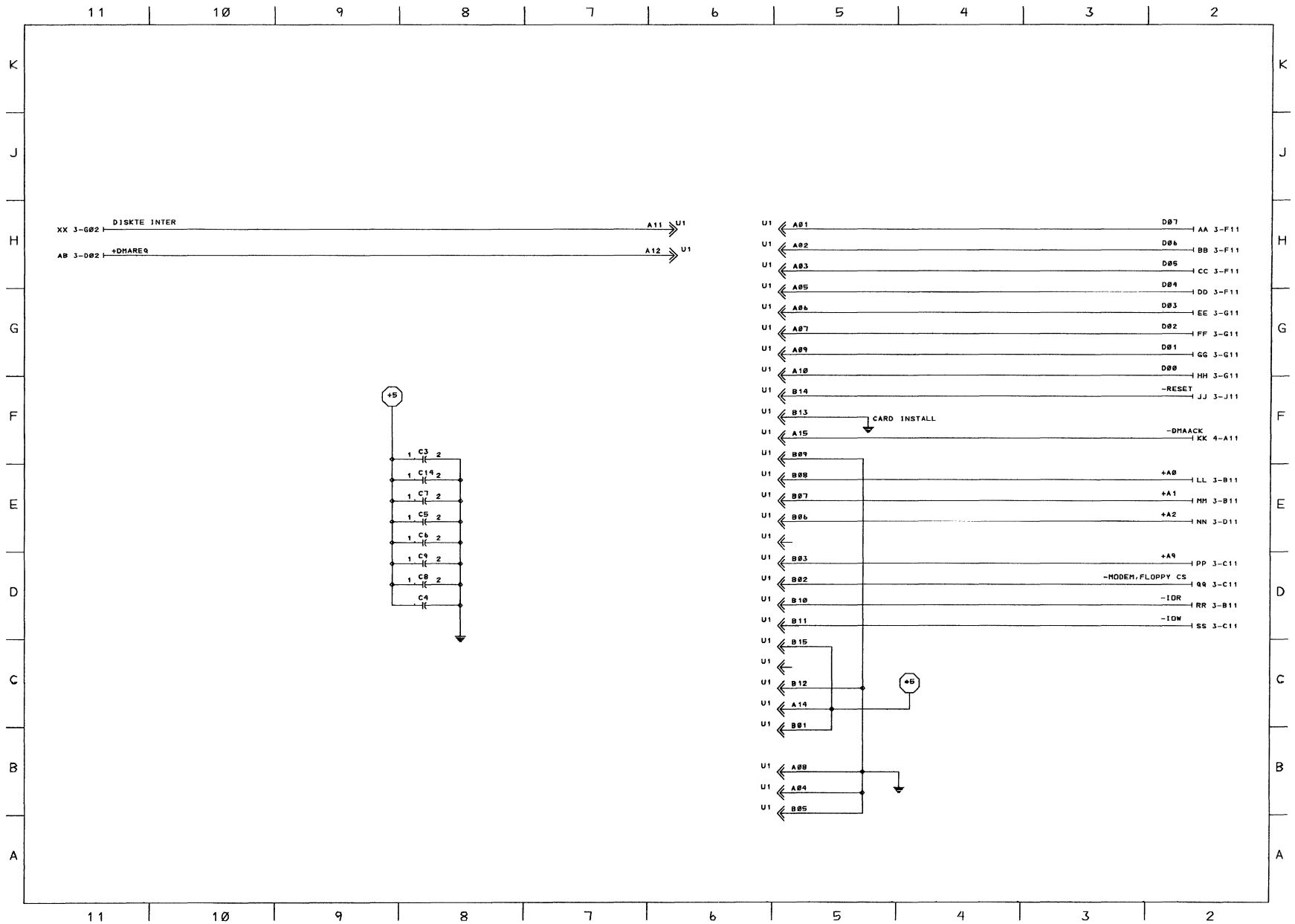
64KB Memory and Display Expansion (Sheet 3 of 4)



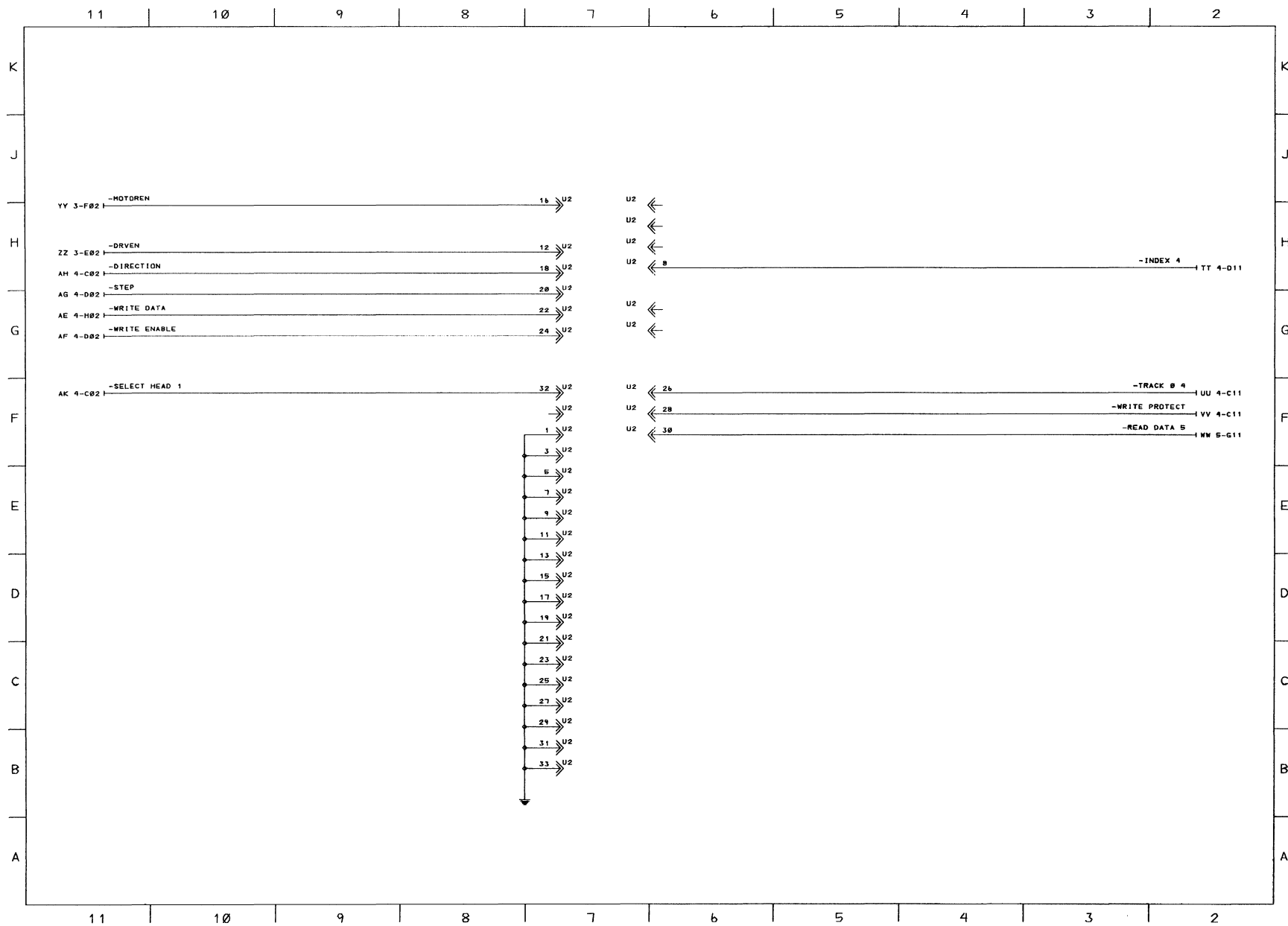
64KB Memory and Display Expansion (Sheet 4 of 4)

DANGER
HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES UP TO 450 VOLTS EXIST ON THE
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

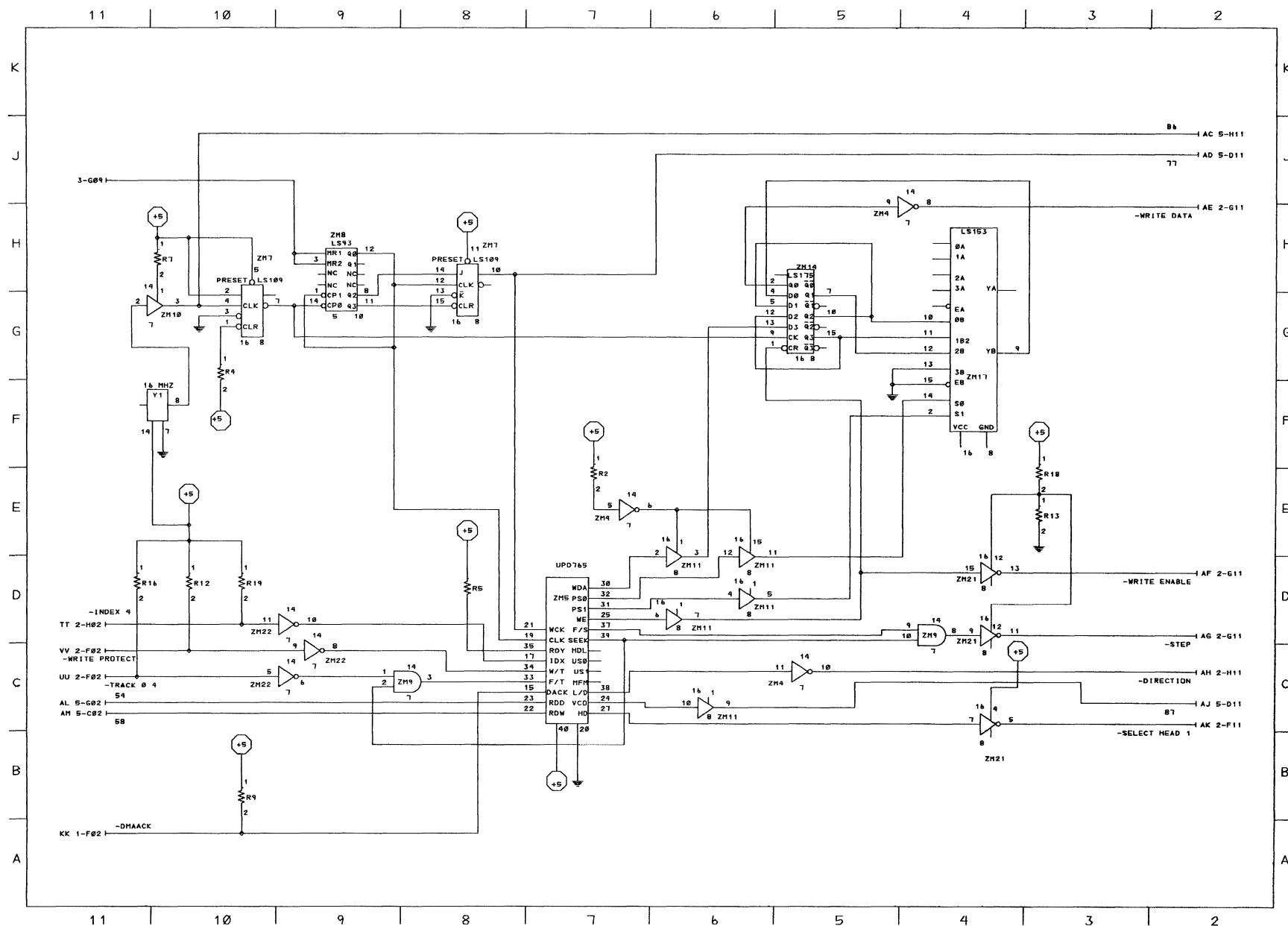




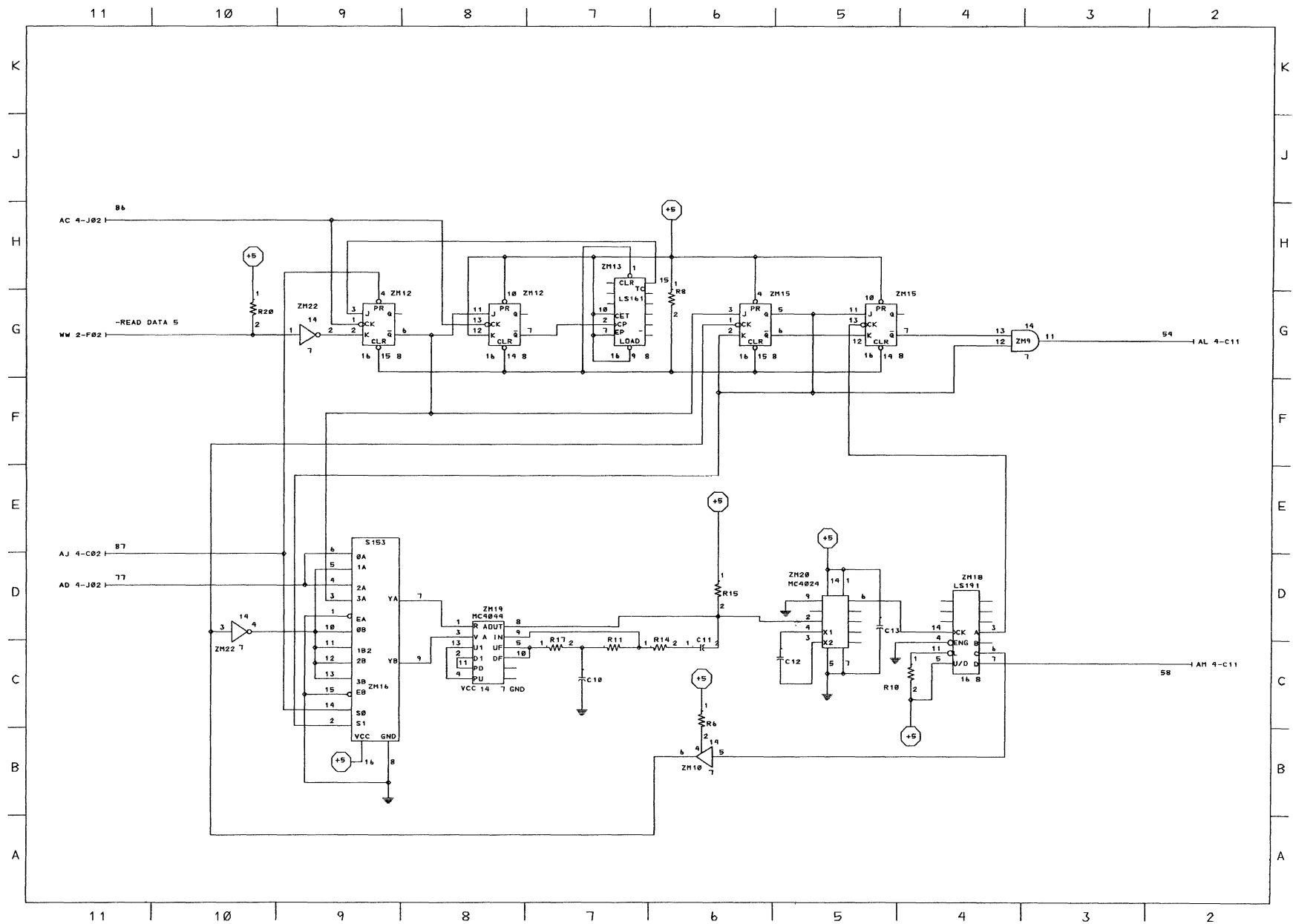
Diskette Drive Adapter (Sheet 1 of 6)



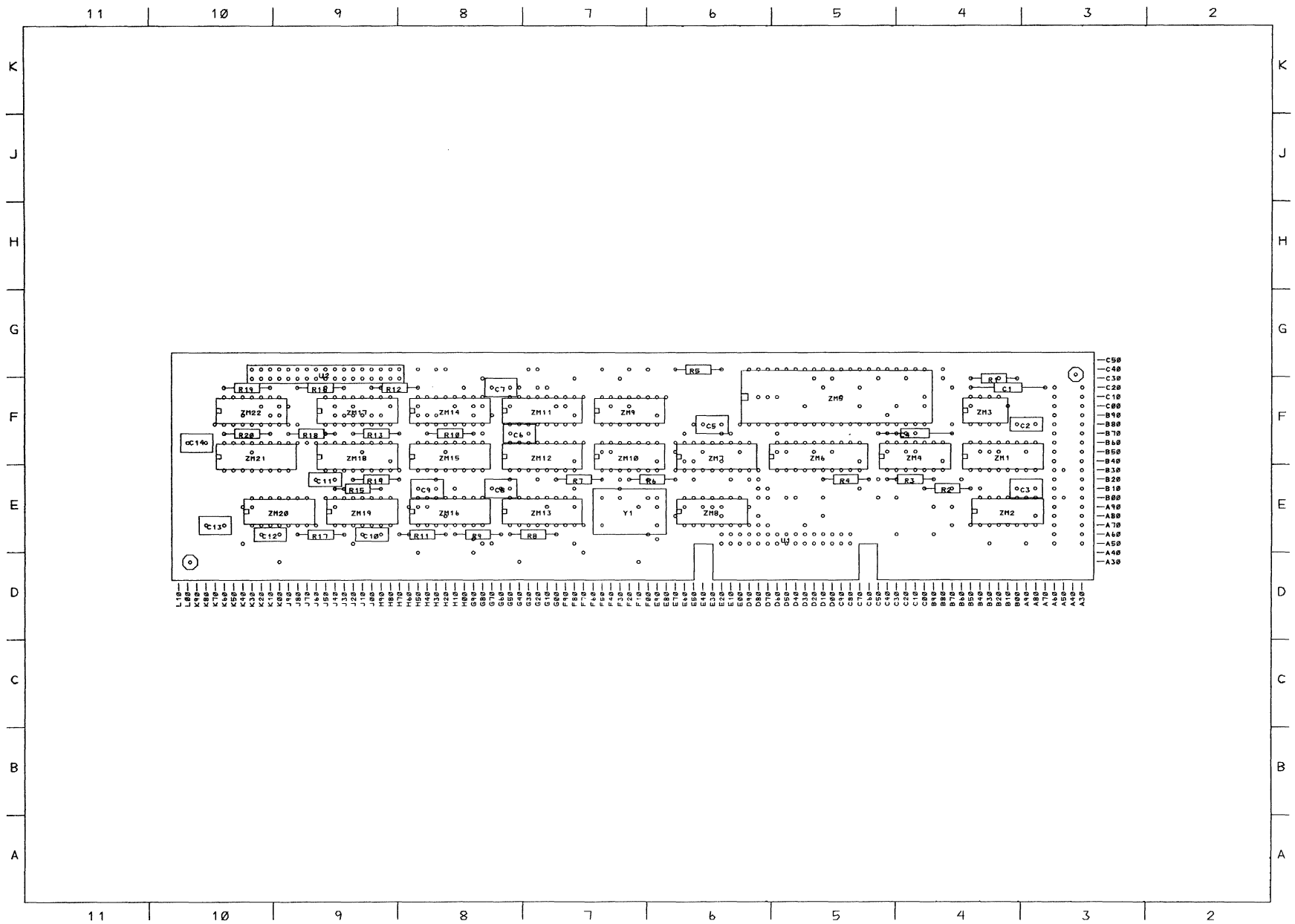
Diskette Drive Adapter (Sheet 2 of 6)



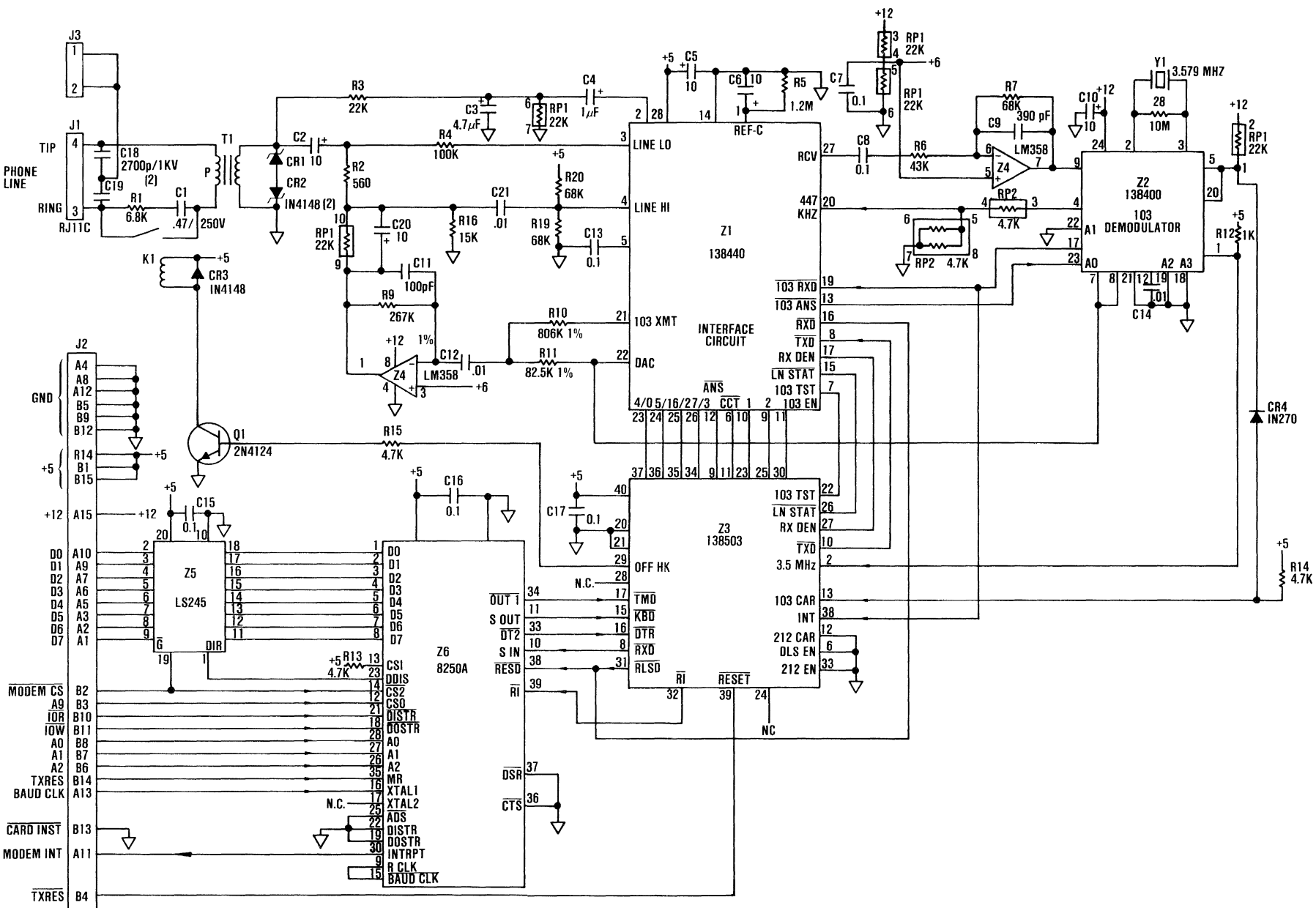
Diskette Drive Adapter (Sheet 4 of 6)



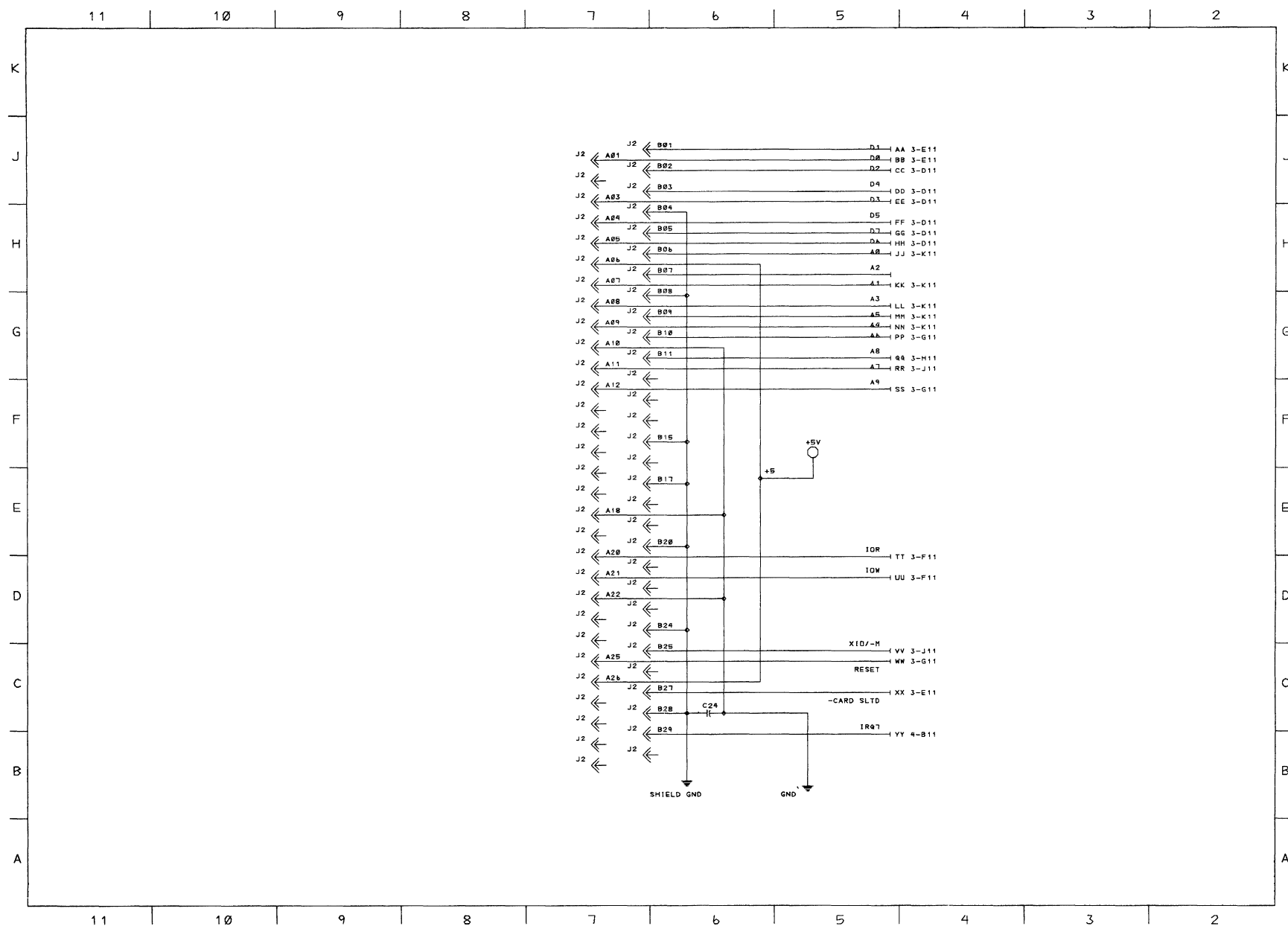
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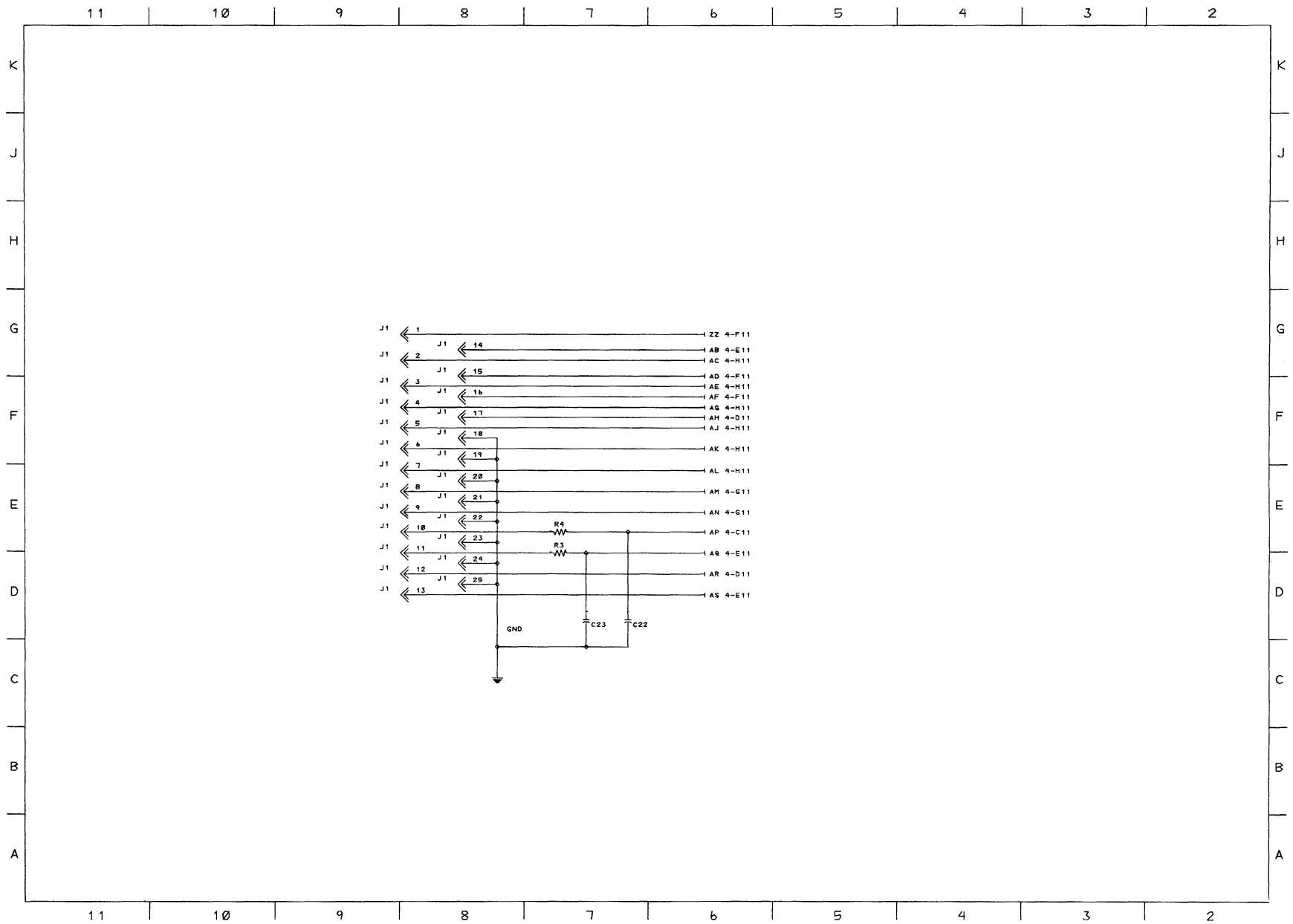


Diskette Drive Adapter (Sheet 6 of 6)

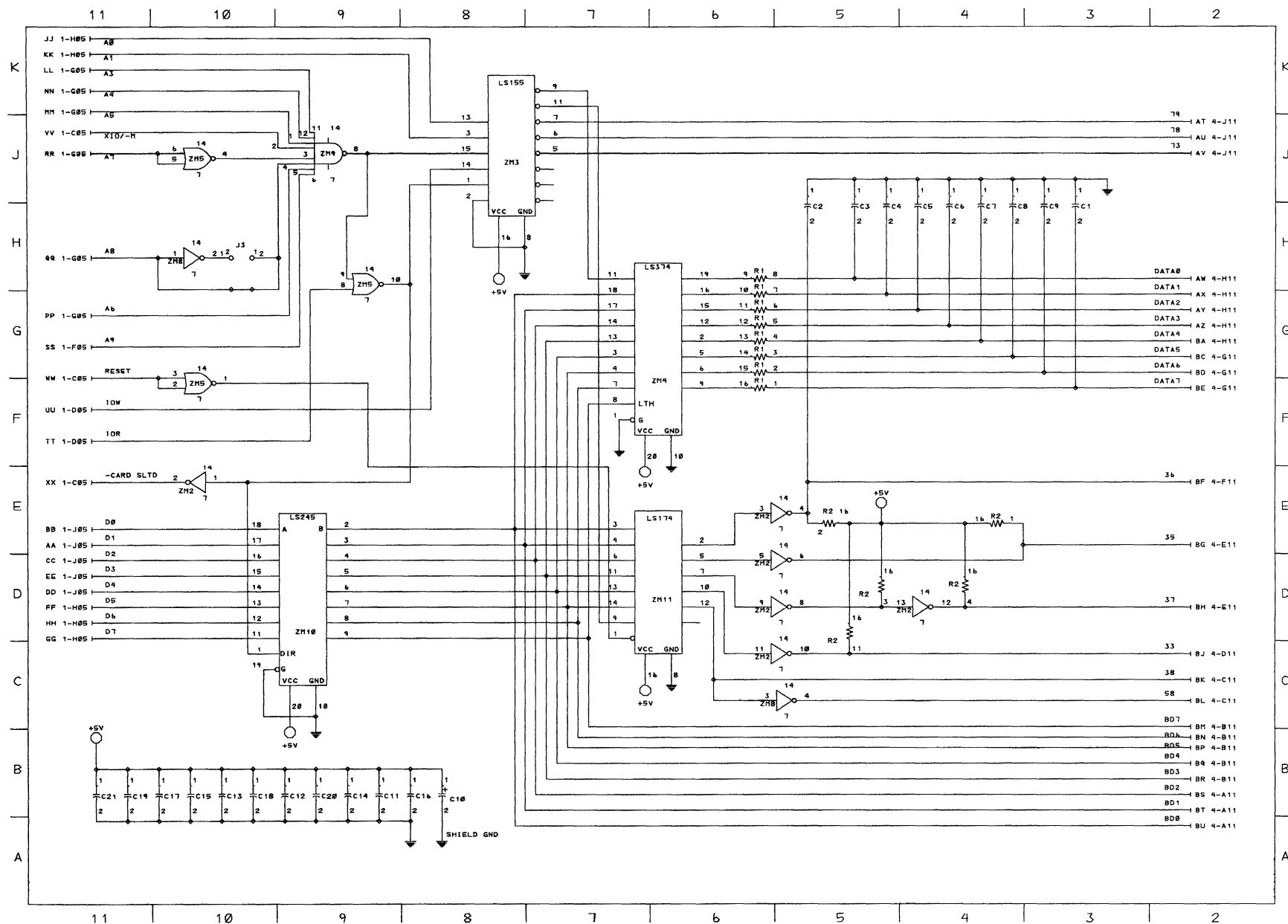


B-36 Internal Modem

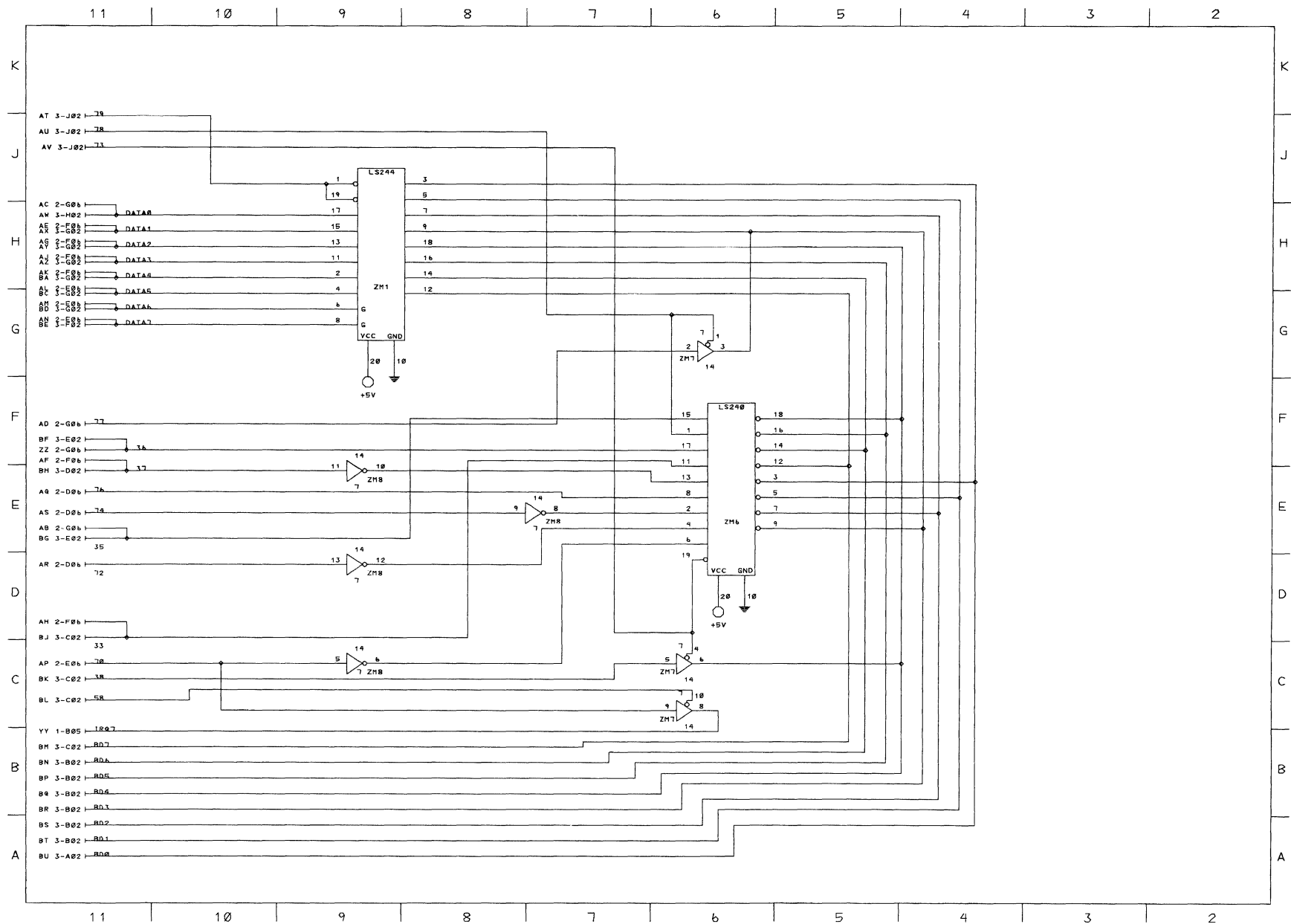




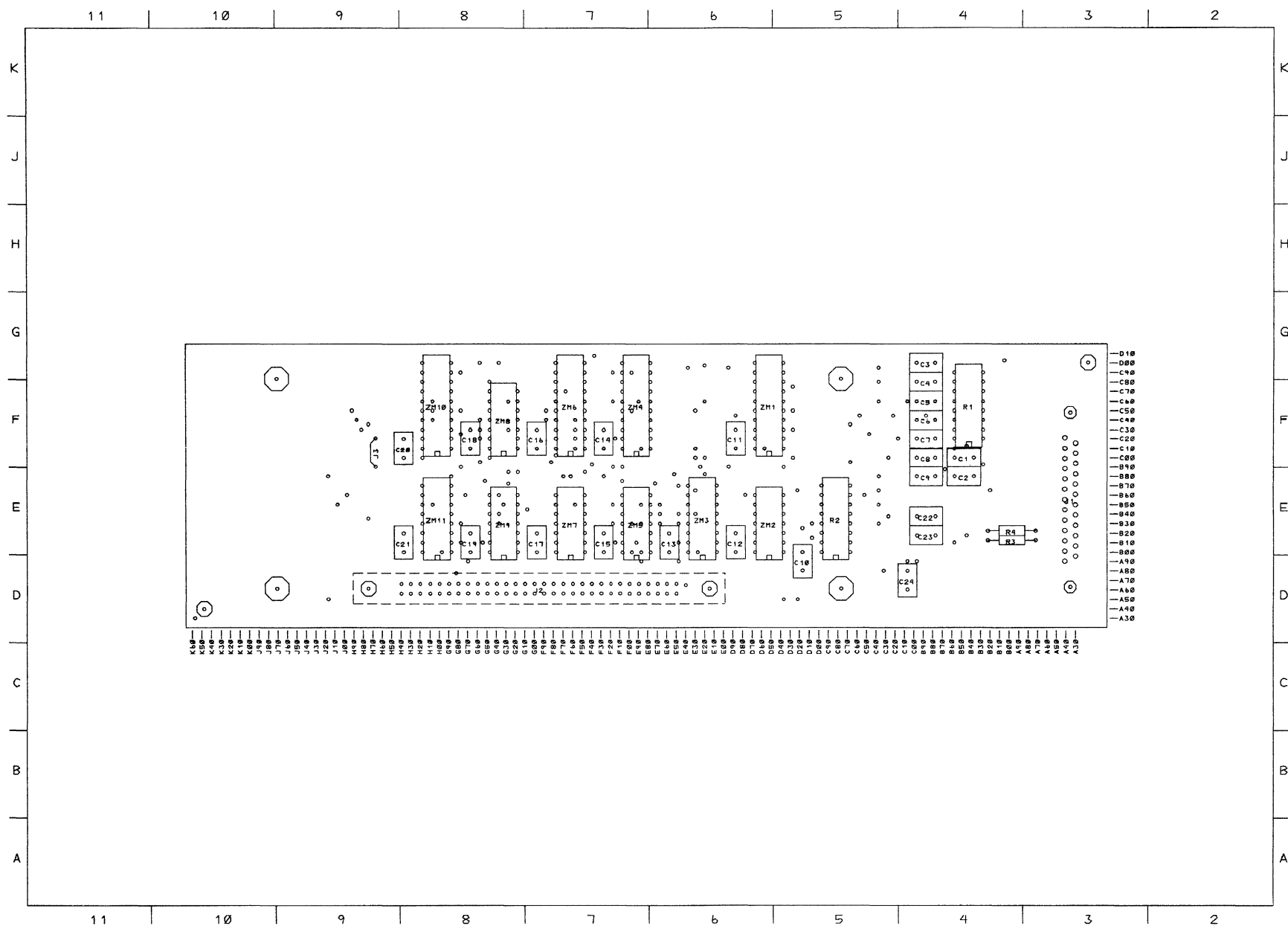
Parallel Printer Attachment (Sheet 2 of 5)



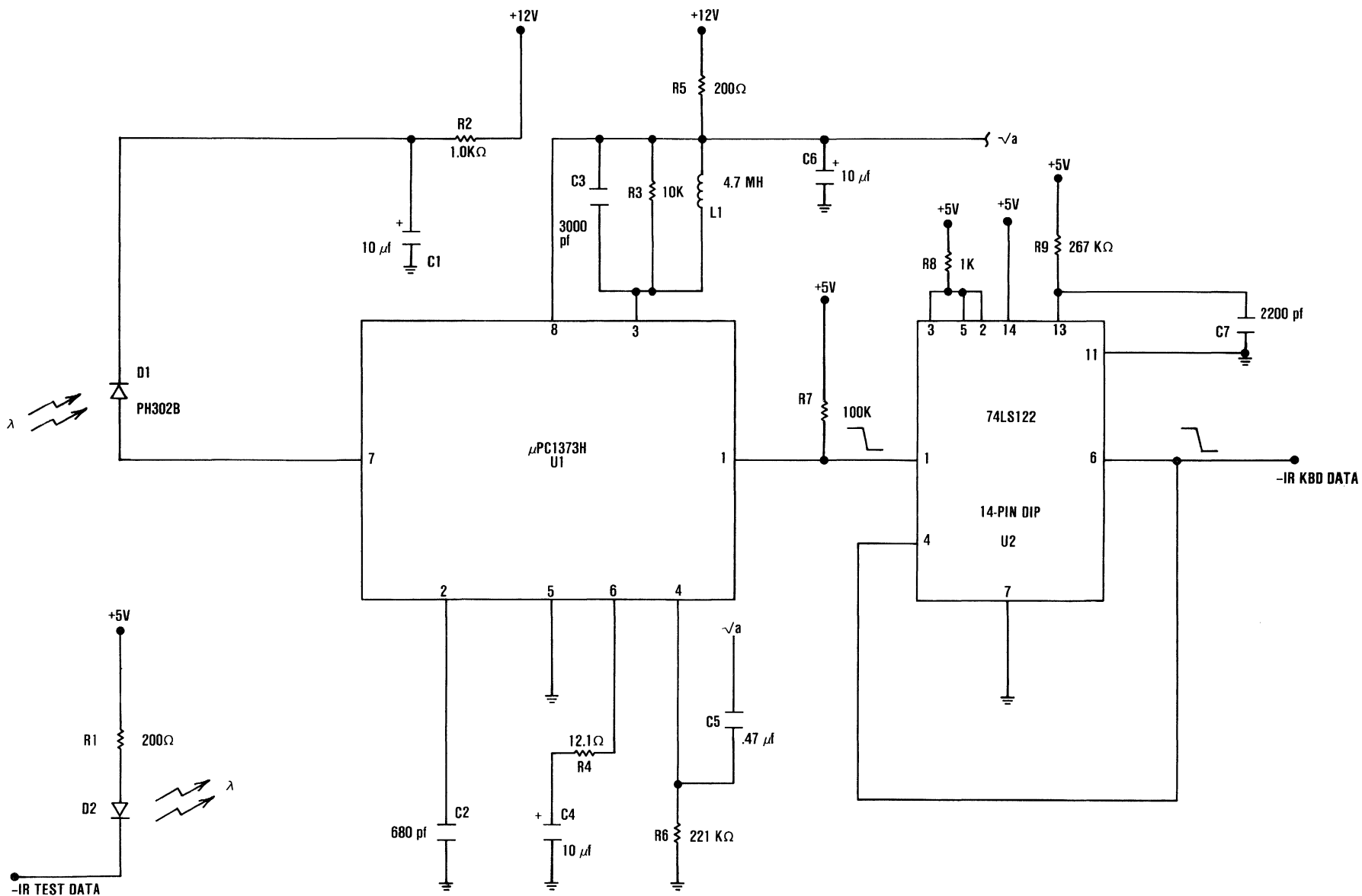
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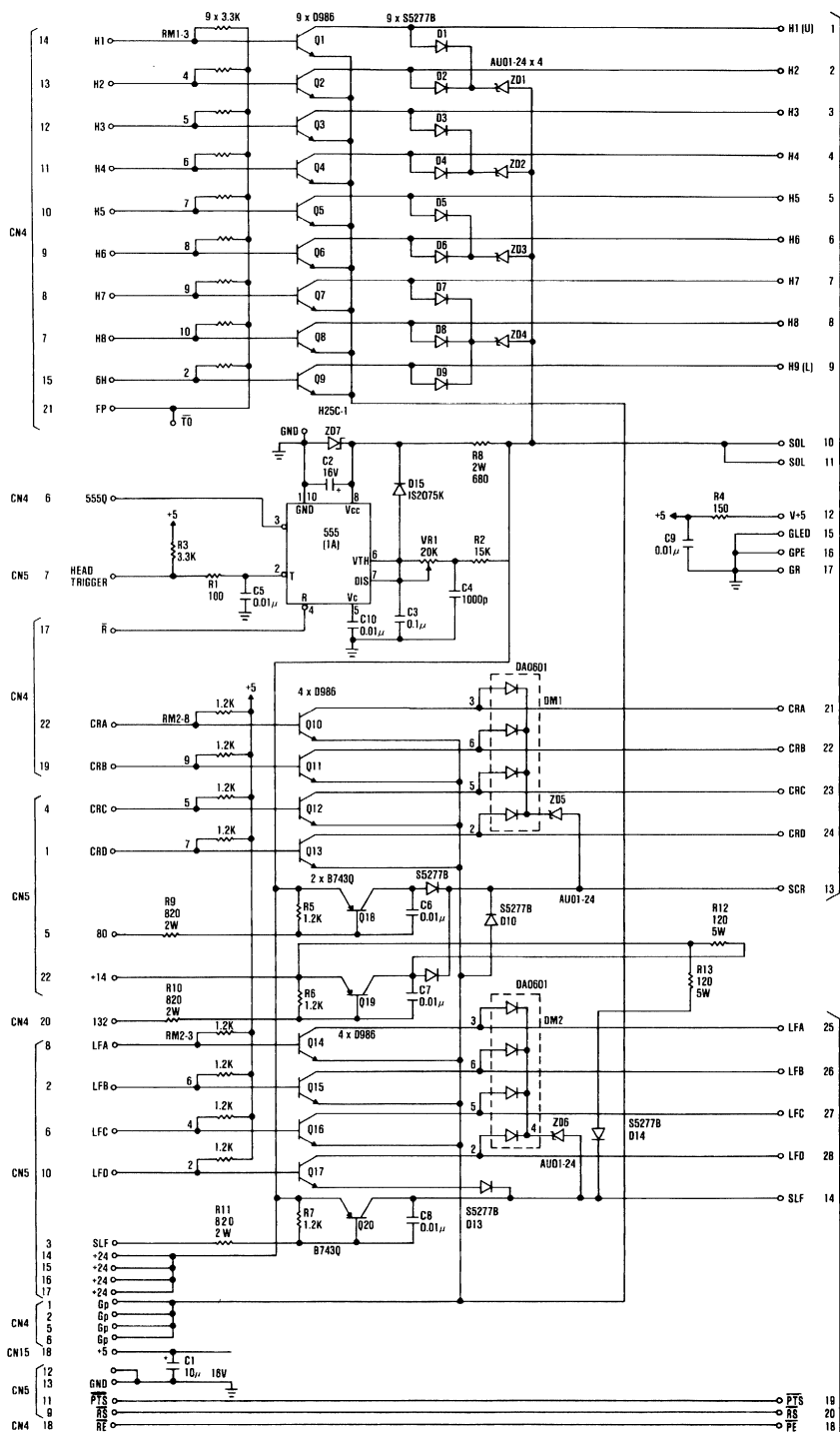
Parallel Printer Attachment (Sheet 4 of 5)

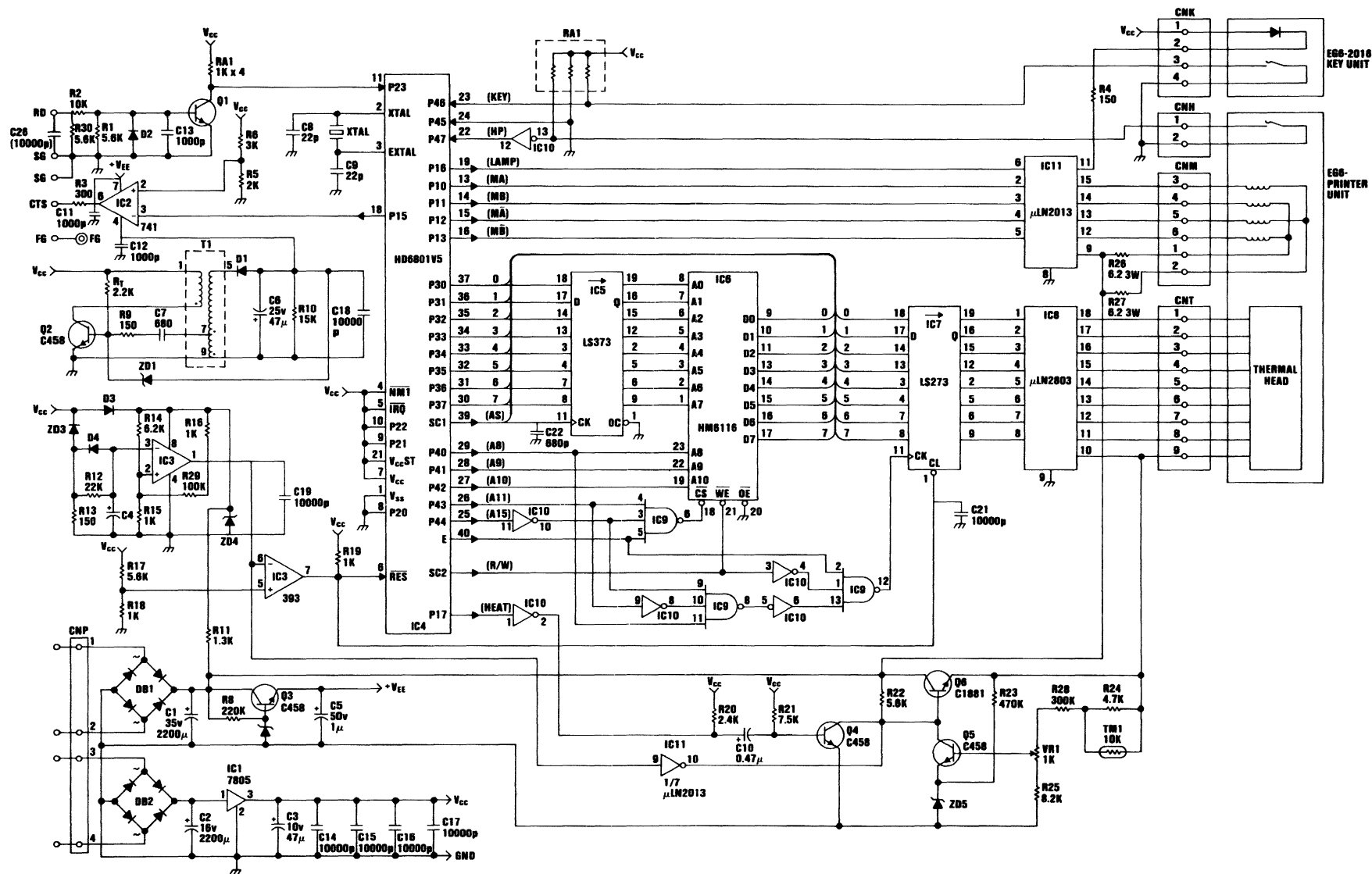


Parallel Printer Attachment (Sheet 5 of 5)



Infra-Red Receiver Board





PC Compact Printer

Compact Printer B-47/B-48

Bibliography

Intel Corporation. *The 8086 Family User's Manual* This manual introduces the 8086 family of microcomputing components and serves as a reference in system design and implementation.

Intel Corporation. *8086/8087/8088 Macro Assembly Reference Manual for 8088/8085 Based Development System* This manual describes the 8086/8087/8088 Macro Assembly Language, and is intended for use by persons who are familiar with assembly language.

Intel Corporation. *Component Data Catalog* This book describes Intel components and their technical specifications.

Motorola, Inc. *The Complete Microcomputer Data Library*. This book describes Motorola components and their technical specifications.

National Semiconductor Corporation. *INS 8250 Asynchronous Communications Element*. This book documents Physical and operating characteristics of the INS 8250.

Notes:

APPENDIX C: CHARACTERS, KEYSTROKES, AND COLOR

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
00	0	Blank (Null)	Ctrl 2		Black	Black
01	1	☺	Ctrl A		Black	Blue
02	2	☹	Ctrl B		Black	Green
03	3	♥	Ctrl C		Black	Cyan
04	4	♦	Ctrl D		Black	Red
05	5	♣	Ctrl E		Black	Magenta
06	6	♠	Ctrl F		Black	Brown
07	7	•	Ctrl G		Black	Light Grey
08	8	•	Ctrl H, Backspace, Shift Backspace		Black	Dark Grey
09	9	◯	Ctrl I		Black	Light Blue
0A	10	◯	Ctrl J, Ctrl ↵		Black	Light Green
0B	11	♂	Ctrl K		Black	Light Green
0C	12	♀	Ctrl L		Black	Light Red
0D	13	♪	Ctrl M, Shift ↵		Black	Light Magenta
0E	14	♪	Ctrl N		Black	Yellow
0F	15	☀	Ctrl O		Black	White
10	16	▶	Ctrl P		Blue	Black
11	17	◀	Ctrl Q		Blue	Blue
12	18	↕	Ctrl R		Blue	Green
13	19	!!	Ctrl S		Blue	Cyan
14	20	¶	Ctrl T		Blue	Red
15	21	§	Ctrl U			Magenta
16	22	■	Ctrl V		Blue	Brown
17	23	↕	Ctrl W		Blue	Light Grey

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
18	24	↑	Ctrl X		Blue	Dark Grey
19	25	↓	Ctrl Y		Blue	Light Blue
1A	26	→	Ctrl Z		Blue	Light Green
1B	27	←	Ctrl [, Shift Esc, Ctrl Esc		Blue	Light Cyan
1C	28	⎵	Ctrl \		Blue	Light Red
1D	29	↔	Ctrl]		Blue	Light Magenta
1E	30	▲	Ctrl 6		Blue	Yellow
1F	31	▼	Ctrl —		Blue	White
20	32	Blank Space	Space Bar, Shift, Space, Ctrl Space, Alt Space		Green	Black
21	33	!	!	Shift	Green	Blue
22	34	“	“	Shift	Green	Green
23	35	#	#	Shift	Green	Cyan
24	36	\$	\$	Shift	Green	Red
25	37	%	%	Shift	Green	Magenta
26	38	&	&	Shift	Green	Brown
27	39	,	,		Green	Light Grey
28	40	(	(	Shift	Green	Dark Grey
29	41	)	)	Shift	Green	Light Blue
2A	42	*	*	Note 1	Green	Light Green
2B	43	+	+	Shift	Green	Light Cyan
2C	44	,	,		Green	Light Red
2D	45	—	—		Green	Light Magenta
2E	46	.	.	Note 2	Green	Yellow
2F	47	/	/		Green	White
30	48	0	0	Note 3	Cyan	Black
31	49	1	1	Note 3	Cyan	Blue
32	50	2	2	Note 3	Cyan	Green
33	51	3	3	Note 3	Cyan	Cyan

C-2 Characters, Keystrokes, and Color

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
34	52	4	4	Note 3	Cyan	Red
35	53	5	5	Note 3	Cyan	Magenta
36	54	6	6	Note 3	Cyan	Brown
37	55	7	7	Note 3	Cyan	Light Grey
38	56	8	8	Note 3	Cyan	Dark Grey
39	57	9	9	Note 3	Cyan	Light Blue
3A	58	:	:	Shift	Cyan	Light Green
3B	59	;	;		Cyan	Light Cyan
3C	60	<	<	Shift	Cyan	Light Red
3D	61	=	=		Cyan	Light Magenta
3E	62	>	>	Shift	Cyan	Yellow
3F	63	?	?	Shift	Cyan	White
40	64	@	@	Shift	Red	Black
41	65	A	A	Note 4	Red	Blue
42	66	B	B	Note 4	Red	Green
43	67	C	C	Note 4	Red	Cyan
44	68	D	D	Note 4	Red	Red
45	69	E	E	Note 4	Red	Magenta
46	70	F	F	Note 4	Red	Brown
47	71	G	G	Note 4	Red	Light Grey
48	72	H	H	Note 4	Red	Dark Grey
49	73	I	I	Note 4	Red	Light Blue
4A	74	J	J	Note 4	Red	Light Green
4B	75	K	K	Note 4	Red	Light Cyan
4C	76	L	L	Note 4	Red	Light Red
4D	77	M	M	Note 4	Red	Light Magenta
4E	78	N	N	Note 4	Red	Yellow
4F	79	O	O	Note 4	Red	White
50	80	P	P	Note 4	Magenta	Black
51	81	Q	Q	Note 4	Magenta	Blue
52	82	R	R	Note 4	Magenta	Green
53	83	S	S	Note 4	Magenta	Cyan
54	84	T	T	Note 4	Magenta	Red









Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
55	85	U	U	Note 4	Magenta	Magenta
56	86	V	V	Note 4	Magenta	Brown
57	57	W	W	Note 4	Magenta	Light Grey
58	88	X	X	Note 4	Magenta	Dark Grey
59	89	Y	Y	Note 4	Magenta	Light Blue
5A	90	Z	Z	Note 4	Magenta	Light Green
5B	91	[	[		Magenta	Light Cyan
5C	92	\	\		Magenta	Light Red
5D	93	]	]		Magenta	Light Magenta
5E	94	^	^	Shift	Magenta	Yellow
5F	95	—	—	Shift	Magenta	White
60	96	`	`		Yellow	Black
61	97	a	a	Note 5	Yellow	Blue
62	98	b	b	Note 5	Yellow	Green
63	99	c	c	Note 5	Yellow	Cyan
64	100	d	d	Note 5	Yellow	Red
65	101	e	e	Note 5	Yellow	Magenta
66	102	f	f	Note 5	Yellow	Brown
67	103	g	g	Note 5	Yellow	Light Grey
68	104	h	h	Note 5	Yellow	Dark Grey
69	105	i	i	Note 5	Yellow	Light Blue
6A	106	j	j	Note 5	Yellow	Light Green
6B	107	k	k	Note 5	Yellow	Light Cyan
6C	108	l	l	Note 5	Yellow	Light Red
6D	109	m	m	Note 5	Yellow	Light Magenta
6E	110	n	n	Note 5	Yellow	Yellow
6F	111	o	o	Note 5	Yellow	White
70	112	p	p	Note 5	White	Black
71	113	q	q	Note 5	White	Blue
72	114	r	r	Note 5	White	Green
73	115	s	s	Note 5	White	Cyan
74	116	f	f	Note 5	White	Red
75	117	u	u	Note 5	White	Magenta
76	118	v	v	Note 5	White	Brown

C-4 Characters, Keystrokes, and Color

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
77	119	w	w	Note 5	White	Light Grey
78	120	x	x	Note 5	White	Dark Grey
79	121	y	y	Note 5	White	Light Blue
7A	122	z	z	Note 5	White	Light Green
7B	123	{	{	Shift	White	Light Cyan
7C	124	|	|	Shift	White	Light Red
7D	125	}	}	Shift	White	Light Magenta
7E	126	~	~	Shift	White	Yellow
7F	127	Δ	Ctrl ←		White	White
* * * * 80 to FF Hex are Flashing if Blink is Enabled * * * *						
80	128	Ç	Alt 128	Note 6	Black	Black
81	129	ü	Alt 129	Note 6	Black	Blue
82	130	é	Alt 130	Note 6	Black	Green
83	131	â	Alt 131	Note 6	Black	Cyan
84	132	ä	Alt 132	Note 6	Black	Red
85	133	à	Alt 133	Note 6	Black	Magenta
86	134	å	Alt 134	Note 6	Black	Brown
87	135	ç	Alt 135	Note 6	Black	Light Grey
88	136	ê	Alt 136	Note 6	Black	Dark Grey
89	137	ë	Alt 137	Note 6	Black	Light Blue
8A	138	è	Alt 138	Note 6	Black	Light Green
8B	139	ï	Alt 139	Note 6	Black	Light Cyan
8C	140	î	Alt 140	Note 6	Black	Light Red
8D	141	ì	Alt 141	Note 6	Black	Light Magenta
8E	142	Ä	Alt 142	Note 6	Black	Yellow
8F	143	Å	Alt 143	Note 6	Black	White
90	144	É	Alt 144	Note 6	Blue	Black
91	145	æ	Alt 145	Note 6	Blue	Blue
92	146	Æ	Alt 146	Note 6	Blue	Green
93	147	ô	Alt 147	Note 6	Blue	Cyan
94	148	ö	Alt 148	Note 6	Blue	Red
95	149	ò	Alt 149	Note 6	Blue	Magenta



Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
96	150	û	Alt 150	Note 6	Blue	Brown
97	151	ù	Alt 151	Note 6	Blue	Light Grey
98	152	ÿ	Alt 152	Note 6	Blue	Dark Grey
99	153	ó	Alt 153	Note 6	Blue	Light Blue
9A	154	ü	Alt 154	Note 6	Blue	Light Green
9B	155	¢	Alt 155	Note 6	Blue	Light Cyan
9C	156	£	Alt 156	Note 6	Blue	Light Red
9D	157	¥	Alt 157	Note 6	Blue	Light Magenta
9E	158	Pt	Alt 158	Note 6	Blue	Yellow
9F	159	∫	Alt 159	Note 6	Blue	White
A0	160	á	Alt 160	Note 6	Green	Black
A1	161	í	Alt 161	Note 6	Green	Blue
A2	162	ó	Alt 162	Note 6	Green	Green
A3	163	ú	Alt 163	Note 6	Green	Cyan
A4	164	ñ	Alt 164	Note 6	Green	Red
A5	165	Ñ	Alt 165	Note 6	Green	Magenta
A6	166	ä	Alt 166	Note 6	Green	Brown
A7	167	ö	Alt 167	Note 6	Green	Light Grey
A8	168	¿	Alt 168	Note 6	Green	Dark Grey
A9	169	┐	Alt 169	Note 6	Green	Light Blue
AA	170	└	Alt 170	Note 6	Green	Light Green
AB	171	½	Alt 171	Note 6	Green	Light Cyan
AC	172	¼	Alt 172	Note 6	Green	Light Red
AD	173	i	Alt 173	Note 6	Green	Light Magenta
AE	174	<<	Alt 174	Note 6	Green	Yellow
AF	175	>>	Alt 175	Note 6	Green	White
B0	176	⋮	Alt 176	Note 6	Cyan	Black
B1	177	⋮	Alt 177	Note 6	Cyan	Blue
B2	178	⋮	Alt 178	Note 6	Cyan	Green
B3	179		Alt 179	Note 6	Cyan	Cyan
B4	180		Alt 180	Note 6	Cyan	Red
B5	181		Alt 181	Note 6	Cyan	Magenta
B6	182		Alt 182	Note 6	Cyan	Brown

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
B7	183		Alt 183	Note 6	Cyan	Light Grey
B8	184		Alt 184	Note 6	Cyan	Dark Grey
B9	185		Alt 185	Note 6	Cyan	Light Blue
BA	186		Alt 186	Note 6	Cyan	Light Green
BB	187		Alt 187	Note 6	Cyan	Light Cyan
BC	188		Alt 188	Note 6	Cyan	Light Red
BD	189		Alt 189	Note 6	Cyan	Light Magenta
BE	190		Alt 190	Note 6	Cyan	Yellow
BF	191		Alt 191	Note 6	Cyan	White
C0	192		Alt 192	Note 6	Red	Black
C1	193		Alt 193	Note 6	Red	Blue
C2	194		Alt 194	Note 6	Red	Green
C3	195		Alt 195	Note 6	Red	Cyan
C4	196		Alt 196	Note 6	Red	Red
C5	197		Alt 197	Note 6	Red	Magenta
C6	198		Alt 198	Note 6	Red	Brown
C7	199		Alt 199	Note 6	Red	Light Grey
C8	200		Alt 200	Note 6	Red	Dark Grey
C9	201		Alt 201	Note 6	Red	Light Blue
CA	202		Alt 202	Note 6	Red	Light Green
CB	203		Alt 203	Note 6	Red	Light Cyan
CC	204		Alt 204	Note 6	Red	Light Red
CD	205		Alt 205	Note 6	Red	Light Magenta
CE	206		Alt 206	Note 6	Red	Yellow
CF	207		Alt 207	Note 6	Red	White
D0	208		Alt 208	Note 6	Magenta	Black
D1	209		Alt 209	Note 6	Magenta	Blue
D2	210		Alt 210	Note 6	Magenta	Green
D3	211		Alt 211	Note 6	Magenta	Cyan
D4	212		Alt 212	Note 6	Magenta	Red
D5	213		Alt 213	Note 6	Magenta	Magenta
D6	214		Alt 214	Note 6	Magenta	Brown
D7	215		Alt 215	Note 6	Magenta	Light Grey



Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
D8	216		Alt 216	Note 6	Magenta	Dark Grey
D9	217		Alt 217	Note 6	Magenta	Light Blue
DA	218		Alt 218	Note 6	Magenta	Light Green
DB	219		Alt 219	Note 6	Magenta	Light Cyan
DC	220		Alt 220	Note 6	Magenta	Light Red
DD	221		Alt 221	Note 6	Magenta	Light Magenta
DE	222		Alt 222	Note 6	Magenta	Yellow
DF	223		Alt 223	Note 6	Magenta	White
E0	224	α	Alt 224	Note 6	Yellow	Black
E1	225	β	Alt 225	Note 6	Yellow	Blue
E2	226	Γ	Alt 226	Note 6	Yellow	Green
E3	227	π	Alt 227	Note 6	Yellow	Cyan
E4	228	Σ	Alt 228	Note 6	Yellow	Red
E5	229	σ	Alt 229	Note 6	Yellow	Magenta
E6	230	μ	Alt 230	Note 6	Yellow	Brown
E7	231	τ	Alt 231	Note 6	Yellow	Light Grey
E8	232	Φ	Alt 232	Note 6	Yellow	Dark Grey
E9	233	θ	Alt 233	Note 6	Yellow	Light Blue
EA	234	Ω	Alt 234	Note 6	Yellow	Light Green
EB	235	δ	Alt 235	Note 6	Yellow	Light Cyan
EC	236	∞	Alt 236	Note 6	Yellow	Light Red
ED	237	ϕ	Alt 237	Note 6	Yellow	Light Magenta
EE	238	ϵ	Alt 238	Note 6	Yellow	Yellow
EF	239	\cap	Alt 239	Note 6	Yellow	White
F0	240	\equiv	Alt 240	Note 6	White	Black
F1	241	\pm	Alt 241	Note 6	White	Blue
F2	242	\supseteq	Alt 242	Note 6	White	Green
F3	243	\subseteq	Alt 243	Note 6	White	Cyan
F4	244	\int	Alt 244	Note 6	White	Red
F5	245	\int	Alt 245	Note 6	White	Magenta
F6	246	\div	Alt 246	Note 6	White	Brown
F7	247	\approx	Alt 247	Note 6	White	Light Grey
F8	248	O	Alt 248	Note 6	White	Dark Grey



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Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
F9	249	●	Alt 249	Note 6	White	Light Blue
FA	250	•	Alt 250	Note 6	White	Light Green
FB	251	√	Alt 251	Note 6	White	Light Cyan
FC	252	η	Alt 252	Note 6	White	Light Red
FD	253	2	Alt 253	Note 6	White	Light Magenta
FE	254	■	Alt 254	Note 6	White	Yellow
FF	255	BLANK	Alt 255	Note 6	White	White

NOTE 1 On the 62-key keyboard the Asterisk (*) can be keyed using two methods:

1) in the shift mode hit the  key or 2) hold Alt key and press the  key.

On the 83-key keyboard the Asterisk (*) can be keyed using two methods:

1) hit the  key or 2) in the shift mode hit the  key.

NOTE 2 Period (.) can easily be keyed using two methods: 1) hit the  key or 2) in shift or Num Lock mode hit the  key.

NOTE 3 Numeric characters (0—9) can easily be keyed using two methods: 1) hit the numeric keys on the top row of the typewriter portion of the keyboard or 2) on the 83-key keyboard in shift or Num Lock mode hit the numeric keys in the 10—key pad portion of the keyboard.































NOTE 4 Upper case alphabetic characters (A—Z) can easily be keyed in two modes: 1) in shift mode the appropriate alphabetic key or 2) In Caps Lock mode hit the appropriate alphabetic key.

NOTE 5 Lower case alphabetic characters (a—z) can easily be keyed in two modes: 1) in "normal" mode hit the appropriate key or 2) In Caps Lock combined with shift mode hit the appropriate alphabetic key.



















































NOTE 6 On the 62-key keyboard set Num Lock state using Alt/Fn/N then 3 digits after the Alt key must be typed from the numeric keys on the top row of the typematic portion of the keyboard. Character codes 000 through 255 can be entered in this fashion. (With Caps Lock activated, character codes 97 through 122 will display upper case rather than lower case alphabetic characters.)

On the 83-key keyboard the 3 digits after the Alt key must be typed from the numeric key pad (keys 71—73, 75—77, 79—82).

Character Set (00-7F) Quick Reference

DECIMAL VALUE		0	16	32	48	64	80	96	112
	HEXA-DECIMAL VALUE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	BLANK (NULL)		BLANK (SPACE)	0	@	P	'	p
1	1			!	1	A	Q	a	q
2	2			"	2	B	R	b	r
3	3		!!	#	3	C	S	c	s
4	4			\$	4	D	T	d	t
5	5		§	%	5	E	U	e	u
6	6		—	&	6	F	V	f	v
7	7			'	7	G	W	g	w
8	8			(	8	H	X	h	x
9	9			)	9	I	Y	i	y
10	A			*	:	J	Z	j	z
11	B			+	;	K	[	k	{
12	C			,	<	L	\	l	;
13	D			—	=	M	]	m	}
14	E			.	>	N	^	n	~
15	F			/	?	O	_	o	Δ

Character Set (80-FF) Quick Reference

DECIMAL VALUE		128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240
	HEXA-DECIMAL VALUE	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	0	Ç	É	á				∞	≡
1	1	ü	æ	í				β	±
2	2	é	Æ	ó				Γ	≥
3	3	â	ô	ú				π	≤
4	4	ä	ö	ñ				Σ	∫
5	5	à	ò	Ñ				σ	∫
6	6	å	û	ä				μ	÷
7	7	ç	ù	ó				τ	≈
8	8	ê	ÿ	ı				Φ	◦
9	9	ë	Ö	┐				Θ	●
10	A	è	Ü	┐				Ω	•
11	B	ï	Ç	½				δ	√
12	C	î	£	¼				∞	n
13	D	ì	¥	ì				φ	2
14	E	Ä	Ŕ	«				∈	■
15	F	Å	ƒ	»				∩	BLANK 'FF'

Appendix D. UNIT SPECIFICATIONS

System Unit

Size:

Length	354 mm (13.9 in.)
Depth	290 mm (11.4 in.)
Height	97 mm (3.8 in.)

Weight:

3.71 Kg (8lb 4oz)	With Diskette Drive
2.61 Kg (5lb 8oz)	Without Diskette Drive

Transformer:

Electrical:

Input	110 Vac 60 Hz
Output to System	Pin 1 - 17 Vac, Pin 2 - GND, Pin 3 - 17 Vac

Power Cords:

Input Length	1.86 meters (6.14 feet)
Type	18 AWG
Output Length	1.22 meters (4.02 feet)
Type	18 AWG

Environment:

Air Temperature	
System ON	15.6 to 32.2 degrees C (60 to 90 degrees F)
System Off	10 to 43 degrees C (50 to 110 degrees F)
Humidity	
System On	8% to 80%
System Off	8 % to 80%
Noise Level	45 dB

Cordless Keyboard

Size:

Length	341.5 mm (13.45 in.)
Depth	168 mm (6.61 in.)
Height	26 mm (1.02 in.)

Weight:

With Batteries	616 grams (22 ounces)
Without Batteries	700 grams (25 ounces)

Optional Cable:

6 feet, flat

Diskette Drive

Size:

Height	41.6 mm (1.6 in.)
Depth	146 mm (5.8 in.)
Width	208 mm (8.3 in.)

Weight:

1.1 kilograms (2.2 pounds)

Diskette Drive

Power:

Supply

Voltage	+5 Vdc Input	+12 Vdc Input
Nominal	+5 Vdc	+12 Vdc

Ripple

	+5 Vdc Input	+12 Vdc Input
0 to 50 kHz	100 mV	100 mV

Tolerance

	+5 Vdc Input	+12 Vdc Input
Including Ripple	+/- 5%	+/- 5%

Standby Current

	+5 Vdc Input	+12 Vdc Input
Nominal	600 mA	400 mA
Worst Case	700 mA	500 mA

Operating Current

	+5 Vdc Input	+12 Vdc Input
Nominal	600 mA	900 mA
Worst Case	700 mA	2400 mA

Mechanical and Electrical

Media	Industry-compatible 5 1/4 inch diskette
Media Life (Head Loaded)	3,000,000 revolutions/track
Media Life (Insertions)	30,000
Tracks Density	48 tracks/inch
Number of Tracks	40
Motor Start Time	500 ms
Instantaneous Speed Variation	+/- 3.0%
Rotational Speed	300 rpm +/- 1.5% (long term)
Nominal Transfer Rate (MFM)	250,000 pulses/second
MTBF (25% Operating)	8,000 POH
Read Bit Shift	+/- 800 ns maximum
Seek Time	6 ms track-to-track maximum
Head Life	20,000 hours (normal use)
Head Load Time	Not Applicable
Head Settling Time	21 ms maximum (from last step pulse)
Error Rate	

	Soft Error	1 per 1,000,000,000 bits maximum (recoverable within 10 retries)
	Hard Error	1 per 1,000,000,000,000 bits maximum (nonrecoverable within 10 retries)
	Access Error	1 per 3,000,000 seeks maximum
Temperature (Exclusive of media)		
	Operating	50 to 122 degrees F (10 to 44 degrees C)
	Non-operating	-40 to 140 degrees F (-40 to 60 degrees C)
Relative Humidity (Exclusive of media)		
	Operating	20 to 80% (noncondensing)
	Non-operating	5 to 95% (noncondensing)
Operating Altitude		7,000 feet above sea level
Operating Vibration		5 to 500 Hz 11G

Color Display

Size:

Height	297 mm (11.7 in.)
Depth	407 mm (15.6 in.)
Width	392 mm (15.4 in.)

Weight:

11.8 kilograms (26 pounds)

Heat Output:

240 BTU/hour

Power Cables:

Length 1.83 meters (6 feet)

Size 22 AWG

Graphics Printer

Size:

Height 110 mm (4.3 in.)
Depth 370 mm (14.5 in.)
Width 400 mm (15.7 in.)

Weight:

5.9 kilograms (12.9 pounds)

Heat Output:

341 BTU/hour

Power Cable:

Length 1.83 meters (6 feet)
Size 18 AWG

Signal Cable:

Length 1.83 meters (6 feet)
Size 22 AWG

Electrical:

Minimum 104 Vac
Nominal 120 Vac
Maximum 127 Vac

Internal Modem

Power:

Parameter	+ 5 Vdc Voltage	+ 12 Vdc Voltage
Tolerance	+/- 5%	+/- 10%
Ripple	50 mV, P-P	50 mV, P-P
Maximum Current	300 mA	50 mA
Current Nominal	150 mA	25 mA

Interface

RS232C

Compact Printer

Size:

Height	88.9 mm (3.5 in)
Depth	221 mm (8.7 in)
Width	312.4 mm (12.3 in)

Weight:

2.99 kg (6.6 lb)

Heat Output:

54.6 Btu/hr

Power Cable:

Length	1.89 m (6 ft)
Size	28 AWG

Signal Cable:

Length	1.89 m (6 ft)
Size	3 by 18 AWG

Electrical:

Voltage 110 Vac 60 Hz

Glossary

μ s Microsecond.

adapter. An auxiliary system or unit used to extend the operation of another system.

address bus. One or more conductors used to carry the binary-coded address from the microprocessor throughout the rest of the system.

all points addressable (APA). A mode in which all points on a displayable image can be controlled by the user.

alphanumeric (A/N). Pertaining to a character set that contains letters, digits, and usually other characters, such as punctuation marks. Synonymous with alphameric.

American Standard Code for Information

Interchange. (ASCII) The standard code, using a coded character set consisting of 7-bit coded characters (8 bits

including parity check), used for information interchange among data processing systems, data communication systems and associated equipment. The ASCII set consists of control characters and graphic characters.

A/N. Alphanumeric.

analog. (1) pertaining to data in the form of continuously variable physical quantities. (2) Contrast with digital.

AND. A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement,..., then the AND of P, Q, R,...is true if all statements are true, false if any statement is false.

APA. All points addressable.

ASCII. American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

assembler. A computer program used to assemble. Synonymous with assembly program.

asynchronous communications. A communication mode in which each single byte of data is synchronized, usually by the addition of start/stop bits.

BASIC. Beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code.

basic input/output system (BIOS). Provides the device level control of the major I/O devices in a computer system, which provides an operational interface to the system and relieves the programmer from concern over hardware device characteristics.

baud. (1) A unit of signaling speed equal to the number of discrete conditions or signal events per second. For example, one baud equals one-half dot cycle per second in Morse code, one bit per second in a train of binary signals, and one 3-bit value per second in a train of signals each of which can assume one of eight different states. (2) In

asynchronous transmission, the unit of modulation rate corresponding to one unit of interval per second; that is, if the duration of the unit interval is 20 milliseconds, the modulation rate is 50 baud.

BCC. Block-check character.

beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction. code (BASIC) A programming language with a small repertoire of commands and a simple syntax, primarily designed for numerical application.

binary. (1) Pertaining to a selection, choice, or condition that has two possible values or states. (2) Pertaining to a fixed radix numeration system having a radix of two.

binary digit. (1) In binary notation, either of the characters 0 or 1. (2) Synonymous with bit. binary notation: Any notation that uses two different characters, usually the binary digits 0 and 1.

BIOS. Basic input/output system.

bit. In binary notation, either of the characters 0 or 1.

bits per second (bps). A unit of measurement representing the number of discrete binary digits which can be transmitted by a device in one second.

block-check character (BCC). In cyclic redundancy checking, a character that is transmitted by the sender after each message block and is compared with a block-check character computed by the receiver to determine if the transmission was successful.

Boolean operation. (1) Any operation in which each of the operands and the result take one of two values. (2) An operation that follows the rules of Boolean algebra.

bootstrap. A technique or device designed to bring itself into a desired state by means of its own action; that is, a machine routine whose first few instructions are sufficient to bring the rest of itself into the computer from an input device.

bps. Bits per second.

buffer. (1) An area of storage that is temporarily reserved for use in performing an input/output operation, into which data is read or from which data is written. Synonymous with I/O area. (2) A portion of storage for temporarily holding input or output data.

bus. One or more conductors used for transmitting signals or power.

byte. (1) A binary character operated upon as a unit and usually shorter than a computer word. (2) The representation of a character.

CAS. Column address strobe.

cathode ray tube (CRT). A vacuum tube display in which a beam of electrons can be controlled to form alphanumeric characters or symbols on a luminescent screen, for example by use of a dot matrix.

cathode ray tube display (CRT display). (1) A device that presents data in visual form by means of controlled electron

beams. (2) The data display produced by the device as in (1).

CCITT. Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique.

central processing unit (CPU). A functional unit that consists of one or more processors and all or part of internal storage.

channel. A path along which signals can be sent; for example, data channel or I/O channel.

characters per second (cps). A standard unit of measurement for printer output.

code. (1) A set of unambiguous rules specifying the manner in which data may be represented in a discrete form.

Synonymous with coding scheme. (2) A set of items, such as abbreviations, representing the members of another set. (3) Loosely, one or more computer programs, or part of a computer program. (4) To represent data or a

computer program in a symbolic form that can be accepted by a data processor.

column address strobe(CAS). A signal that latches the column addresses in a memory chip.

Comité Consultatif International. Télégraphique et Téléphonique (CCITT) Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephone.

computer. A functional unit that can perform substantial computation, including numerous arithmetic operations, or logic operations, without intervention by a human operator during the run.

configuration. (1) The arrangement of a computer system or network as defined by the nature, number, and the chief characteristics of its functional units. More specifically, the term configuration may refer to a hardware configuration or a software configuration. (2) The devices and programs that make up a system, subsystem, or network.

conjunction. (1) The Boolean operation whose result has the Boolean value 1 if, and only if, each operand has the Boolean value 1. (2) Synonymous with AND operation.

contiguous. (1) Touching or joining at the edge or boundary. (2) Adjacent.

CPS. Characters per second.

CPU. Central processing unit.

CRC. Cyclic redundancy check.

CRT display. Cathode ray tube display.

CTS. Clear to send.
Associated with modem control.

cyclic redundancy check (CRC). (1) A redundancy check in which the check key is generated by a cyclic algorithm. (2) A system of error checking performed at both the sending and receiving station after a block-check character has been accumulated.

cylinder. (1) The set of all tracks with the same nominal

distance from the axis about which the disk rotates. (2) The tracks of a disk storage device that can be accessed without repositioning the access mechanism.

daisy-chained cable. A type of cable that has two or more connectors attached in series.

data. (1) A representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or automatic means. (2) Any representations, such as characters or analog quantities, to which meaning is, or might be assigned.

decibel (dB). (1) A unit that expresses the ratio of two power levels on a logarithmic scale. (2) A unit for measuring relative power. The number of decibels is ten times the logarithm (base 10) of the ratio of the measured power levels; if the measured levels are voltages (across the same or equal resistance), the number of decibels is 20 times the log of the ratio.

decoupling capacitor. A capacitor that provides a

low-impedance path to ground to prevent common coupling between states of a circuit.

Deutsche Industrie Norm (DIN). (1) German Industrial Norm. (2) The committee that sets German dimension standards.

digit. (1) A graphic character that represents an integer, for example, one of the characters 0 to 9. (2) A symbol that represents one of the non-negative integers smaller than the radix. For example, in decimal notation, a digit is one of the characters from 0 to 9.

digital. (1) Pertaining to data in the form of digits. (2) Contrast with analog.

DIN. Deutsche Industrie Norm.

DIN Connector. One of the connectors specified by the DIN standardization committee.

DIP. Dual in-line package.

direct memory access (DMA). A method of transferring data between main storage and I/O devices that does not require processor intervention.

disk. Loosely, a magnetic disk unit:

diskette. A thin, flexible magnetic disk and a semi-rigid protective jacket, in which the disk is permanently enclosed. Synonymous with flexible disk.

DMA. Direct memory access.

DSR. Data set ready. Associated with modem control.

DTR. Data terminal ready. Associated with modem control.

dual in-line package (DIP). A widely used container for an integrated circuit. DIPs are pins usually in two parallel rows. These pins are spaced 1/10 inch apart and come in different configurations ranging from 14-pin to 40-pin configurations.

EBCDIC. Extended binary-coded decimal interchange code.

ECC. Error checking and correction.

edge connector. A terminal block with a number of contacts attached to the edge of a printed circuit board to facilitate plugging into a foundation circuit.

EIA. Electronic Industries Association.

EIA/CCITT. Electronic Industries Association/Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephone.

end-of-text character (ETX). A transmission control character used to terminate text.

end-of-transmission character (EOT). A transmission control character used to indicate the conclusion of a transmission, which may have included one or more texts and any associated message headings.

EOT. end-of-transmission character.

EPROM. Erasable programmable read-only memory

erasable programmable read-only. memory (EPROM)
A storage device whose contents can be erased by ultraviolet means and new contents stored by electrical means. EPROM information is not destroyed when power is removed.

error checking and correction (ECC). The detection and correction of all single-bit, double-bit, and some multiple-bit errors.

ETX. End-of-text character.

extended binary-coded decimal interchange code. (EBCDIC)
A set of 256 characters, each represented by eight bits.

flexible disk. Synonym for diskette.

firmware. Memory chips with integrated programs already incorporated on the chip.

gate. (1) A device or circuit that has no output until it is triggered into operation by one or more enable signals, or until an input signal exceeds a predetermined threshold amplitude. (2) A signal that triggers the passage of other signals through a circuit.

graphic. A symbol produced by a process such as handwriting, drawing, or printing.

hertz (Hz). A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.

hex. Abbreviation for hexadecimal.

hexadecimal (Hex). Pertaining to a selection, choice, or condition that has 16 possible values or states. These values or states usually contain 10 digits and 6 letters, A through F/ Hexadecimal digits are equivalent to a power of 16.

high-order position. The leftmost position in a string of characters.

Hz. Hertz.

interface. A device that alters or converts actual electrical signals between distinct devices, programs, or systems.

k. An abbreviation for the prefix kilo; that is, 1,000 decimal notation.

K. When referring to storage capacity, 2 to the tenth power; 1,024 in decimal notation.

KB (Kilobyte). 1,024 bytes.

k byte. 1,024 bytes.

kHz. A unit of frequency equal to 1,000 hertz.

kilo(k). One thousand.

latch. (1) A feedback loop in symmetrical digital circuits used to maintain a state. (2) A simple logic-circuit storage element comprising two gates as a unit.

LED. Light-emitting diode.

light-emitting diode (LED). A semi-conductor chip that gives off visible or infrared light when activated.

low-order position. The rightmost position in a string of characters.

m. (1) Milli; one thousand or thousandth part. (2) Meter.

M (Mega). 1,000,000 in decimal notation. When referring to storage capacity, 2 to the twentieth power; 1,048,576 in decimal notation.

mA. Milliampere.

machine language. (1) A language that is used directly by a machine. (2) Another term for computer instruction code.

main storage. A storage device in which the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data.

MB. Megabyte, 1,048,576 bytes.

mega (M). 10 to the sixth power, 1,000,000 in decimal notation. When referring to storage capacity, 2 to the twentieth power. 1,048,576 in decimal notation.

megabyte (MB). 1,048,576 bytes.

megahertz (MHz). A unit of measure of frequency. One megahertz equals 1,000,000 hertz.

MFM. Modified frequency modulation.

MHz. Megahertz.

microprocessor. An integrated circuit that accepts coded instructions for execution; the instructions may be entered, integrated, or stored internally.

microsecond. (μ s) One-millionth of a second.

milli(m). One thousand or one thousandth.

milliampere(mA). One thousandth of an ampere.

millisecond(ms). One thousandth of a second.

mnemonic. A symbol chosen to assist the human memory; for example, an abbreviation such as “mpy” for “multiply.”

mode. (1) A method of operation; for example, the binary mode, the interpretive mode, the alphanumeric mode. (2) The most frequent value in the statistical sense.

modem

(Modulator-Demodulator). A device that converts serial (bit by bit) digital signals from a business machine (or data terminal equipment) to analog signals which are suitable for transmission in a telephone network. The inverse function is also performed by the modem on reception of analog signals.

modified frequency modulation

(MFM). The process of varying the amplitude and frequency of the “write” signal. MFM pertains to the number of bytes of storage that can be stored on the recording media. The number of bytes is twice the number contained in the same unit area of recording media at single density.

modulo check. A calculation performed on values entered into a system. This calculation is designed to detect errors.

monitor. (1) A device that observes and verifies the operation of a data processing system and indicates any specific departure from the norm. (2) A television type display, such as the IBM Monochrome Display. (3) Software or hardware that observes, supervises, controls, or verifies the operations of a system.

ms. Millisecond; one thousandth of a second.

multiplexer. A device capable of distributing the events of an interleaved sequence to the respective activities.

NAND. A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement, ... , then the NAND of P,Q,R,...is true if at least one statement is false, false if all statements are true.

nanosecond. (ns) One-billionth of a second.

nonconjunction. (1) The dyadic Boolean operation the result of which has the Boolean value 0 if, and only if, each operand has the Boolean value 1.

non-return-to-zero inverted (NRZI). A transmission encoding method in which the data terminal equipment changes the signal to the opposite state to send a binary 0 and leaves it in the same state to send a binary 1.

NOR. A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement, ..., then the NOR of P,Q,R,... is true if all statements are false, false if at least one statement is true.

NOT. A logical operator having the property that if P is a statement, then the NOT of P is true if P is false, false if P is true.

NRZI. Non-return-to-zero inverted.

ns. Nanosecond; one-billionth of a second.

operating system. Software that controls the execution of programs; an operating system may provide services such as resource allocation, scheduling, input/output control, and data management.

OR. (1) A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement, ..., then the OR of P,Q,R,... is true if at least one statement is true, false if all statements are false.

output. Pertaining to a device, process, or channel involved in an output process, or to the data or states involved in an output process.

output process. (1) The process that consists of the delivery of data from a data processing system, or from any part of it. (2) The return of information from a data processing system to an end user, including the translation of data from a machine language to a language that the end user can understand.

overcurrent. A current of higher than specified strength.

overvoltage. A voltage of higher than specified value.

parallel. (1) Pertaining to the concurrent or simultaneous operation of two or more devices, or to the concurrent performance of two or more activities. (2) Pertaining to the concurrent or simultaneous occurrence of two or more related activities in multiple devices or channels. (3) Pertaining to the simultaneity of two or more processes. (4) Pertaining to the simultaneous processing of the individual parts of a whole, such as the bits of a character and the characters of a word, using separate facilities for the various parts. (5) Contrast with serial.

PEL. Picture element.

personal computer. A small home or business computer that has a processor and keyboard and that can be connected to a television or some other monitor. An optional printer is usually available.

picture element (PEL). (1) The smallest displayable unit on a display. (2) Synonymous with pixel, PEL.

pinout. A diagram of functioning pins on a pinboard.

pixel. Picture element.

polling. (1) Interrogation of devices for purposes such as to avoid contention, to determine operational status, or to determine readiness to send or receive data. (2) The process whereby stations are invited, one at a time, to transmit.

port. An access point for data entry or exit.

printed circuit board. A piece of material, usually fiberglass, that contains a layer of conductive material, usually metal. Miniature electronic components on the fiberglass transmit electronic signals through the board by way of the metal layers.

program. (1) A series of actions designed to achieve a certain result. (2) A series of instructions telling the computer how to handle a

problem or task. (3) To design, write, and test computer programs.

programmable read-only memory (PROM). Non-erasable programmable memory. PROM information is not destroyed when power is removed.

programming language. (1) An artificial language established for expressing computer programs. (2) A set of characters and rules, with meanings assigned prior to their use, for writing computer programs.

PROM. Programmable read-only memory.

propagation delay. The time necessary for a signal to travel from one point on a circuit to another.

radix. (1) In a radix numeration system, the positive integer by which the weight of the digit place is multiplied to obtain the weight of the digit place with the next higher weight; for example, in the decimal

numeration system, the radix of each digit place is 10.

(2) Another term for base.

radix numeration system. A positional representation system in which the ratio of the weight of any one digit place to the weight of the digit place with the next lower weight is a positive integer. The permissible values of the character in any digit place range from zero to one less than the radix of the digit place.

RAS. Row address strobe.

RGBI. Red-green-blue-intensity.

read-only memory (ROM). A storage device whose contents cannot be modified, except by a particular user, or when operating under particular conditions; for example, a storage device in which writing is prevented by a lockout.

read/write memory. A storage device whose contents can be modified.

red-green-blue-intensity (RGBI). The description of a direct-drive

color monitor which accepts red, green, blue, and intensity signal inputs.

register. (1) A storage device, having a specified storage capacity such as a bit, a byte, or a computer word, and usually intended for a special purpose. (2) On a calculator, a storage device in which specific data is stored.

RF modulator. The device used to convert the composite video signal to the antenna level input of a home TV.

ROM. Read-only memory.

ROM/BIOS. The basic input/output system resident in ROM, which provides the device level control of the major I/O devices in the computer system.

row address strobe (RAS). A signal that latches the row addresses in a memory chip.

RS-232C. The standards set by the EIA for communications between computers and external equipment.

RTS. Request to send. Associated with modem control.

run. A single continuous performance of a computer program or routine.

scan line. The use of a cathode beam to test the cathode ray tube of a display used with a personal computer.

schematic. The description, usually in diagram form, of the logical and physical structure of an entire data base according to a conceptual model.

sector. That part of a track or band on a magnetic drum, a magnetic disk, or a disk pack that can be accessed by the magnetic heads in the course of a predetermined rotational displacement of the particular device.

serdes. Serializer/deserializer.

serial. (1) Pertaining to the sequential performance of two or more activities in a single device. In English, the modifiers serial and parallel usually refer to devices, as opposed to sequential and

consecutive, which refer to processes. (2) Pertaining to the sequential or consecutive occurrence of two or more related activities in a single device or channel.

(3) Pertaining to the sequential processing of the individual parts of a whole, such as the bits of a character or the characters of a word, using the same facilities for successive parts. (4) Contrast with parallel.

sink. A device or circuit into which current drains.

software. (1) Computer programs, procedures, rules, and possible associated documentation concerned with the operation of a data processing system. (2) Contrast with hardware.

source. The origin of a signal or electrical energy.

source circuit. (1) Generator circuit. (2) Control with sink.

SS. Start-stop transmission.

start bit. Synonym for start signal.

start-of-text character (STX). A transmission control character that precedes a test and may be used to terminate the message heading.

start signal. (1) A signal to a receiving mechanism to get ready to receive data or perform a function. (2) In a start-stop system, a signal preceding a character or block that prepares the receiving device for the reception of the code elements. Synonymous with start bit.

start-stop (SS)

transmission. (1) A synchronous transmission such that a group of signals representing a character is preceded by a start signal and followed by a stop signal. (2) Asynchronous transmission in which a group of bits is preceded by a start bit that prepares the receiving mechanism for the reception and registration of a character and is followed by at least one stop bit that enables the receiving mechanism for the reception and registration of a character and is followed by at least one stop bit that enables the receiving mechanism to come to an idle condition pending the reception of the next character.

stop bit. Synonym for stop signal.

stop signal. (1) A signal to a receiving mechanism to wait for the next signal. (2) In a start-stop system, a signal following a character or block that prepares the receiving device for the reception of a subsequent character or block. Synonymous with stop bit.

strobe. (1) An instrument used to determine the exact speed of circular or cyclic movement. (2) A flashing signal displaying an exact event.

STX. Start-of-text character.

synchronous transmission. Data transmission in which the sending and receiving devices are operating continuously at the same frequency and are maintained, by means of correction, in a desired phase relationship.

text. In ASCII and data communication, a sequence of characters treated as an entity if preceded and terminated by

one STX and one ETX transmission control, respectively.

track. The path or one of the set of paths, parallel to the reference edge on a data medium, associated with a single reading or writing component as the data medium moves past the component. (2) The portion of a moving data medium such as a drum, tape, or disk, that is accessible to a given reading head position.

transistor-transistor logic (TTL). A circuit in which the multiple-diode cluster of the diode-transistor logic circuit has been replaced by a multiple-emitter transistor.

TTL. Transistor-transistor logic.

TX Data. Transmit data. Associated with modem control. External connections of the RS-232C asynchronous communications adapter interface.

video. Computer data or displayed on a cathode ray tube monitor or display.

write precompensation. The varying of the timing of the head current from the outer

tracks to the inner tracks of the diskette to keep a constant write signal.

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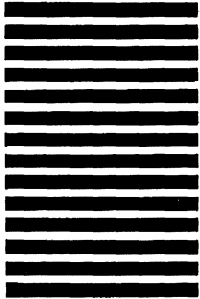
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